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CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS,

V.2, pp. 2
RELATING TO ENGLISH AFFAIRS,

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VOL. II.

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EDITED BY

RAWDON BROWN.

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LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
1867.

etc

1516.

Motion not carried or lost; the number of suffrages required in a case of this sort being doubtful.

[*Motion in Italian; result in Latin; 7 lines.*]

May 8.

730. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 73.

Had ascertained that the fact of the remittances was true, but that the sum amounted only to 120,000 crowns, conveyed in cash and bills by Dom. Leonardo Frescobaldi, who had already reached his destination. Supposed this money would be distributed or not, according to the good or ill success of the Emperor.

King Henry had two agents in the Swiss camp, one of whom was Visconte de Visconti, to whom he paid an annual salary of 5,000 ducats. His son, Anchises Visconti, resided in London, as ambassador from the so styled Duke of Milan, and enjoyed great favour with the King and the nobles, from whom he had received considerable presents. The other agent was Master Girardo (Richard Pace), formerly secretary to the late Cardinal of York (Bainbridge), and then in the service of the present Cardinal. There was also in London an ambassador from the Switzers, who had daily conferences with the ambassadors of the Emperor, Spain, and Milan, and was in great favour in the courts of the King and Cardinal.

The English greatly favoured the Emperor, and could not be more opposed to the King of France; yet the Lords shamelessly denied the fact. The news of the Emperor's flight was contradicted by subsequent intelligence, which had not, however, been confirmed. Desires to be furnished by the State with certain news, so that he may know how to act. If their missives were forwarded with those addressed to the French ambassador in England, they might come from France free of cost.

The Queen of Scots made a stately entry into London on the 3rd. Was the only ambassador present, and paid her his respects. Whilst waiting with the Duke of Suffolk and other lords, the Duke informed him that the Switzers had entered Milan in the Emperor's name, the whole duchy being subject to the Emperor; that the French had fled beyond the Alps, and the Signory's army retreated towards Padua. The Duke thrice assured him that this was perfectly true. Did not believe it, as there was fresher news to the contrary. The Duke also caused him to be told by the Grand Prior of St. John's (Sir Thomas Docwra), who acted as interpreter between them, that the whole kingdom marvelled that Venice should continue to favour France. Answered that Venice could not break faith. He rejoined that Venice was not bound to keep faith with those who did not observe it towards her.

London, 8th May 1516.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 59 lines.*]

May 15.

731. ANDREA BADOER.

Senato Terra.
v. xix. p. 82.

Motion concerning Badoer's chain again read and put.

Ayes, 119 - - 115.

Noes, 45 - - 47.

Neutrals, 0 - - 0. Nothing carried.

[*Latin, 2 lines.*]

1516.
May 23.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 19.

732. STATEMENT on behalf of RICHARD PACE, English Ambassador with the Swiss.

Report of Gasparo Sormano read in the Council of Ten by the commissioners appointed to give him audience.

The army of the Emperor and the Switzers being in the field against the French, the Signory should not at present desert the latter, but do their utmost to recover their lost cities, not neglecting, without the knowledge of the King of France or his agents, to find a person well affected towards the State, and in the confidence of the King of England and of the Cardinal of York, who may be styled another King, and is also a man of influence with the Switzers.

In the meanwhile the Signory should endeavour to recover her cities by force of arms, and if unable to succeed thus, or through the authority of the aforesaid (Pace?), then the King of England, the Cardinal of York, the Switzers, and others opposed to France, would assume the protection of Venice, and include her in any negotiation that may now be made, and restore her territories.

Italy will never be at peace until the Signory recover their own, as the loss of their territories would aggrandize ultramontane sovereigns, and the power thus strengthened in Italy would become a cause of war from the jealousy of other sovereigns. But should the Signory retain their own boundaries and have good understanding with the Milanese, a neutral duke being placed there, Italy, with the slightest assistance, would remain in quiet, and all barbarian nations would be excluded.

To this arrangement the other Italian potentates would easily assent, and the King of England would be benefited, as, in the event of such a union, the French King, his open enemy, would not be able to avail himself of Italy to his detriment, whilst he could use Italy against France, as no well informed Italian would fear being subjugated by the King of England, both because of the distance of his country from Italy, and because he has no claim on Italy, and for his own advantage would always assist her.

Two good results would be obtained,—1st, that even should Venice enter on the negotiation, neither the Switzers nor others can take the alarm before England conclude it; and 2nd, in the meanwhile the Signory, through French assistance, might recover some city. Arguments in favour of recovering the cities from the Emperor by purchase through the mediation of King Henry and the Switzers; and suggestion that the individual destined to negotiate with King Henry, Cardinal Wolsey and the Switzers, should have a trusty and prudent agent at Venice.

Desire of Sormano that the Doge should not be surprised at his announcement, as he makes it, not from presumption, but as a native of the country, and out of the love he bears it.

[*Italian, 80 lines.*]

May 23.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 20.

733. MOTION made in the COUNCIL OF TEN after perusal of the foregoing Document.

Sormano must know the State's observance towards the King of England, both by reason of ancient ties, and also on account of the

1516.

Signory's confederacy with his Majesty. Are also aware of the love borne them by the Cardinal of York.

To thank the Magnifico Dom. Richard [Pace], the ambassador of the King of England, for his goodwill, as they know him to be a person both learned (*virtuoso*) and of excellent ability, and greatly attached to the State.*

Ayes, 26. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 32 lines.*]

May 23.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 20.

734. RICHARD PACE under BERGAMO.

Verbal communication made by the Council of Ten to the French ambassador in Venice.

When the Switzers were under Bergamo,† the English ambassador then with them requested the Proveditor General Gritti to send him some one for a parley. The Proveditor communicated this request to the Constable (the Duke of Bourbon), and a refusal was returned. The day before yesterday, a Milanese, by name Gasparo Sormon, presented himself to Giorgio Cornaro and Francesco Foscari, and requested audience of the Signory, saying he was sent by the English ambassador to inform the State, that the King of England and the Switzers would assist them to recover the whole of their territory, and other similar deceitful words. The Signory had not given ear to these artifices, but had desired Sormon to depart.

Order for letters of the like tenor to be written to the ambassadors in France and with the Duke of Bourbon, and to the Proveditor Gritti.

Ayes, 22. Noes, 6. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 19 lines.*]

May 27.

Sanuto Diaries,
vol. xxii. p. 213.

735. MESSAGE from the SIGNORY to HENRY VIII.

Motion made in the Senate by the sages, for a letter to the ambassador in England, desiring him to thank the King for what he had done for the benefit of the Signory, and to announce the recovery of Brescia and the castle by agreement.

[*Italian.*]

May 27.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 15.

736. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

The French army, after being three days under Brescia, on the 20th instant took the city and castle, and the Venetian Proveditor General made his entry. Giustinian to communicate this intelligence to the King.

[*Italian, 13 lines.*]

May 31.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 74.

737. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Wrote on the 21st ‡ of his departure from London to Putney, owing to a case of plague which had occurred in his household, in consequence of which he had not been admitted to the Car-

* Concerning this mission of Richard Pace to the Switzers, see State Papers, vol. vi. part v., Foreign Correspondence, pp. 45-47.

† In the middle of April 1516. See no. 723.

‡ The despatch of the 21st is not transcribed in the Giustinian Letter Book.

1516.

dinal's presence, to declare the contents of the Signory's letter of the 18th of March, till the 30th of May. Although he had been informed of his son's death, did not put off the appointment made with the Cardinal; but, before doing so, knowing that the French ambassador was to depart on the morrow, went to visit him.

Was informed by the ambassador that the Scotch business was not quite settled, but they had agreed that the Queen should be at liberty to return to Scotland, but was not to interfere with the administration of the kingdom, and that all her jewels and effects, which she had left behind and were taken from her, should be restored. Understood she would return in a few days. The dispute touching the education of her children had not been settled, because England had demanded that they should be placed under their mother's care, to which the Scotch would not consent. These differences, with that concerning the removal of the Duke of Albany not only from the government but from the kingdom, had been postponed for six months, during which the Kings of France, England, and Denmark, and the Scotch would negotiate. Was of opinion that nothing more would be said about the differences, as the Duke of Albany would continue paramount in Scotland.

On leaving the French ambassador, went to the Cardinal, and found the Emperor's ambassador was with him. Was called after upwards of two hours, and complained to the Cardinal of the seizure and perusal at Canterbury, by royal officials, of letters addressed to him by the State, the like having also been done by private letters from the ambassador Badoer in France and others. Avoided exasperating the Cardinal, and through him the King. Communicated to him the contents of the letters, but altered the ciphered passages, lest their purport might serve as a key to their interpretation.

The Cardinal informed him that immense forces were being raised against the King of France in three quarters, by the Emperor, the Switzers, and the Viceroy of Naples; and that the Venetian army was dissatisfied with the French, and had withdrawn from them, because they had refused to resume the siege of Brescia. Represented the wretched state of Italy, and complained of the Emperor, mentioning the certain news received from his army that it had been paid by England. The Cardinal admitted that the results which he (Giustinian) had predicted were inevitable, on whichever side victory might declare itself; but he remained silent as to the remittances made to the Emperor, although he had always until then denied the fact "*ore rotundo*." On his asking audience of the King, the Cardinal told him that on Sunday the Scotch ambassadors would be despatched, and on Monday, the 2nd June, he should have audience.

Putney, 31st May 1516.

[*Italian, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 110 lines.*]

May 31.

738. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 75.

The Cardinal had said after a long preamble, "Your remedy is, to endeavour to come to terms with the Emperor, which I imagine might be done, and to form a league between the Pope, the Emperor, the

1516.

King Catholic, his Majesty here, yourselves and the Switzers, against the King of France, to expel him from Italy, and defend the territory of the allies;" and then he offered to mediate with the State's enemies. Replied that Venice wished for peace, and not to obtain the dominions of others; that he had no power to act in the matter, but that, speaking for himself only, it seemed to him that the Signory could not break faith with France without cause; and that there would be some difficulty in obtaining the assistance of the Switzers, as all the cantons had made an agreement with the King of France, with whom, moreover, the Pope and Spain were closely confederated.

The Cardinal made answer that the cooperation of the Pope could be relied on; that the Switzers had no contract with the King of France, but would shortly conspire against him; and that he had sufficient grounds for his opinion touching the King of Spain, and wished the Signory to despatch some one [to that King] on purpose. Rejoined by advocating the suspension of any payments to the Emperor, until after the recovery of Brescia and Verona by the Signory. The Cardinal answered, "You are like the man who had a dispute concerning a mill, and said, when a compromise was proposed, 'I consent to the compromise, but insist at any rate on having the mill.' This is precisely your case: you insist on Brescia and Verona, and yet they alone are in dispute." Replied that the Milanese seemed to be the chief point.

Putney, 31st May 1516.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 83 lines.*]

June 3.

739. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 76.

On that day had audience of the King at Greenwich, who admitted without any reserve that he had furnished the Emperor with money, and purposed continuing to do so, not to injure the King of France his confederate, but to protect his friend the Emperor, as he had received nothing but kindness from the Emperor, whereas the Signory had deserted England for France. The King, in reply to his (Giustinian's) statement that the Venetian league with France had been a matter of necessity, declared it was not necessity, but folly (*stultitiam*).

Complained of the Emperor's occupation of Brescia and Verona. The King replied that they belonged to the Emperor, as he had never conferred their investiture on the State. Explained to the King the mode in which those cities had been confirmed to Venice. Proposal made by the King to comprise the Signory in the league between himself, the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Spain and the Switzers, offering to reconcile Venice with the Emperor, if they would appoint him mediator.

Said he did not see how this league was possible, as the Pope, the Switzers, and the King of Spain were closely united with France. The King replied, "I tell you that all the Swiss cantons are mine, whoever may say the contrary;" and he repeated, "They are all mine. The Pope is anxious for this league, and be assured that at this very time he is firmly united to the Emperor, the King of Spain, myself, and the Switzers; and with regard to the King of Spain, believe me no friendship can be closer than that which he maintains

1516.

with me." Said he was sure that his Majesty had very great authority with the Emperor and other princes, by reason of his great power, wisdom, and wealth. The King answered, "I am contented with what I have; I wish only to govern my own subjects; but nevertheless I will not allow any one to have it in his power to govern me, nor will I ever suffer it." Then inquired into the nature of this league, whether it was against the King of France or others. The King replied, "It is not against any one, for the King of France is my confederate, and although he possesses France, of which I bear the title, yet he pays me my tribute annually, so that I have no cause of war against him. There are indeed some differences, but they are unworthy of being despatched by an appeal to arms; and we shall form this league for defence of the allied territories. I want nothing, but will spend my money to assist my friends against their enemies." Said he thought the King of France would join it, as he wanted nothing but the Milanese. The King answered that it would be in the power of King Francis to do so, provided he did not insist on being monarch of the universe (*monarcha del mondo*).

Offer of the King to adjust the Signory's differences with the Emperor. Requested the King, although he would not desist from contributing money to the enemies of Venice, at least in all other matters to show good will and friendship towards her. Reply of the King that he would be the Signory's friend, but that he also chose to be the friend of the Emperor, who had done much for him, and that to the Emperor belonged both Brescia and Verona, and the Milanese. This conversation lasted for more than an hour and a half, during which he was alone with the King,—a very unusual proceeding on the part of his Majesty.

Putney, 3rd June 1516.

[*Italian, 7½ pages, or 192 lines.*]

June 5.

740. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 77.

Communicated to Cardinal Wolsey the King's proposals, which were repeated by the Cardinal, who urged the Signory to join the league. Replied by inquiring how this was possible, the King having told him that Brescia and Verona belonged to the Emperor. Stated that the King of France had promised to recover the whole of the Venetian territory, and that he (Giustinian) did not know whether it was the intention of King Henry to deprive France of the Milanese, nor how the State could league with one who said her territories belonged to her enemies, and break faith with King Francis, but that it was quite a different matter if the King and his allies intended to allow the King of France to retain Milan.

Rejoinder of the Cardinal that no heed should be taken of the words uttered by the King thus on the sudden and unadvisedly, for, were he to mediate between the Signory and the Emperor, he would be much rather inclined to favour the former than the latter, without however promising that the King would award the two towns to the Signory. With regard to the possession of Milan by the French, he said it was the intention of the allies that the King of France should have no footing in Italy. He said, moreover, "If you agree, I will get the King to write to the Emperor tomorrow to desist

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

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from hostilities with the Signory." Being aware that this was a matter which would cause great disturbance if it came to the knowledge of the King of France, made answer that he by no means approved of King Henry's writing to the Emperor, as the matter deserved previous consideration by the Signory, whom he would therefore inform of the proposal.

Held a similar conversation with the Bishop of Durham.

Putney, 5th June 1516.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 54 lines.*]

June 8.
Mantuan
Archives.

741. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to the MAGNIFICO the Knight ROZONE DE' ROZONI, Nobleman of Mantua.

Has no news to give him, save that the soldiers are spending much English money, and more than ever.

London, 8 June 1516.

[*Original. Italian.*]

June 12.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 78.

742. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Having heard that 150,000 ducats were about to be remitted to the Emperor, went to Cardinal Wolsey and remonstrated. No reply being given, the fact was virtually admitted. Was desired by the Cardinal to impress on the State the advantages which Venice might derive from the proposed league, and the perils she must incur by persevering in the French alliance. The Cardinal stated that a powerful army was to be raised under the command of the Emperor, for the completion of the undertaking. Is convinced that little can be done with words, and that the projects of the league may be thwarted by the Signory's speedily recovering Brescia and Verona.

Complains of not receiving letters either from the Signory or from the Venetian ambassadors. Had heard recently that the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors in London were doing their utmost to make the King dismiss him. Close conferences were held between the Cardinal, the Bishop of Durham, the Papal nuncio, the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors, and the agent from the Switzers. Proof thus afforded of the unfavourable disposition of all parties.

Putney, 12th June 1516.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 81 lines.*]

June 26.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 41,
tergo.

743. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

As King Francis had suggested to him to write to the Signory's ambassador in England about the remittances of money made by King Henry to the Emperor, approve greatly of his having acted accordingly. They had also, more than once, given their ambassador like order, and again commission him to do so, although, from what he has notified to them, everything depends on the disputes with Scotland, in which matter, on account of his sister, King Henry seems to consider himself injured, and speaks about it very passionately. Could these disputes be arranged, all disturbance would subside.

Ayes, 28. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 73 lines.*]

1516.

July 6.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 79.

744. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had lately visited Cardinal Wolsey, who informed him that Brescia had been surrendered to the French, but they would not deliver it to the Venetians till the latter had given up Crema in exchange. Told the Cardinal he believed in the surrender, but not in the exchange, which the Cardinal also did not credit. Whilst discussing the trade formerly carried on between Venice and England, the Cardinal said it would be very opportune for the Venetian galleys to resume the English voyage. Replied that the Signory would be content, provided they could touch in safety at Spanish ports, which they could not do, for although the King Catholic was at peace with Venice and England, he was connected by blood with the Emperor. The Cardinal proposed writing immediately to the King Catholic to procure a safeconduct. Induced him to delay till the Signory's pleasure might be known.

That day (6th July) went to Greenwich to pay his respects to the King. His receiving no letters from the Signory rendered the King and the Lords inimical to Venice. Although the Signory might have been reluctant to inform the King of the news concerning Brescia, yet it might have been communicated to him (Giustinian), as he could have kept it secret, if necessary. Saw the Spanish ambassador (Bernard de Mesa, Bishop of Elna and Trinopoli,) at Greenwich, and apologized for not having visited him, on account of the war and the unfriendly relations between King Ferdinand and the Signory. He inquired whether the Signory had any ambassador resident with the present King Catholic. Replied that they had not, owing to the disturbances in Italy, which prevented the mission of an ambassador. He requested him (Giustinian) not to visit him for some days, so as to create no suspicion in the mind of the Imperial ambassador (Count Tationo).

Report that the negotiations between the Emperor, the Kings of Spain and England, and the Switzers, were nearly brought to a close. Believed it, as the ambassadors of those powers always acted in concert, and held very long conferences with the Cardinal and the King. It was also reported that the Pope would join the League, although the nuncio (Chieragato) declared that his Holiness would remain neutral.

London, 6th July 1516.

[*Italian, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages, or 95 lines.*]

July 14.

Misti
Consiglio X.
vol. xl. p. 51,
tergo.

745. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR GIUSTINIAN in England.

To assure the King that they will not deviate from their natural alliance with England. Have always desired peace with the Emperor, and had recourse to war unwillingly. Wish the King to know that, without Verona and Brescia, neither the towns beyond them, nor those between them and Venice, could remain in the possession of the State, for Verona, standing in the midst like a wall, separates the former from the latter. Declare their readiness to make such a peace as can be firm and durable.

To communicate the above to the King and Cardinal in appropriate language, so as not to irritate his Majesty.

Ayes, 21. Nocs, 4. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 50 lines.*]

1516.

July 14.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xi. p. 52.

746. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Their ambassador in England states that when speaking with the King, the Cardinal, and other lords, urging that money might not be given to the Emperor wherewith to molest the Signory, he was answered that the King had supplied the Emperor with money, because the Signory did not come to terms, and that a league was on the point of conclusion between the Pope, Spain, the Emperor, the Switzers, and England, for the defence of Christendom, place being reserved for such as should choose to join it. To this the ambassador replied, that he believed France and the Signory would also be parties thereto; when his Majesty rejoined that this result depended on the State.

[*Italian*, 59 lines.]

July 15.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 22.

747. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR at the PAPAL COURT.

Gratified to learn that the Pope was well disposed towards the Signory, and intended to intervene to adjust the affairs of England.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 15.
Lettere del Col-
legio (Secreta).
File no. 5.

748. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England:

The enemy, leaving a small garrison in Verona, went to Soave and San Bonifacio, and after three days plundering returned to Verona. They departed thence on the night of the 27th June, with some 700 horse and 6,000 foot, and on the morning of the 28th entered and sacked Vicenza, not sparing nunneries, monasteries, sex, or age. On the morning of the 29th they returned towards Verona, the Venetian men-at-arms and infantry being on the other side of the Adige, so that before the march was known to them, the enemy had already perpetrated their nefarious project, which, although yielding but little profit, was most atrocious, for they plundered both churches and altars, ravished nuns, took the greater part away with them, and put old men and infants to the sword.

The French and Venetians had sent forces into the Veronese, but were unable to intercept the enemy, who again went out of Verona to Porcile, on the Adige, for the purpose of supporting Muzio Colonna, but on perceiving that the French and Venetian forces were prepared to prevent Colonna from crossing the Po, the enemy reentered Verona.

[*Italian.*]

July 16.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 318.

749. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the STATE.

Dated the 13th.

The ambassadors from the Switzers were still there, and it was said the King of England had sent 200,000 crowns, in order that the Switzers might march and seize the Milanese, and desired to subsidize the whole 13 cantons.

[*Italian.*]

1516.

July 17.

750. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 80.

The King was at a distance taking his pleasure, and expected to remain absent for many days. Is unable to negotiate, his last letters from the State being dated 18th March. Had, however, been several times with Cardinal Wolsey, who was constantly occupied by all the affairs of the kingdom. The Imperial and Spanish ambassadors made incessant demands for money. Exerted himself to prevent its remittance, but no reliance could be placed on what they or the Lords said, for whenever the subject was broached they turned the conversation. Report that the King and the Lords were dissatisfied with the Emperor, and would send him no further supplies. Delay of the conclusion of the League, in consequence of the refusal of the King Catholic to become a party to it till he had written to Spain and obtained the approval of the grandees, and the determination of the Pope to remain neutral. Departure from Spain, on the 2nd July, of 20 vessels, for the conveyance thither of King Charles from Flanders. The League would probably not be concluded until after his arrival in Spain.

For many months past the Bishop of Winchester (Richard Fox), and the Archbishop of Canterbury (William Warham), who were chief members of the government, had withdrawn themselves on account of the succour given to the Emperor against France and Venice. Canterbury was Lord Chancellor; Winchester, Lord Privy Seal; and both have resigned their offices. The chancellorship conferred on Cardinal Wolsey, the privy seal on the Bishop of Durham (Thomas Ruthal). The Duke of Suffolk had also absented himself from Court; it was said he was in less favour with the King than heretofore. Apparent withdrawal of Sir Thomas Lovel, an old servant of the late and present Kings. To the dissatisfaction of everybody, the whole direction of affairs rests with the Cardinal, the Bishop of Durham, and the Lord Treasurer (the Duke of Norfolk). This change of ministry is of extreme importance.

Demands instructions from the Signory. A sharp remonstrance should be made to the English ministry, for preventing the recovery of Verona.

London, 17th July 1516.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 66 lines.*]

July 23.

751. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 81.

Acknowledges receipt on the 20th, of despatches from the State, dated 28th April and 27th May, announcing the recovery of Brescia, and enclosing newsletters from Constantinople. Had audience of Cardinal Wolsey on 22nd July, the King being distant some 150 miles from London. Communicated the intelligence received from the Signory, the extracts concerning the Turks' entry into Croatia and Carinthia, and the news from Constantinople. Remonstrated against the remittances made to the Emperor, whereby Venice was prevented from recovering Verona, and as it was the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, began by saying that on that day Mary Magdalen besought Jesus Christ for remission of her sins. The Cardinal listened gra-

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ciously, and said, "*Domine Orator!* St. Mary Magdalen did entreat remission from Christ, but before doing so she repented of her errors, and departed from her wickedness. Do you do the like; abjure your errors, and depart from the ambition of desiring to take and occupy what belongs to others; and then his Majesty will grant you grace, even more than you desire." The Cardinal informed him that negotiations were on foot between France and Spain, to the Signory's detriment; that they were treating to conclude a marriage, not as formerly with Madame Renée, the [French] Queen's sister, but with the daughter of the King of France, so that the King Catholic would have to wait fifteen years for a wife; that a clause had been agreed to by both sovereigns for the abandonment of Venice by the King of France, who was prohibited from giving them succour to recover Verona; and that England was determined by all means to subsidize (*dar subsidio*) the Emperor, especially for defence of Verona.

Replied that the Signory had no penance to perform for past errors, having observed the faith which they had sworn to keep. Here the Cardinal interrupted him, saying, "How do you keep your faith, when you choose to defend Verona, which does not belong to you, but to the Emperor?" Rejoined that Verona had belonged to Venice, and been held pacifically for a hundred years, no former Emperor having ever remonstrated, being well aware that it belonged neither to the Empire nor to the House of Austria.

The Cardinal then inquired how Venice had obtained Verona. Replied that, since the tenure of possessions held for a century was investigated, whilst no inquiries were made touching the recent and violent seizures effected by others, he must know that on the Lords of La Scala becoming extinct, the Duke of Milan and the Marquis of Mantua desired to occupy Verona, but the Veronese offered to deliver their city to the Signory, who sent their army thither. The Marquis and the Duke, who had already entered the town with their forces, were not welcomed by the Veronese as they expected; but the Venetian army, as it defiled through the mountains, was received with cries of "Mark! Mark!" on perceiving which the Duke and the Marquis departed by the other gate, and Verona remained in the Signory's power. Said he did not understand how the King of England, being the ally of the King of France, could unite with the Emperor to expel him from the duchy of Milan, and alluded to the King's and the Cardinal's denial of the grant of pecuniary succour to the Emperor, till within the last six weeks, when they acknowledged the fact. Represented that by these wars among Christians the Turk was enabled to prey upon their vitals, and that the money destined by the King for the defence of Verona might be employed to defend Carinthia, and the other provinces threatened by the Turk.

After this conference the Cardinal went to dinner, having invited him (Giustinian) to stay, as he did, more from a desire to change the Cardinal's mind than to dine, for he was greatly fatigued by the long discussion, at which the Bishop of Durham was present, singing treble to the Cardinal's bass (*che cantava in consonantia*).

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At dinner they discussed no other topic than that of detaching Venice from France, and inducing her to join the new League.

They inquired what the Signory would do, if deserted by France. Said they would not persist in defending their betrayer. The Cardinal complained of the support given by the King of France to Richard de la Pole and the Duke of Albany, which indicated a wish to attack England, if the opportunity presented itself.

London, 23rd July 1516.

[*Italian, 8 pages, or 209 lines.*]

July 28.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 62.

752. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Deny the charge of having sent negotiators to a Diet at Lindau, or elsewhere, and aver that they had instantly communicated to his most Christian Majesty the offers made to them by the King of England.

[*Italian, 60 lines.*]

July 29.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 82.

753. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Cardinal Wolsey and the Bishop of Durham were gone to the King, who was 60 miles from London. An individual (John de Hédin), who had arrived lately, and was said to be an ambassador from the Emperor, in addition to the one already in England, had proceeded to the King. Some said he is come in the name of the King Catholic, as he was lord steward to the Lady Margaret. It was supposed he was come to demand money, either for the Emperor's army destined for Italy, or for the King Catholic's voyage [to Spain], which was to be undertaken shortly, as some Spanish ships had arrived at a little distance from that place (London), on their way to embark him. The King of Denmark had sent him a ship of 1,300 tons, for his own person. The King Catholic had chartered as many as 40 sail, which had been awaiting his orders for the last ten days. It was reported he would leave for Spain on the day of the Assumption (15th August), after attending a solemn mass.

Within the past fortnight, the King of England had made considerable remittances; some said 200,000 crowns, others less. It was not known at whose request this money had been sent, as the affair was confided to only three persons, who kept it secret. Some said the money was intended for the Imperial army; others, for the above-mentioned voyage, and that the new ambassador was come to obtain more. No doubt he would need considerable treasure, judging by the preparations, and by the expense he was incurring. Believed they were for the King Catholic, not for the Emperor; and although the Cardinal had declared positively that he intended to defend Verona and subsidize the Emperor, the result might prove the contrary, not because the Lords were better disposed than formerly, but because they saw that their treasure was being spent in vain, to the discontent of the whole island. It was possible they were building castles in the air, for they professed to have the Pope on their side, whereas he would probably not declare himself against the King of France, by reason of his ambitious projects in Italy;

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a supposition confirmed by the positive assertions of the nuncio in London. They also boasted of having the King Catholic with them, which was very unlikely, as he had not entered his kingdom, and Burgundy and Flanders were much exposed to the aggressions of France. They asserted, moreover, that all the Swiss cantons awaited their orders, which was utterly false, as the Switzers were in league with France. Their assertions were doubtless fictions, intended to detach Venice from the French alliance.

London, 29th July 1516.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 51 lines.*]

Aug. 2.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta
v. xlvii. p. 28.

754. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

Had received his letter of the 6th July, acquainting them with his visits to Cardinal Wolsey and the King, and also with what the Cardinal told him about the news of the recovery of Brescia, and the condition respecting Crema, as devised by malignants. Are much surprised that he should not have received any of their letters, as they wrote on the 27th May, giving the aforesaid news according to the truth, and charging him to communicate it to the King and Cardinal. Wrote again on the 10th and 20th June, and 14th, 15th, and 28th July. Authorize him, should he think fit, to announce this to the King and Cardinal, that they may know the Signory holds them in such account as they deserve. Are glad to hear what the Cardinal said to him about sending the galleys to England, for, besides benefiting the Signory and their subjects, it would also prove to the whole world that the State enjoyed the same favour with the King as with his forefathers. To request the Cardinal to obtain an ample safeconduct for the galleys, men, merchandise, and property on board, and also for all other vessels of Venetian subjects, so that they may frequent England with confidence. Although the State had always been on terms of friendship with the Archdukes of Burgundy and with the Kings of Spain, and intend to be with the present new Catholic King, trust the Cardinal will promise that his King will induce their Catholic Highnesses to permit all Venetian vessels, and above all the galleys, to come without hindrance, for his own profit and for that of his subjects. To press the Cardinal to obtain a safeconduct from Queen Juana, or from the Council which now rules in Spain, and also the guarantee of England for the observance of the safeconduct, as with such security the merchants would come freely and do more business.

Approve of the compliments paid by him to the ambassador of the new Catholic King, but remind him that he must avoid giving cause for suspicion to the King of France. The Switzers have left Verona, which city is in confusion, owing to a scarcity of provisions, and to the licence of the soldiery. The French and Venetian forces are on their way to besiege the place. Should they recover Verona, their constant devotion to the English crown will be yet more augmented, and the cessation of the wars and cruelty of which it is now the cause, would effect the union of the Christian powers against the Infidels. Are aware that the King of England is most eager for this result.

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Is to keep the King and Cardinal and the other ministers well inclined towards the State, and to transmit all important news.

Postscript.—The Spaniards in Verona have come out, and entered the service of the Signory.

Ayes, 178. Noes, 8. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 69 lines.]

Aug. 2. **755. TRADE with ENGLAND.**

Sanuto Diaries, Motion made by the Sages, and carried, for a letter to the ambassador in England, apologizing for not having announced the capture of Brescia, and other events, and desiring him to acquaint the King and Cardinal with present affairs, and that the Signory hoped soon to obtain Verona.

With regard to sending the galleys to Flanders, the State would do so willingly, provided they were secure, and he is therefore to obtain written safeconducts from the Catholic King of Castile.

[*Italian*.]

Aug. 4. **756. PRIVATE LETTER from VETOR MICHIEL, Captain and**
Sanuto Diaries, Proveditor at Bergamo, to his SON.
v. xxii. p. 342.

An ambassador from the King of England (Pace) had caused a Diet of many of the chief Switzers to be held at Zurich, offering in the King's name to give them 20,000 nobles for peace, and three months' pay* to all that would enlist for the attack on Milan, continuing their stipend as long as they remained in the field. To this the Switzers took time to reply until the 12th August, when they would announce the decision of the cantons. After this proposal, Dom Anchises (Visconti) proceeded post immediately to England. It was said there were with the Switzers two envoys from the Pope with 60,000 ducats, and one from the Emperor. The King of England had also offered 18,000 for the Milanese expedition, which was, however, delayed on account of a scarcity of wine.

[*Italian*.]

Aug. 10. **757. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.**

Original Letter Had sent his secretary to Cardinal Wolsey on the 9th, when
Book, St. Mark's the Cardinal made an appointment for the 10th, inviting him
Library, to dinner. The Cardinal was so busy before dinner that it was
Letter no. 83. impossible to speak to him, but at length took him (Giustinian) into a private room, whither the Bishop of Durham also came. The Cardinal asked whether he had received a reply concerning the King's and his own proposals touching the new League. Said there had not been sufficient time for an answer to arrive. He rejoined that the business must not be delayed, and together with the Bishop abused France without reserve. He said the Signory ought not to keep faith towards one who broke it; that if they persisted in doing so, all the princes of Christendom

* According to a report of Germany made to the Venetian Senate, by Vincenzo Quirini, on the 26th November 1507, the monthly stipend of the soldiery of Switzerland was as follows,—Captains, 13 Rhenish guilders, exclusively of many perquisites; corporals, drummers, sworn companions of the colours, and colour-serjeants, 9 Rhenish guilders; artillerymen the same, and their attendants 4 Rhenish guilders; privates, 4½.

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would unite to deprive them not of Verona only, but of all their territory; that France was continually negotiating for peace with the Emperor; that the information he had previously given him, concerning the marriage between the King Catholic and the French King's daughter, and the stipulation for non-intervention in the affair of Verona, was confirmed; and that this matter was negotiated as long ago as when King Francis was at Bologna with the Pope. Said it would be an easy matter if the Signory had certain knowledge of these facts. The Cardinal rejoined that he and the King did not deserve an "if." Replied that they might have been deceived by false reports.

The Cardinal continued, and said that although the duchy of Milan might belong to the King of France, yet it was not fitting that he should therefore occupy the whole of Italy, adding, "Inform your Signory that if it will adhere to this new League, his Majesty will find means to make your peace with the Emperor, and that it shall henceforth have the city of Verona on fair terms; and if the State choose, we will make interest with the Pope to absolve you from your oath of confederacy with the King of France. You perceive that you are in bad odour with all the potentates of the world, for you never benefited any but yourselves, as everybody knows; so do not stir up the whole universe against you, for the King of France will also prove your enemy."

Replied that if the Signory defended the King of France, they did so in maintenance of their faith towards him. Referred to the money spent and blood shed by them in defence of Christendom against the Turks from the middle of the last century down to the present day, and especially against the grandfather (Mahomet II.) and father (Bajazet II.) of the reigning Sultan (Selim I.). To the offer of Verona, said he could make no answer. The Cardinal charged him to despatch letters to the Signory immediately, as there was no time to lose.

In the course of this conversation, asked the Cardinal whether the Pope wished the most Christian King to quit Italy; whereupon both the Cardinal and the Bishop of Durham made answer: "Would that you were equally anxious! for as long as the King of France is in Italy, the Pope considers himself his chaplain."

London, 10th August 1516.

[*Italian, 5½ pages, or 144 lines.*]

Aug. 11.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 84.

758. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

After he had written the accompanying, heard that Cardinal Wolsey was going away to take his pleasure for a few days, and therefore visited him. The Cardinal repeated his advice of the previous day, and further instructed him (Giustinian) to write to the Signory that, on consenting to join the League, they must immediately send him (Giustinian) a power to draw up the clauses; saying that England would do the like with the Emperor, who was disposed to be reconciled with Venice, and that it would be discussed how the surrender of Verona should be made, whether before or after the expulsion of the King of France from Italy, hostages or security being given for the performance of the stipulations.

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The Cardinal also repeated his taunts concerning the selfishness of the Signory's policy. Replied that his Lordship had derived his information from certain outlaws and malcontents.* Reminded him of what the Signory had done during the last 25 years; that all the petty princes of Italy had been benefited by Venice, and in receipt of her pay; and that the Signory had lost all their territory on the mainland in war with King Lewis of France, occasioned by their making truce with the Emperor, which led the King of France and other powers to form the League of Cambray.

Forgot to mention in his last, that the Cardinal and the Bishop of Durham had stated that the proposal was made chiefly for the benefit of Venice, and that the moneys expended by England had been spent to prevent the Signory's losing the rest of their territory. Replied that the benefit was accidental, not intentional.

In conclusion, the Cardinal said to him: "*Domine Orator!* let us arrange this holy confederation for the benefit of the Christian powers, making you lords in authority over Italy, and sending back this Gaul into his kingdom of France."

London, 11th August 1516.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 112 lines.*]

Aug. 13.

759. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter Book, St. Mark's Library, Letter no. 85. Report that no remittances had been made to the Emperor since the 24th of June, and that it was not intended to give him any more money. Believed (from what he saw) that they were doing and would do worse than ever, this policy being led solely by the Cardinal and the Bishop of Durham, who merely divulged such facts as suited them. Possibly their object was to intimidate the Signory.

Arrival from Spain in Flanders of 10 or 14 ships, in addition to the fleet already prepared there by King Charles. The period of his departure uncertain, owing to the hostilities of the Duke of Guelders.

Does not know on what terms the Signory stands with the Pope, but the Papal nuncio in London is in constant communication with the envoys of the Emperor, the Switzers, and the Duke Francesco Sforza, Duke of Barri; who go to Court daily and receive their board, and much money besides from the King. Is unable to elicit information from the nuncio, which is a bad sign.

London, 13th August 1516.

[*Italian, 1 page, or 24 lines.*]

Aug. 17.

760. The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter Book, St. Mark's Library, Letter no. 86. Having heard that Cardinal Wolsey was going to the King, to stay with him till Michaelmas, went to him to pay his respects. The Cardinal said he should not leave London on account of the present negotiations, and in expectation of letters from the Signory. He proposed a truce between the Signory and the Emperor until

* Probably Galeazzo Visconte de' Visconti, and his son Anchises. See 8th May, 1516.

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the spring, alluding to the threatened ruin of Venice should she persist in the French alliance. He said France was anxious for reconciliation with the other powers. Declined to give any opinion on the subject, though, when told that by deserting France Venice would become the mistress of Italy, said that the State would prefer equity to profit, a choice which above all became republics. Inquired whether the proposed truce was to include France. The Cardinal answered, as if in surprise, that there was no question of the King of France, either in war, peace, or truce. Did not openly express disapproval of a truce with the Emperor, lest England should be thus encouraged to send more money, either for the defence of Verona, or for the equipment of a fresh army.

London, 17th August 1516.

[*Italian*, 4 pages, or 95 lines.]

Aug. 17.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 409.

761. REMITTANCES of HENRY VIII.

Letter from Tours, dated 16 August, and addressed to the Secretary of the Archbishop of Salerno.

The Switzers were holding a Diet at the request of the Emperor and the King of England, who wanted the 13 cantons to unite. Eight had announced their intention to abide by the treaty made with the King of France. The King of England, who had supplied money and deterred the five cantons from joining the agreement made by the eight, would desist from spending money in vain, on hearing the conditions of the peace of Noyon, which tended to crush rather than to thwart all his projects for molesting France. It was supposed that the five cantons would adhere to the agreement made by the eight, on hearing that when the Emperor proposed peace to France, and to cede Verona to her, he had offered, on receiving some little assistance, to attack the Switzers, thus proving his real sentiments towards them, which had never varied.

[*Italian*.]

Aug. 18.
Mantuan
Archives.

762. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to ISABELLA D'ESTE, MARCHIONESS OF MANTUA.

His last letter, dated 22nd May, gave account of the grand justs made by the King for the coming of the Queen to Scotland, and of the valorous bearing of his Majesty on that occasion. The bearer of the present letter is Messer Bonaventura, who was accredited to King Henry by the Duke of Ferrara, the Marchioness's brother.

London, 18th August 1516.

Signed: F. Ch., Nuntius Apostolicus.

[*Original. Italian*.]

Aug. 19.

763. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN,

Original Letter In his letter of the 17th had omitted the following particulars.
Book, St. Mark's When he inquired if Cardinal Wolsey knew for certain that the
Library, Pope desired the expulsion of the French from Italy, the Cardinal
Letter no. 87. replied, "I know it to be as true as Gospel."

The Cardinal also said that the French would not deliver Brescia to the Signory without two months' pay for their army; and that

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King Francis had written to the Pope to make terms between him and the Emperor, as he would forthwith abandon the Signory.

The Cardinal swore to the above facts, placing his hand on his breast, and saying, "*Per hac sacra et per dignitatem cardinalatus*, I have letters from the Pope assuring me that the King of France had written to him earnestly to effect his reconciliation with the Emperor, and that should there be no other difficulty than that of renouncing the Venetian alliance, and his protection of the Signory, he would relinquish both one and the other." The Cardinal offered to show him the Pope's letter. Though anxious to see it, did not make the request, as it would have implied distrust of the Cardinal.

The Cardinal asserted that King Charles would not go to Spain during the coming winter, unless an adjustment were made between the Emperor and France. In reply to his (Giustinian's) remark that King Charles would not uselessly incur the expense of the fleet assembled for his voyage, the Cardinal rejoined that such expenditure was unimportant, when compared with the advantage of preventing French aggression in Spain, or in the kingdom of Naples.

During the winter the English ministry would do nothing further in the affairs of Italy, and therefore seek to make truces, perceiving that the country disbursed money unwillingly. The King Catholic would not join a league against France, nor even declare himself until after his arrival in Spain. The proposals made to him by the Cardinal were publicly known all over London, and the State should devise some expedient to prevent any precipitate action on the part of King Francis, should it reach his ears.

London, 19th August 1516.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 62 lines.*]

Aug. 24.

764. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 88.

Receipt of letters from the State, dated 15th and 16th July,* the former narrating the sack of Vicenza by the enemy; the latter, written by the Ten, concerning the attempts made by the King and Cardinal to detach Venice from their alliance with France. Communicated them both, the latter *verbatim*, to Cardinal Wolsey, who, attending more to the writer's words than to his meaning, said he perceived that the State wished to be reconciled to the Emperor, and wanted Verona, which the State should have, if they followed his advice.

The Cardinal had received on that day a letter from the Pope, announcing that King Francis had promised to restore Brescia to the Emperor, to assist him in the defence of Verona, to render Venice his vassal, and to give him 200,000 crowns for the investiture of the Milanese, and reconciliation to his Imperial Majesty. The Cardinal added that the mediator in this matter was "a certain Mons. de Chièvres," chief councillor and ambassador of the King Catholic; to whom King Francis had promised great rewards should

* In the Register of the Council of Ten, the letter here alluded to is dated 14th July.

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he accomplish this project. To authenticate his assertions, the Cardinal directed one of his attendants to bring him an extract from a letter, dated Rome, 4th August, in which the writer's name was not given, although the Cardinal said the news came from his Holiness. It contained the above-mentioned intelligence, and other notices, including an account of the Pope's illness. This information would help the State to a decision, if they perceived the King of France to waver.

Proposed to go to the King, who was then at a distance of 100 miles from London, with Queen Katharine and the Queen of Scotland. The Cardinal replied that the King was taking his pleasure, and did not wish to be troubled with business, having left him, the Cardinal, to despatch State affairs. On this account did not follow the King.

The Cardinal regretted the sack of Vicenza. Could have truly replied that the King and Cardinal were the cause of it.

London, 24th August 1516.

[*Italian*, 3¼ pages, or 83 lines.]

Aug. 26.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 406.

765. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Tours, 15 August.

On that day had audience of the King. The King announced that at Noyon perpetual peace had been concluded between him and the Catholic King, no mention being made of the Emperor and the King of England.

[*Italian*.]

Aug. 26.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. pp. 405,
406.

766. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

The three cantons would adhere to France rather than to the Emperor. The latter had sent money to certain chiefs, to succour Verona, but they refused. It was said the English ambassador (Pace) would give them 20,000 crowns.

[*Italian*.]

Aug. 29.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 432.

767. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 27 August.

The five Swiss cantons were to hold a Diet at Zurich on Sunday. The English ambassador had given them 20,000 crowns, and had promised further payment if they would attack France. The Grisons were to hold a Diet on Sunday. They had written to Gian Giacomo Triulzi, that if he would give them an additional 400 ducats, they would ratify the peace with France; and he answered that he was perfectly satisfied to do so.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 2.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 88,
tergo.

768. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the GOVERNMENT of CYPRUS.

On the 6th February 1513, Sir Thomas Docwra, Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, lent 1,100 ducats to Andrea Badoer, ambas-

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sador in England, by bills of exchange, dated London, presented to the Signory.

Fra Paulo de Colla, ambassador from the Order to the State, now on the eve of departure, having the said bills in his possession, demands payment on behalf of the Prior aforesaid.

Agreement made with Fra Paul for restitution of the sum thus :— The Prior to send his agents to Cyprus, who are to receive from the Government, at their own risk, wheat or barley to the amount of 1,100 ducats, at the current price on the island at the time of consignment. Should the agents refuse the wheat and barley, ready money to be paid.

Ayes, 22. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 21 lines.*]

Sept. 7.

769. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 89.

The King and Cardinal had been absent from London for many days. Had ascertained that the English ministry had made no remittances since the month of June, when they sent 60,000 ducats, which down to the middle of August had not been disbursed either to the Emperor or to the Switzers, but remained payable to the order of King Henry. Was also assured that these moneys would not be expended, unless a powerful army were raised for the expulsion of the King of France from the Milanese, which would thwart the Signory's endeavours to recover Verona. Since receiving the news of the agreement between France and the King Catholic, had learnt that within eight or ten days' time an event would transpire utterly at variance with that agreement. Had also learnt that, after the articles of the new League had been signed by the Pope, the Emperor, and the King Catholic, the Cardinal insisted that the King Catholic should bind himself to supply King Henry with provisions for money, and not oppose him if he should invade France. This induced the King Catholic to make an agreement with the King of France, and the Cardinal was therefore greatly blamed by the Lords.

Was of opinion that the Cardinal's threat of defending Verona for the Emperor was a mere menace, devoid of reality, to cause Venice to desert France.

Certain military commanders, some of the first in England, had been lately sent to Tournay, in consequence, it was said, of 300 French spears having been quartered near the city. Others said that the people of Tournay had rebelled because the King had ordered the construction of a strong citadel there; which rebellion was attributed by the English Lords to the King of France.

London, 7th September 1516.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 69 lines.*]

Sept. 10.

770. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 474.

Amboise, 30 August.

The Lady Margaret sought to injure the most Christian King with the King of England, because the Duke of Longueville, recently

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deceased, held certain castles in Flanders belonging to her, for the purpose of indemnifying himself for expenditure incurred during the late war.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 10.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 475.

771. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 7 September.

The three Gray Leagues had held a Diet, and three envoys from the Diet at Zurich inquired what pay they received from France. The Gray Leagues referred them to the Diet, which was to be held eight days after Holy Rood Day [26 September] and which would be attended by the English ambassador.

At the Diet of Zurich, on St. Bartholomew's Day, the five cantons answered the English ambassador, that they would not go to war at present, and moreover that they were against the Emperor and in favour of France.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 10.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxii. p. 476.

772. The SAME to the SAME.

In the Diet held at Zurich on the 24th August, the cantons refused to make a league with the English ambassador, on the ground that England was at too great a distance (*è troppo longi*).

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 97, 3
tergo.

773. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR GIUSTINIAN, in England.

Have received his letters of 29th July, and 10th and 11th August, narrating his conferences with the Cardinal, touching the proposal to join the new league and agreement with the Emperor. Are of opinion that neither the King nor the Cardinal will make further mention of the matter, on account of the treaty of Noyon. King Francis will not now attempt to make himself lord of Italy, and take the kingdom of Naples. Trust that King Henry and the Cardinal will confirm the peace, so that all Christendom may remain at peace and attend to the Turkish expedition, which is well worthy of being aided by the treasure and forces of such a great and powerful King as his Majesty of England. The Pope has renewed and confirmed the peace, and formed a closer alliance with France. Trust to recover Verona. Wish for nothing but their own, and at all times and under all circumstances will be ever most obsequious towards the King of England.

To use respectful language to the King, avoiding matters which might irritate, or make him break forth into such expressions as by Giustinian's letter of the 29th they see were uttered, and always endeavouring to truncate words (*troncar parole*), allowing some few to pass without answer or rejoinder. Give him the same instructions with regard to requesting the King not to send money to the Emperor, as, besides its being labour in vain, it might serve rather to encourage him to do it, than to prevent it.

Commend him greatly for what he has done.

Ayes, 26. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 54 lines.]

1516.

Sept. 22.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter, no. 90.

774. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

News had come from France and Flanders that the Venetians had obtained Verona on fair terms; but at the same time letters were received from the Emperor, dated the 10th of September, enclosing others from Mark Anthony Colonna, which stated that he had made a sally with the garrison, and repulsed the French and Venetian armies, after they had effected a junction under Verona. Had heard from the Papal nuncio (Chieregato) that Colonna had repulsed the lansquenets who were with the French and Venetians, and had taken succours into Verona; that the King of England had brought over to his side nine of the Swiss cantons, which were previously in agreement with France; and that the Pope had made a league with the King of England. The nuncio apologized for having previously assured him of the Pope's neutrality, and said he daily expected the arrival of a Papal nuncio named Julio Latino, who was coming to conclude the league, and would remain in London a fortnight.

Was also informed by Chieregato that the King's secretary (Andrew Ammonius) had told him that two months thence the King would cross over to Calais. Replied that it was unlikely he would cross in the depth of winter, because of the bad weather and the scarcity of provisions. The ambassadors from the Emperor and the Switzers not only solicited but were importunate for money from the King, who had determined to send a small quantity. The ministry were about to send 10,000 ducats to the Emperor, who intended to come shortly to England, for his travelling expenses, and 5,000 ducats a month had been assigned for his board.

Scarcely credited this news, but believed Chieregato had informed him of it by desire of the English ministry, who perceived at last that the King Catholic had failed them, and that the Switzers were in league with France, whilst the Pope preserved neutrality. Regarded the announcement that King Henry intended to cross the Channel as a fiction arising from the prevailing suspicion that the King of France would attempt the recovery of Tournay, and many said of Calais likewise. Supposed it was communicated to him in the belief that he would inform the Signory, and the Signory King Francis, who would be deterred from those enterprises, knowing that he would find England prepared not only to resist them, but to act on the offensive.

On the 21st an herald arrived from King Francis, and visited him (Giustinian) next day. He said he had brought letters from King Francis to King Henry, inviting him to enter into the treaty between King Francis and the King Catholic, and specifying the terms of the marriage, and concerning the kingdom of Naples, the pension, &c. This statement had removed the suspicion that the herald was come to demand the surrender of Tournay. The herald also stated that Venice was included in this league, and that King Francis was at liberty to defend her, if attacked.

Would endeavour to dissuade the Cardinal from the threatened invasion of France.

London, 22nd September 1516.

[*Italian*, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages, or 102 lines.]

1516.

Sept. 23.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 91.

775. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had visited the Cardinal that day, and was graciously received. Imparted to him the news contained in the letters which had just arrived from Badoer. Showed him a copy of the letter from Constantinople, forwarded to him by the said ambassador (Badoer). The Cardinal inquired whether he had received any reply from the Signory to his last communication. Replied that there had not been sufficient time for one to arrive, and that the matter required mature deliberation, especially as the French and Venetian forces were at that time besieging Verona. The Cardinal told him to warn the Signory to be cautious, lest the French King should take Verona for himself, and said he had good reason for saying so, though he would give no explanation. Said that, owing to the compromise between the Kings of France and Spain concerning the kingdom of Naples, which was to remain to the latter on payment of an annual pension, it would be more easy to unite the princes of Christendom against the Infidel, which was very necessary, considering the preparations of the Great Turk, as appeared by letters from the [Venetian] bailiff [at Constantinople]. The Cardinal, being much exhausted by other business, said he would discuss the matter more at length on a future occasion.

Had heard, since his last, that the sum remitted [to the Emperor] was 15,000 ducats, not 10,000. The appointment of Latino as Papal nuncio seemed to have been revoked.

London, 23rd September 1516.

[*Italian, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ page, or 40 lines.*]

Sept. 23.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 103.

776. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Have heard from Giustinian in England the proposal made by King Henry and Cardinal Wolsey for the Signory to join a league which they said was about to be made; and to reconcile the State to the Emperor. Acquaint him also with their reply.

Ayes, 25. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 36 lines.*]

Sept. 23.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 103,
tergo.

777. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR GIUSTINIAN, in England.

Received yesterday his letters of the 17th and 19th ultimo, containing, in addition to the last proposals, those newly made by the Cardinal touching the truces between the Emperor and the Signory. Is to reply according to their letters of the 12th September. Approve of the prudent form in which he had proceeded.

[*Italian, 25 lines.*]

Sept. 24.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 107.

778. ANDREA BADOER.

Motions made in the Council of Ten and Junta concerning the salary of Andrea Badoer, Knight.

Put to the ballot that by authority of this Council it be carried and declared that the aforesaid "Ser" Andrea be credited at the

1516.

rate of 100 ducats a month, during the whole period of his service in England, according to the decree of this Council, dated 30 January 1509, notwithstanding a decree of the Senate that he was to receive 70 ducats only. The officials of the New Accountant's Office to ascertain whether "Ser" Andrea constantly kept the amount of servants and horses specified in the decree whereby he was elected; and should any omission be discovered, a proportional deduction to be made.

Ayes, 19. Noes, 9. Neutrals, 0.

Motion lost, a majority of three fourths being required. Immediately afterwards the following motion was made:—

That the Act passed in the Senate on the 11th September 1510, to the effect that the nobleman Andrea Badoer, knight, then ambassador in England, was thenceforth to receive 70 ducats a month, be repealed.

Ayes	-	-	-	19	-	18
Noes	-	-	-	11	-	10
Neutrals	-	-	-	0	-	0.

Kinsfolk withdrew.

[*Italian, 37 lines.*]

Sept. 26. MOTION as above made for the second time.

Ayes	-	-	-	19	-	19
Noes	-	-	-	10	-	10
Neutrals	-	-	-	0	-	0

Not carried, as a majority of two thirds was required. Kinsfolk withdrew.

[*Italian, 5 lines.*]

Sept. 27.

Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xl. p. 112.

779. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

To convince his most Christian Majesty that the period of three months * can only be a fraud and deceit, as confirmed by the letters addressed to the Cardinal of Sion, which Monsr. de Lautrec intercepted and deciphered, whereby it is evident that after having sent Courteville† to France, they are sending Sion to England. This delay is proposed for the mere sake of plotting designs, in which certain other persons will not fail to aid them; and should they even propose the consignment of Verona for some time to the Catholic King, the ambassador is to say, as from himself, that four or six days would be too much, as on the expiration of a month there would no longer be any hope of obtaining the place.

Ayes, 28. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 62 lines.*]

Sept. 30.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 92.

780. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Receipt of a missive from the State, and of newsletters from Constantinople. Went to the King at Greenwich. Congratulated him on the safe return of himself, his consort, and his sister. Found with him two ambassadors from the Emperor and two from the

* See Romanin, vol. v. p. 316.

† Envoy sent by the Emperor to France, to negotiate the surrender of Verona.

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Catholic King, who had a long audience, after which he (Giustinian) communicated to the King the news respecting the galleys, and the other contents of the letters above mentioned. The King listened graciously, but said: "It is really time for you to cease any longer molesting the Emperor about Verona; you will not be easy till you provoke the whole world against yourselves." Replied that the State sought merely to recover her own. The King said Verona would cost them thrice as much as it was worth. Replied that if the King were to send no money to its occupants, it would speedily be recovered by Venice. The King rejoined that he could not do less than aid the Emperor, who was his confederate. As to the galleys, the King said the safeconduct for them should be granted, and called the Cardinal, with whom he desired him (Giustinian) to confer.

Returned to London with the Bishop of Durham, who stated that on that day, the 28th, they had received letters from the Emperor's court, dated the 17th Sept., affirming that Verona was safe, and no longer in fear of siege, and that in three days a considerable Imperial army would be there to raise the blockade entirely. The ministry appeared greatly elated by this news, especially as they had been almost certain, a few days previously, that Verona was in the hands of the Venetians.

Went to the Cardinal on the 29th, according to appointment, but could not see him.

Friar Dionisius Memo, the organist of St. Mark's, arrived in London a few days ago. He brought a most excellent instrument with him at great expense. Presented him to the Cardinal first, who desired to hear him play in the presence of many Lords and *virtuosi*. They were much pleased with him. He afterwards visited the King, who sent for him immediately after dinner, and made him play before his Lords and all his *virtuosi*. He played to the incredible admiration of everybody, especially of the King, who is well skilled in music, and of the two Queens. His (Giustinian's) secretary was present, who explained to the King how much favour Memo enjoyed at Venice. The King had made him chief of his instrumental musicians, and said he would write to Rome to have him unfrocked out of his monastic weeds, so that he might only retain holy orders, and that he would make him his chaplain. A royal chaplaincy was an honourable appointment and very profitable.

London, 30th September 1516.

[*Italian, 3 pages or 78 lines.*]

Oct. 3.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 93.

781. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Went to Cardinal Wolsey that day. Acquainted him with the contents of the State's letters of the 7th September. He desired him (Giustinian) to repeat thoroughly the conditions to be inserted in the safeconduct, that he might send them to the King Catholic. He seemed to approve of them, although he made some little difficulty about the last clause, which purported that King Henry was to pledge himself to the observance of the safeconduct by the King

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Catholic. "However," he said, "this article is not to be put in the safeconduct. We will first have that drawn up, and then conclude this last part."

The Cardinal listened attentively to the newsletters from Constantinople. He was much astonished to hear of the 220 galleys, and asked what the Turk intended to do with so powerful an armada. Replied the Turk would doubtless invade Christendom. The Cardinal rejoined: "Let us first free ourselves from the peril which threatens us from the King of France;" and that Venice should not regard a single city, which they had the means of obtaining a better way and without cost. Desired him to contrive that the King should send it no more succour. The Cardinal desired him to stay to dinner.

London, 3rd October 1516.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 75 lines.*]

Oct. 3.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 6.

782. MARINO GIORGIO, Venetian Ambassador at the Papal Court, to the SIGNORY.

Viterbo, 27th September.

Had heard from the Pope that the treaty of Noyon did not please the King of England.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 8.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 94.

783. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Visited the King on the 5th. The Imperial and Spanish ambassadors had a long audience. All the ambassadors staid to dinner, together with the Cardinal and other Lords. After dinner the said ambassadors held a close conference with the Cardinal. When it was over, he (Giustinian) urged the Cardinal to despatch the letters to the King Catholic for the safeconduct. He promised to do so. Gave him the conditions in writing. Shortly afterwards, the King sent for the Cardinal and the ambassadors. He was with the two Queens and a number of ladies, with whom he was dancing. After many dances, he made the ambassadors hear Friar Dionisius Memo play, who was praised by everybody. The King was much pleased with him.

On the 7th went to the Cardinal, to know whether the letters to the King Catholic had been despatched, but could not speak with him, as he was slightly indisposed. That morning (the 8th) received letters from the State, dated 27th August, with a copy of the missive from the Great Turk.

London, 8th October 1516.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 29 lines.*]

Oct. 9.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 95.

784. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had been informed that the English government, understanding that the French garrison of Milan was much diminished, purposed sending a force of Switzers to attack the city or some other part of the Milanese, in order to draw off the French army from the siege

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of Verona, and do as much mischief as possible. This undertaking was conducted with the utmost secrecy.

London, 9th October 1516.

[*Italian*, $\frac{1}{2}$ page, or 10 lines.]

Oct. 10.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 26.

785. MARINO GIORGIO, Venetian Ambassador at the Papal Court, to the SIGNORY.

Viterbo, 30th September.

Arrival of the English ambassador,* to whom he had consigned the letters for England.

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 14.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. '96.

786. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Imparted the contents of the State's letters of 27th August to King Henry, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Bishop of Durham, and read to them the Great Turk's letter, which did not seem to terrify them. They were highly elated, having heard that the siege of Verona had been raised, and that the French and Venetian armies had retreated 13 or 14 miles, having suffered two great defeats, and also that an Imperial army of 16,000 men had come up. The Cardinal of Sion was coming post to England, to weave some other web. Would not visit him, as he was an enemy of Venice and the French King. Report that the league between the Emperor, the King Catholic, and the King of England, had been concluded and signed, the Pope being included, though he had not yet affixed his signature to it.

London, 14th October 1516.

[*Italian*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ page, or 31 lines.]

Oct. 15.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 42-44.

787. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Amboise, 15th August, and Paris, 6th October.

Had been told by the King that the treaty of Noyon was made contrary to the wishes of the Emperor and the King of England.

The Chancellor informed him that the Cardinal of Sion was going to England; that the Switzers did not choose to have him for Bishop, and had written to the Pope to appoint another in his stead.

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 15.
Mantuan
Archives.

788. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO to the MARCHIONESS OF MANTUA.

After kissing hands, informs her that the league had lately been concluded and sealed between the Emperor, the Catholic King, and the King of England, place being reserved for the Pope and the Switzers. The Catholic King means to cancel the agreement made with the most Christian King. Anticipates immediate war

* Qu., the Bishop of Worcester, or Sampson? See Mr. Brewer's Calendar, vol. ii. no. 2394.

1516.

between France and England. The right Reverend Cardinal [of Sion] had quitted the Emperor's court, riding post to the Catholic King; and on that day was expected in London, where he would be adored like an idol. Very great preparations had been made for him, and it was supposed he would remain some months, to solicit money and urge hostilities. Believes he will succeed without much difficulty.

The King of England devotes himself to accomplishments and amusements day and night. Is intent on nothing else, leaving business to the Cardinal of York, who rules everything sagely and most prudently.

The Queen of Scotland is also in England, but negotiations are on foot for her speedy return to Scotland in honourable form.

London, 15th October 1516.

[*Original. Italian.*]

Oct. 16.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 97.

789. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The Cardinal of Sion arrived the preceding night, some say with three, others with five horses. A stately dwelling had been prepared for him. He dined today with Cardinal Wolsey. Had told one of the Lords that Sion was on the worst possible terms with the Switzers, and that he would endeavour, in order to make his peace with them, to obtain money from King Henry, promising to raise a host of them, although he would perform nothing; for if they received money for a fresh expedition, they would take it in settlement of former claims, which they urged against the Cardinal of Sion. The Lord answered, "We shall be like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ears," as they had been glutted with words till they were weary. It was, however, to be feared lest Sion's great promises should decoy them. Moreover, the report of the league mentioned in his last was confirmed daily.

On the 15th, whilst at the house of the Cardinal, one who is his secretary and the King's drew him (Giustinian) aside, and said the Lords were greatly surprised that the Signory so pertinaciously adhered to France; but he said he had told the Cardinal this was not to be wondered at, as the French were assisting Venice to recover Verona, and that it was therefore necessary to devise some means of insuring the Signory of its possession. Perceived the secretary's object was to discover whether Venice would desert France, if sure of the recovery of Verona, and replied that Verona was the least of the difficulties. The secretary expressed surprise that no letters had arrived from the Signory respecting Cardinal Wolsey's overtures.

Also on that same day had audience of Wolsey. He said he had not yet sent the letters to the King Catholic for the safe-conduct, and wished to be allowed to manage the business in his own way. Nothing would be done till the conclusion of Sion's negotiations, which would probably be brief.

London, 16th October 1516.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 80 lines.*]

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Oct. 17.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 54.**790. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the COUNCIL OF TEN.**

Paris, 8th October.

The King told him the Cardinal of Sion had arrived at the court of the Catholic King, and was going to England, adding, "It would be well to conclude this agreement with the Emperor. I have been deceived" (without saying by whom), "but should the agreement not take place, for one man now under Verona I will send three for its capture."

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 20.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 98.**791. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.**

On the 18th the Cardinal of Sion went to Greenwich. He had a long conference with the King and Cardinal Wolsey. After dinner both the Cardinals returned to their respective dwellings. It was said that Sion offered to supply the King with 6,000 or 7,000 Switzers for Italy, and 16,000 lansquenets. For France, which he proposed to invade, he offered 20,000 Switzers, on being furnished with funds by King Henry. It was also reported that he desired the King to enter France with a large army. After the interview the Council sat in consultation, there being present the Cardinal of York, the Bishops of Durham (Ruthal) and Norwich (Richard Nix), the Treasurer (the Duke of Norfolk), [Sir Thomas] Lovel, and [Sir Henry] Marney. It was not attended by the Bishop of Winchester (Fox) and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Warham), who had absented themselves since the beginning of this business.

On the 19th sent his secretary to Wolsey to appoint an audience, in order to learn something, although it was usually difficult to get anything from him. The secretary brought word that Wolsey, on quitting the Council, had gone immediately to Sion, dined with him, and remained with him a long while. When he returned home, he was so wrathful and perturbed that he seemed not to be in his right mind. It was said he had never been seen in such perturbation since he had been at the helm. He declared to the secretary he could not give him (Giustinian) an audience for three or four days. He then sent immediately for the Imperial ambassador, although it was already night and the hour inconvenient. All this could only be attributed to a dispute between the two Cardinals, or to the receipt of fresh intelligence at variance with the assertions of the Imperial ambassador, who is in the habit of making them sixteen to the dozen.

Was going that day (the 20th) to the Treasurer, and would endeavour to learn something from him.

London, 20th October 1516.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 51 lines.*]

Oct. 21.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 99.**792. The SAME to the SAME.**

Had visited the Treasurer (the Duke of Norfolk), who had been absent many months, and was one of the managers of affairs. He said the Cardinal of Sion was not come to do any harm, but to promote a universal peace, and that there had never been any question

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of injuring Venice. Represented that the threatening attitude of the Turk ought to confederate the Christian powers. He assented; but his fair promises were to be doubted, for a few months previously he and other Lords positively swore that nothing was being negotiated against Venice, whereas the result proved adverse to the French King and the Signory. Everything depended on England.*
London, 21st October 1516.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 70 lines.*]

Oct. 22.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 100.

793. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had that day conversed with the Papal nuncio, who had formerly been secretary to the Cardinal of Sion. He said Sion proposed that the King of England should cross the Channel in the spring and invade Picardy; that the Switzers should attack Burgundy under the Duke of Suffolk; that the Emperor should be at Verona, with Sion and another Duke, and with upwards of 20,000 men; and that all should attack simultaneously, the King of England defraying the expenses. The nuncio was not aware that a final decision had been made, but considered it certain, because Sion was very cheerful, and busy with despatches from two o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. Sion had transmitted a schedule of clauses to Wolsey, who was at the Council Board, and he would not depart till it was decided where, when, and how he was to receive the money for this undertaking, so that there would be a delay of seven or eight days. He was to take with him a large sum for the defence of Verona. The nuncio said the Pope would join this confederacy; that a bishop, his ambassador, was expected daily; and that he (the nuncio) anticipated being ordered to join the camp. Did not entirely believe all this. Sion was accompanied to London by one of the King's attendants, who was at the Court about two months ago, and who told him (Giustinian) that he was sent to fetch the Cardinal. This appeared to confirm what the nuncio reported about the alliance. Would endeavour to obtain further information from the Spanish ambassador.

London, 22nd October 1516.

P. S.—Suspecting that the Papal nuncio had spoken at the instigation of the ministry, opened letters of his addressed to his mother at Mantua, and to Lady Ipolita Sforza Bentivola at Milan. He desired his mother not to quit Mantua, but await the result of the new league, because Sion was about to leave England, and carried with him strong resolutions, which would probably cause much mischief in Italy. He informed the Lady Ipolita of the new league between the Emperor, Spain, and England, place being reserved for the Pope and the Switzers; that since its conclusion the Cardinal of Sion has come to England, who had previously held a long conference in Brabant with the King Catholic and Lady Margaret; that Sion was caressed and adored by King Henry and the whole country, and in a few hours would gain his intent, as

* "Io cognosco hora consiste qui summam rerum."

1516.

his proposals were such as pleased the King and his people. The nuncio predicted more trouble than ever in Italy, and that this league would have a larger tail; and he therefore advised his friends to remove to secure places.

[*Italian*, 3¼ pages, or 84 lines.]

Oct. 23.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 68.

794. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian secretary at Milan, to the STATE.

Dated 18th October.

The Switzers would not ratify the agreement with King Francis, because the ambassadors from the Emperor, Spain, and England had promised to give them a sum equal to what was offered by France. Should they not make terms with France, the Pope would pay them a larger pension than heretofore.

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 24.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 101.

795. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The Cardinal of Sion had obtained all his demands from the King. The two Cardinals and the Imperial ambassadors sat in conference daily. Sion was treated with as much honour as if he were the Pope; the first vacant bishopric had been promised him. Money was being remitted for Verona; the amount did not exceed 25,000 crowns. They declared the siege had been raised, and succour introduced. This news was received by way of Rome, in letters of the 6th. On the 23rd received news of an opposite tenour, also by way of Rome, in letters of the 30th Sept. Was refreshed by the latter news, having been downcast by letters received here, dated Verona the 24th Sept., stating that the siege had been raised, that succour had entered the city, that an Imperial army had come up, that the Venetian forces had suffered great slaughter, and that La Schiusa (*sic*) had been taken.

On the 23rd received two letters from the State, of the 12th and 23rd Sept. Would no longer need to act on his own responsibility, although he had adopted a submissive and respectful tone in negotiating with Wolsey, who had frequently assured him that he discussed State affairs more willingly with him than with any one else. For many days Wolsey had said nothing about the league. Would avoid the subject of the Signory's inclusion in it.

London, 24th October 1516.

[*Italian*, 2 pages, or 47 lines.]

Oct. 24.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 79.

796. NEWSLETTERS.

Motion made in the Senate to transmit the Turkish newsletters to the Venetian ambassador in England.

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 25.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 36,
tergo,

797. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

Transmit copies of letters from their "Bailo" at Constantinople concerning the powerful armada which Sultan Selim was fitting out there; also copies of advices from Syria. To communicate the same

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to the King, as also the election by the State of two ambassadors to the Sultan.

Ayes, 170. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 11 lines.*]

Oct. 29.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 102.

798. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Transmission of money to the amount of 100,000 crowns, part destined doubtless for Verona. Sion had promised wonders to the Lords, all tending to the extermination of France and Venice. In two or three days a bishop was expected as ambassador from the Pope, to ratify the league, as it was reported. Did not vouch for this. Great exactions were being levied from the clergy and laity.

An envoy from the French King had been in London on his way to the Duke of Albany in Scotland. Was visited by him. Albany desired to go and see the French King, and the English Lords were anxious that he should pass through England. He would do so, if a great personage were placed in his power as surety. They promised him the Duke of Suffolk, but he was rejected by the envoy, who left Wolsey in dudgeon. Wolsey had refused a safeconduct to the envoy, but he said he would go without one. As Sion had offered to levy upwards of 40,000 Switzers, asked the envoy how the King of France stood with them. He said that King had nine cantons in league with him, they having already signed and sealed; and he was negotiating with the rest. Sion could not therefore keep his promises. Cardinal Wolsey, who led the dance, and King Henry bore the worst possible will to the French King, who ought therefore endeavour to secure as many cantons as possible, or else make a great offer or gift to Wolsey, for, if he were quieted, all this turmoil would cease. The latter proposal would not be difficult to execute, as the Cardinal perceived that all the grandees of England were opposed to his policy, and that the people complained extremely of the new imposts, so that he might with reason apprehend some commotion.

Had twice sent in vain to ask audience from Wolsey. Attributed its refusal to Sion, who was endeavouring to obtain his (Giustinian's) dismissal. Would not press for the safeconduct for the galleys till Sion's departure. Had been informed by the Papal nuncio, that the Lord Mark Anthony Colonna was to command the army against Burgundy, and the Duke of Suffolk the army to be sent by King Henry into France; and that the King Catholic intended to march an army into Italy against the Signory.

London, 29th October 1516.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 90 lines.*]

Oct. 31.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 103.

799. The SAME to the SAME.

Had been fully assured by the Papal nuncio that the conditions of the new league were such as already announced, and that it was to be sworn to by the King, and the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors, at high mass on the 1st November, and proclaimed at Greenwich.

London, 31st October 1516.

[*Italian, ¾ page, or 15 lines.*]

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Nov. 1.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 104.

800. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

That day, at the hour of high mass, the King and the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors assembled, together with the Cardinals [of York and Sion] and a few members of the Privy Council, in a small chapel where the King usually heard mass. Each of those who had to swear read the nine clauses of the league, and took oath for their observance. The articles were not published. The league was contracted between the Emperor, the King Catholic, and King Henry, for the defence and recovery of their respective states. The Emperor was to descend into Italy with the Cardinal of Sion and 6,000 Switzers, besides Germans, amounting in all to 22,000 men, who were to attack the Milanese. The King Catholic was to send 800 spears, 800 light cavalry, and 6,000 infantry into the Vicentine and Veronese territories, to prevent the Venetian army from succouring that of France in the duchy of Milan. 22,000 Switzers were to invade Burgundy. The King of England was to cross over in great force. Place reserved for the Pope and the Switzers.

Could learn nothing from Chiericato, who said he was under oath not to reveal the articles. The Lords said they should have eight of the Swiss cantons. They could, however, only have five, if the statement of the French envoy to Albany was correct, as the French King had thirteen in his favour. Most likely England could not reckon upon any, as no envoy was come to swear in the name of the cantons. It was probably the same with the Pope, whose envoy was daily expected, for his arrival would doubtless have been awaited, if the Pope had intended to sign.

Money was being remitted in all shapes, both by bills of exchange and in cash; some mules laden with coin were being sent off. The amount was not rated above 100,000 ducats, but funds sufficient for the undertaking would probably be remitted before the spring, as it was stated that the King of England would pay for all. Sion would depart in two or three days.

Some German lords of great account were come to London on their way to the shrine of St. James of Galicia. In the course of conversation, they said with some regret, that the Emperor was more to blame than the Signory for this war, but they complained that a work had been printed at Venice in abuse of the Emperor. Prevailed on an English gentleman to make them an apology in his (Giustinian's) name. Could not appoint an interview with them, as it would have made the King suspicious.

London, 1st November 1516.

[*Italian 3½ pages, or 83 lines.*]

Nov. 1.

801. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 105.

The Lords had promised to give 500,000 crowns for the Italian and Burgundian expeditions. The Papal nuncio said that no fixed sum had been specified: England was to furnish funds for the whole campaign. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Duke of Suffolk, who usually discussed State affairs, were not present at this conclusion; a fact which had caused

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universal dissatisfaction, the inference being that the Cardinal of York was the beginning, middle, and end of this result.

Sion had assured the King that Galeazo Visconte, the King's agent with the Switzers, had appropriated upwards of 100,000 crowns of the money destined for the Switzers. Sion had shown writings from the Swiss captains, proving this, to the son-in-law of Galeazo (Anclises Visconte), who was in London, and would be dismissed;* the like being done by Galeazo himself, who was all-powerful with the Swiss, and might, if gained over by the King of France, reconcile to him all the cantons. Galeazo would not lose their favour, as he could attribute this calumny to Sion's enmity towards him.

The nuncio had stated that the moneys sent to the Switzers and the Emperor amounted to 600,000 crowns, besides the last remittances.

London, 1st November 1516.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 53 lines.*]

Nov. 6.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 112.

802. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Information received by him from the Lord Steward of France. The Catholic King would not deceive King Francis, and was desirous of peace between the Signory and the Emperor. The King of England had written to the Catholic King, that the most Christian King would not give him the 60,000 francs, the annual revenue of his sister Mary, widow of the late King Lewis. King Henry therefore requested the Catholic King to assist him to obtain the sum due. On the matter being discussed in Council, some of the councillors wished to aid the King of England, saying it would not invalidate the treaty of Noyon; but the Catholic King replied that he would not oppose the most Christian King.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 7.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 130.

803. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR GIUSTINIAN in England.

Announce receipt, on the preceding day at noon, through the ambassador in France, of his letters of the 24th October, and duplicates of those of the 14th and 16th down to the 22nd, the originals of which had not come to hand.

Are of opinion that he has used both prudence and diligence, as well in ascertaining the negotiations between the Cardinal of Sion and King Henry, as in notifying them to the State. To continue addressing his letters through the ambassador in France, as they are forwarded speedily. The information transmitted by him is

* "Item questo Sedunense ha affermato a questa Maestà Messer Galeazo Visconte che se attrova cum Svisari per nome de la prefata Maestà haver tolto per mal modo de li danari regi che se dovea exbursar a Svisari più di 100 m. seudi et haver mostrato a suo zenero che è qui presente scripture de li Capitanei de Svisari che dechiarano questo effecto per il che sarà data licentia al prefato suo zenero de qui et cussi al prefato Messer Galeazo Visconte qual per quanto se afferma è instrumento omnipotente cum Svisari."

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important, and consistent with the execrable nature and disposition of the Cardinal of Sion. The progress and victory of the Turk,* which continue to be confirmed, were so great, that the enemy might soon draw near even to England. Nothing new under Verona. The armies of France and Venice in the same positions, preventing supplies and blockading the city in such wise, that they hope for a good and speedy result. The soldiers within suffer from scarcity of food and money, though Carriati, by most cruel acts of extortion, obtains some little from the citizens and populace by announcing the hourly arrival of the Emperor.

[*Italian, 27 lines.*]

Nov. 7.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 130.

804. COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the PROVEDITOR GENERAL GRITI, under Verona.

Transmit copies of letters written by them to the ambassador in France, and of those received from Sebastian Giustinian in England, that they may be shown to Monsr. de Lautrec.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 10.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 132.

805. The COUNCIL OF TEN to the PROVEDITOR GENERAL GRITI.

Announcement made to the Venetian ambassador in France by King Francis, that he chose Mons. de Lautrec to do his utmost to take Verona.

Desire him to deter Mons. de Lautrec from withdrawing his troops and marching them into the Brescian territory, as otherwise the enemies of France and the Signory might both gain the Switzers, and persuade the King of England and others to do what they desire.

Ayes, 17. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 63 lines.*]

Nov. 10.
Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 132.

806. The COUNCIL OF TEN to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

The proposal made by Mons. de Lautrec for quartering his men-at-arms in the Brescian territory will impede the treaty for the surrender of Verona, and facilitate the evil designs of the enemies of France and the Signory, in England, Switzerland, and Spain.

[*Italian, 43 lines.*]

Nov. 13.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 106.

807. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The Cardinal of Sion departed on the 8th. The King made him a handsome present, worth 3,000 ducats. From the Cardinal of York he received a gift worth 1,000. He was going to the King Catholic, and would remain with him about a fortnight, to carry the new treaty into effect.

Visited Wolsey that day (the 13th). Found him in an orchard near his dwelling. Both being on horseback, the Cardinal asked

* Selim I. gave battle to the Egyptians near Aleppo, on the 24th August 1516, when the Soldan Kansou Algouri was killed.

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for news. Imparted to him the Turkish news received from Badoer [the ambassador] in France. Said it was to be feared lest the Turk should make peace with the Soldan [of Egypt] and the Sophy [of Persia], or prove victorious in the present expedition. Alluded also to the Turkish armada.

The Cardinal replied, he perceived the peril threatened to Christendom, but King Henry had provided a remedy by establishing a confederacy with the Pope, the Emperor, the King Catholic, and the Switzers; and if their opponents abstained from hostilities, an expedition might be made against the Infidels. An intimation would be given them (the French and Venetians), in the name of the whole League, charging them to make peace within one month, as otherwise the League would declare open war against them. He said Venice should not run the risk of losing all her territory for the sake of Verona.

Answered that he could give no answer to this announcement, which required a reply from the Signory.

The Cardinal rejoined that the peace between France and Spain could not last, as the King Catholic would not delay marrying till the French Princess was of age. Should he form any other connexion, the King of France would endeavour to deprive him of Naples, and could do so the more easily, if Verona were in the Signory's hands.

Replied that a small force could not enter into Italy with the support of Verona, and a large one could do so in spite of it.

The Cardinal answered, "We do not choose to endure this obstacle;" and that, if France and Venice did not desist, their subjects would be forbidden to trade in the dominions of the confederates.

London, 13th November 1516.

[*Italian, 4 lines, or 102 pages.*]

Nov. 13.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 107.

308. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

After he had written the accompanying, the nuncio came to him.

He said the Pope was not included in the League, and would not join it. The allies had determined to send the Cardinal of Sion to Rome, to exhort the Pope to adhere to it, promising to make Lorenzo [de' Medici] Lord of Florence, and invest him with the duchy of Urbino, Modena, and Reggio. He also stated that Bishop Colonna,* who was to have come here, had changed his intention, and would remain with the King Catholic, which was a sign that the Pope would not join the league. The nuncio desired the first part of his communication should be kept secret, and alluded to his former services to the State. It would be well for the State to offer him some church preferment, taking care to write about it in cipher, lest it should prove his ruin.

The Cardinal, in the conversation detailed in the accompanying, did not renew his proposal that the Signory should join the League.

London, 13th November 1516.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 32 lines.*]

* Pompeo Colonna, Bishop of Rieti. He was at Brussels in December; see Mr. Brewer's Calendar, vol. ii. no. 2640, 6th Dec. 1516.

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Nov. 15.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 108.

809. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

As the Pope had refused to join the League, the ministry had given him six months more to decide. Sion would go to Rome. Did not believe the ministry would execute their threats, unless they had the support of the Pope and the Switzers. Had been told by his friend (Chieregato) that England was anxiously awaiting letters from the Signory. This accounted for the threats used by the Cardinal two days before. Chieregato also stated that within the past month only 60,000 crowns had been sent to the Emperor for Verona, and 30,000 to the Switzers for their annual stipend. The son-in-law of Galeazo Visconte, accredited to the Switzers by King Henry, had been dismissed, because Galeazo had induced certain cantons to side with the King of France.

Asked "the friend" (Chieregato) whether the protest against France and Venice would be made before or after the decision of the Pope and the Switzers. He said their decision would not be waited for. Had obtained copies of the oath taken by King Henry [on 1st November], of the clause, and of the announcement transmitted to the Pope; and sent them herewith. The ministry were endeavouring to induce the King Catholic to take the Princess (Mary), and to repudiate the infant daughter of King Francis.

London, 15th November 1516.

[*Italian*, 2 pages, or 47 lines.]

Nov. 17.

Sanuto Diaries,
xxiii. p. 155.

810. JACOMO DI NODARI, Proveditor at Cologne, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 16 November.

Report at Verona that an agreement had been made between the Emperor, the King of Spain, the King of England, and the Switzers, and that the Emperor was at Constance.

[*Italian*.]

Nov. 18.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 109.

811. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by "the friend" (Chieregato) that, in addition to the land forces destined for the invasion of France, the King had ordered the fitting out of a fleet of 60 sail, with which the Lord Marquis [of Dorset] was to attack the duchy of Guienne. The decision of the Swiss Diet was expected. A conference was being held in Scotland, to determine on war or peace.

The Bishop of Winchester had absented himself from Court, to avoid taking part in the present violent measures, but had at length returned. Visited him, and expressed a wish that his counsel might modify the policy against Venice. He replied that the confederacy was merely defensive, and that neither the King of England nor the King Catholic was inclined for war. The Bishop added that the Council had discussed the maintenance of the ancient friendly relations towards Venice.

London, 18th November 1516.

[*Italian*, 2½ pages, or 66 lines.]

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Nov. 22.

Misti

Consiglio X.

v. xl. p. 139,
tergo.**812. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.**

The enemies of France and Venice have promoted the negotiation for peace with the Emperor, in order to gain time, and thus free Verona from peril. Had Verona been taken, the Switzers would not have hesitated to make any terms with the most Christian King, for the Pope and others would not have supported them, and the King of England would not have listened to the Cardinal of Sion and others.

Ayes, 22. Noes, 6. Neutrals, 1.

[*Italian*, 71 lines.]

Nov. 22.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 158.**813. ANDREA ROSSO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the STATE.**

The King of France was not apprehensive about the affairs of England, because the Duke of Albany, the Regent of Scotland, had discovered a plot laid against him, at the instigation of the King of England, on which account the Duke had sent troops to the Borders. The Cardinal of Sion had arrived in England.

[*Italian*.]

Nov. 24.

Sanuto Diaries
v. xxiii. p. 166.**814. MARINO GIORGIO, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the SIGNORY.**

Dated the 16th.

Having heard that the English ambassador had received letters from England announcing a certain proclamation of league, sent his secretary to Cardinal Bibiena (Cardinal de' Medici and the other Cardinals having accompanied the Pope to *La Magnana*), to know the truth. Bibiena said that the English ambassador had received letters dated the 2nd, informing him that a league had been proclaimed between the Emperor, the Catholic King, and the King of England for the defence of their respective territories, the term of six months being assigned to the Pope for his adhesion to it, and eight months to other republics and signories, and to the Switzers. The clause reserving admission for "republics and signories" had been inserted for the purpose of inducing Venice to join the league, although formed for the destruction of the King of France. The Cardinal of Sion had exhorted the King of England to aid the Emperor to defend Verona for two months, and his Majesty had sent him 38,000 Rhenish guilders, and 15,000 to the Switzers. The King of the Romans was expected in Flanders. The Cardinal of Sion was the cause of all that had taken place.

[*Italian*.]

Nov. 24.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 167.**815. The SAME to the SAME.**

Dated the 19th.

The Pope having returned from *La Magnana*, he went to him on that day, and had audience after the English ambassador.

The Pope complained of King Francis, saying, amongst other things, "He reproaches us with having an understanding with the Cardinal of Sion, who is gone to England. You know that if we

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could lay hands on him we would imprison him, and we vow, by that holy chrism with which we are anointed, that we have no intercourse with him. He went to make mischief, and we know nothing further."

The Pope then confirmed all the news from England as to the publication of the league, adding, "It would be well that we should form a compact mass, [viz.,] ourselves, the most Christian King, and the Signory. This being done, we will declare ourselves immediately, and in four days you would have Verona, as we understand it cannot hold out any longer; and this we tell you to keep secret, as none of the ambassadors are aware of it."

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 25.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. pp. 171,
172.

816. ANDREA GRITI, Proveditor in the Venetian Camp at Villafranca, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 23rd November.

Mons. d'Albret, Seigneur d'Orval, had written to King Francis, in date of Brussels, 12th November, that the King of England was sending the Emperor 60,000 crowns, and that the Cardinal of Sion was still in England.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 27.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 176.

817. LEAGUE negotiated in ENGLAND.

Private letters from the merchants in England, dated London, 6th November, especially from Lorenzo Pasqualigo to his brothers, made no mention of the triple alliance.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 27.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 176.

818. ANDREA GRITI, Proveditor in the Venetian Camp at Villafranca, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 25th November.

Notifies contents of letters from the French ambassadors at Rome, dated 18th and 19th, shown to him by Mons. de Lautrec.

The Pope was hostile to King Francis, and did not credit any intelligence received from France, nor that the treaty of Noyon or the one with the Switzers had been sworn to; was of opinion that the league had been stipulated in England between Maximilian, King Charles, and King Henry; was intent on aggrandizing his nephew Lorenzino; meant to make him Duke of the Romagna, giving him Bologna and part of the kingdom of Naples; complained that King Francis would not allow him to seize Ferrara, though it belonged to the Church; and was negotiating a marriage between Lorenzino and an English woman.* The Pope complained also that King Francis had demanded 50,000 ducats of the Florentines, saying, "It was demanding them of us the Pope and of Lorenzino, Florence being his city as it were." Inference drawn by the French ambassador at Rome that the Pope was ill disposed towards King Francis.

[*Italian.*]

* "Atende a far noze de dito Lorenzim in una d'Ingaltera."

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Dec. 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 193.**819. MARINO GIORGIO, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the SIGNORY.**

Dated 22nd November.

Gives details of the triple alliance which was being negotiated in England.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 194.**820. The SAME to the SAME.**

Rome, 29th November.

Understood that the King of England had sent the Emperor 35,000 ducats that he might go to him, and 15,000 ducats to the Switzers for their annual pension.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 195.**821. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.**

Amboise, 25th November.

Having received letters, dated London, 13th November, from Sebastian Giustinian, Venetian ambassador in England, informed King Francis that the Cardinal of Sion had quitted the island and was going to Spain (*sic*), King Henry having had his league sworn to there in England. King Francis replied, "I know it, and from fear of being captured he crossed over to Holland with five large ships." Added that, after conferring with the Catholic King, he would go to Rome to try and make the Pope join the league. The King rejoined, "I should like him to go to Rome; the Pope would seize him; and I will write about this to his Holiness."

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 7.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 110.**822. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

Had received the State's letters of the 25th October and 7th November, and duplicates of those of the 25th, received by way of Rome, with newsletters from the Levant. Acquainted the King with the contents of the newsletters. Expatiated on the dangers of Turkish aggression, but the King seemed to take little heed of it, being intent solely on the affairs of Italy and France. He was confirmed in this tendency by the Cardinal.

On that day (the 7th), had a long interview with Wolsey, who was never tired of speaking of the Italian expedition. He accused France and Venice of perfidy; and stated that within two months the allies would send ambassadors to the French King and the Signory, with a summons to desist from the siege of Verona. If that summons were disregarded, the League would wage war on the Venetians as fiercely as if they were Infidels, and they would be prohibited from trading. The League would also endeavour to get the Pope to excommunicate France and Venice. The Cardinal proposed a truce of six months, during which England would negotiate an agreement between the Emperor and the Signory, of which he said the King of France would approve. The allies were determined that the Emperor should have Verona, in order to prevent the French King from taking further steps to obtain the monarchy of Italy. The Cardinal stated further that King Francis

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was making overtures to the Emperor for peace, promising to leave him Verona, and give him Brescia; and added that he did not doubt but that, were he a Venetian senator, he could persuade them to leave Verona, and join the League.

Discussed the expedition to be undertaken against the Turk. The Cardinal said the King would distinguish himself in it above all others, and that he, the Cardinal, would perhaps go in person (*et forsi che io ne anderò in persona*).

London, 7th December 1516.

[*Italian, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages, or 111 lines.*]

Dec. 7.

823. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 111.

A few days previously the nuncio (Chiericato) had been sent for by Cardinal Wolsey, who took him into a private chamber, where he laid hands on him, and demanded in fierce language to know what he had written to the King of France, what intercourse he had held with him (Giustinian), or with his son (Marino Giustinian), or the secretary, telling him that he should not quit the spot until he had confessed everything, and if he did not do so by fair means, he should be put to the rack. High words were exchanged by both parties. The nuncio denied the charges, but admitted intimacy with him (Giustinian), caused by a community of literary pursuits. He stated what he had written to the King of France, and that King's reply, which did not relate to present matters. So the Cardinal sent to his house to seize all his papers and ciphers, but found nothing objectionable. He was therefore released, at the intercession of the Bishop of Winchester. Permission was given him to leave the kingdom, and he would do so. His departure was only delayed by expectation of pecuniary supplies.

Was assured by Chiericato that he (Giustinian) would be dismissed on the declaration of war against France and Venice. Heralds were by this time to have been sent to make it, but they were sending ambassadors instead, and the period had been protracted two months. The ministry probably knew that the Switzers were not at their command.

The nuncio also stated that the Cardinal of Sion had departed in dissatisfaction with the ministry, saying they were very close about money. Sion, being wrathful and choleric, would resent the ill-treatment of the nuncio, who was his servant, as also would the Pope. Caused the nuncio to write to Sion, exaggerating the affair as much as possible. His letter was enclosed in another of his to the Lord Albert [Count] of Carpi, whom he instructed to forward it to the Imperial Court.

London, 7th December 1516.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 47 lines.*]

Dec. 11.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. pp. 211,
212.

824. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Amboise, 3rd December.

Had been told by King Francis that Dom. Galeazo Visconti, who was outlawed from Milan, and resided in Switzerland, was coming to the court, and had written to his nephew in England to depart

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in like manner for France, the King having given him a safe-conduct. King Francis said that the league made in England was the work of Cardinal Wolsey and the Cardinal of Sion.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 13.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 112.

825. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Appointment of Dr. Clif (*sic*, for Knight) "a good Italian," to convey the protest of the League to France and Venice. The second intimation would be made through the King Catholic. The Doctor had not yet departed. At the conference detailed in his last * [the Cardinal] threatened that, unless France and Venice desisted from the siege of Verona within the term specified, the allies would enforce payment of all the expenses which they might incur.

A secretary resident on behalf of the French King with the Duke of Albany in Scotland, had returned to London. Was informed by him that a truce had been agreed to between England and Scotland until the 27th January, and he hoped it would be prorogued for another year.

The annual tribute due from the King of France to the King of England had recently been forwarded.

London, 13th December 1516.

[*Italian, 1 page, or 24 lines.*]

Dec. 13.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 229.

826. JEAN DE ROCHEFORT, French Ambassador at Brussels, to KING FRANCIS I.

Dated 1st³ December.

On that morning Mons. de Chièvres announced to him the arrival of a courier from the Emperor, with letters authorizing the Catholic King to sign the treaty of peace.

That "good prophet," the Cardinal of Sion, who made the league in England to thwart the agreement between the Catholic King and his most Christian Majesty, had been sent away from Brussels, and the Catholic King had called the English ambassador into his presence, and told him that his ambassador in France had no commission to make a league, but was compelled to do what he had done. The English ambassador said that the Emperor had received 40,000 crowns from the King of England, who insisted on repayment from the Catholic King, which was promised accordingly.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 20.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 252.

827. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Amboise, 10th December.

Conversation held by him with the Lord Steward, whom he assured that the Signory would never separate herself from King Francis. Rejoinder of the Lord Steward, that he had been told the Signory had negotiated with the Emperor through the King of England, though neither he nor King Francis believed it. Succeeded in removing all cause of suspicion.

[*Italian.*]

* See 7th December, no. 822.

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Dec. 29.

828. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 113.

Had received letters from the ambassador Badoer in France, stating that on the 8th December news had arrived there of the signature of the articles of peace between the Emperor, the King of France, and Venice; of the agreement between the Switzers and the French King, which includes the Signory; and of the surrender of Verona to be made to the Signory for a certain sum, and at a certain time.

The King had been taking his pleasure for many days past. Visited him on the 28th. After mass, the King went to the place where he usually gave audience to ambassadors. He had received an express, announcing the news above-mentioned, though neither he nor the Lords credited it. Narrated to him the contents of Badoer's letters. The King said the Signory would be deceived; that the King of France was negotiating peace with the Emperor, to the exclusion of Venice, and was willing that Venice should be deprived of Verona; and that the Emperor and the French King intended to divide Italy between them. He added that all this was quite certain, as he had received the articles from the Emperor's court and from the English ambassador with the King Catholic; and that the 100,000. ducats, which the King Catholic was bound to pay yearly to the King of France for Naples, were to be made over to the Emperor, in order that the Emperor should permit the King of France to acquire that portion of Italy to which he aspired. This agreement was to be made within three months. The King boasted of his influence with the Emperor, and offered to mediate between Venice and him. Replied to the King in general terms. He requested that his communication might be kept secret, as he did not wish it to reach the King of France. The Lords who stood by, but out of hearing, were astonished at the unusual length of this audience.

Did not believe the King's statement, as it doubtless proceeded from the two ambassadors from the Emperor and Spain, who aimed at drawing money.

London, 29th December 1516.

[*Italian, 5 pages, or 113 lines.*]

Dec. 30.

829. The SAME to the SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 114.

Had gone to visit Cardinal Wolsey that day, but found him very busy giving instructions to the two ambassadors appointed to the Emperor, namely, the Lord High Chamberlain (the Earl of Worcester) and Dr. Clif (Knight). Was requested not to wait, but return after Circumcision Day (1st Jan.).

Proceeded to the Bishop of Durham. He did not believe the news about the conclusion of the peace. He said that the ambassadors to the Emperor would depart on the morrow; that they were to go to the King of Spain, with whom there was already an ambassador resident; and that one of the three would continue at the King Catholic's court, while the other two would proceed to meet the Emperor. Inquired whether the ambassadors had any other mission to fulfil after they performed their embassy to the

1516.

Emperor. The Bishop replied: "You ask this in order to learn whether they are going to the King of France and your Signory. No! no! no! We have cause to make war, but are anxious for peace." Did not believe that the ministry had changed their purpose in so few hours.

On the 29th was assured by the Lord Treasurer (the Duke of Norfolk) that the whole of England desired a general peace.

London, 30th December 1516.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 38 lines.*]

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Jan. 1.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 295.

830. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Amboise, 22nd December 1516.

Announces receipt of letters in cipher from Sebastian Giustinian, ambassador in England, dated 7th December. Communicated them to the King, especially what Cardinal Wolsey said,—that ambassadors were to be sent by the King of England to France and the Signory, with a protest that, unless Verona were left to the Emperor, the Venetians would be treated as Infidels; that he would induce the Pope to excommunicate them, and that all the allies of England would attack them. King Francis replied that there was no fear of all this; that they would obtain Verona; that he had given orders to send the 50,000 crowns payable by France to Flanders, and that the 50,000 to be disbursed by the Signory should be prepared, adding, "On the surrender of Verona I will not keep it one hour, as I choose it to be made over to you."

The King then said, "These are bravados of Cardinal Wolsey. Write to the Signory that the Scots mean to make an alliance with me, as in the time of Charlemagne, and to give me tribute, &c. The King of Denmark is with us, and these two powers will wage war on the King of England, should he stir against me; and I give you notice that the Emperor chooses the agreement made to remain in force."

On quitting the King, imparted the news to the Lord Steward, who said, "Cardinal Wolsey is the cause of this. The English will not have Scotland. He does not wish for war with us, nor has any one the heart to urge this course. The Emperor is coming to Flanders; our money will be ready; how will it be with yours?" Replied that the Signory would be prepared. The Lord Steward said France had amassed much money.

[*Italian.*]

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Jan. 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 305.**831. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.**

Amboise, 24th December 1516.

Having received important letters from Sebastian Giustinian in England, dated 13th December, took them to the Chancellor, who had remained at Amboise. The Chancellor said they were not to be held in any account; that King Francis had not sent money to the King of England, as stated by Giustinian,* and that although it was true Scotland had prolonged the truces, the period did not amount to a year.

A messenger from the Duke of Albany, the Governor of Scotland, had arrived at Amboise.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 306.**832. The SAME to the SAME.**

Blois, 27th December 1516.

A trustworthy person, who came from Brussels, informed him he had heard peace publicly proclaimed, with many trumpets and much bellringing, between the Emperor, the King of France, and the King of England.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 5.

Mantuan
Archives.**833. HENRY VIII. to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.**

Acknowledges the receipt of his letters by a messenger. Is aware that the Marquis does not omit to give him proof of his good will. By no means yields to him in affection, and if his (the King's) letters are few, he never forgets those received from the Marquis, nor yet his exquisite presents and eminent offices, whereby the Marquis has gained such love, not only with the King but with many of his subjects. As the gifts are constantly before his eyes, and the Marquis himself in his heart, will never cease to remember him, and to give him perpetual thanks, but speak and think of him with honour, being compelled to do so, even independently of friendship, by reason of the Marquis' distinguished qualities, whilst his very great regard for him (the King) most clearly declares the same. Requests the Marquis to reckon on him for whatever could be expected from any sovereign. Anything required of him by the Marquis will be rendered even superabundantly.

Eltham, 5th January 1516 [1517].

[*Signed.*] Henry R.[*Countersigned.*] And. Ammonius.[*Original, Latin.*]

Jan. 6.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 115.**834. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

It was universally asserted that the peace between the Emperor and Venice had been concluded and sealed. Visited the Cardinal, knowing that he had received letters from the Emperor. He said he had no news whatever, and no letters had reached him; which was false. Informed him that, according to fresh letters from

* See 13th Dec. 1516.

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Badoer, Monseigneur de Courteville had been sent by the Emperor and the King Catholic to effect the surrender of Verona. The Cardinal seemed to admit this, as if he had been informed of the fact the day before. Both he and the Bishop of Durham congratulated the Signory, and they endeavoured to prove that their league had been the cause of this peace. They said the peace would be beneficial to England, as she would save much treasure. Pretended to believe them, knowing that the friendship of the King is necessary to the State on many accounts.

London, 6th January 1517.

[*Italian*, 2 pages, or 44 lines.]

Jan. 9.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 325.

835. VENETIAN SECRETARY at MILAN to the SIGNORY.

Dated 5th February.

The General of Milan had received letters from Berne stating that a Diet had been held at Zurich, owing to the arrival there of an ambassador from the King of England, who had come to acquaint them with the league which had been made between the Emperor, the Catholic King, and England, and which had been concluded by the Cardinal of Sion. The Pope would become a party to it, provided it were joined by the Switzers, for whom place had been reserved; the King of England offering them better terms than they obtained from France. The English ambassador stated that the treaty between the Emperor and the most Christian King was a fiction devised for the preservation of Verona. The Diet declined making any reply, as they had no commission from the Cantons; and referred the matter to another Diet, which was to be held on the Sunday following, when they would give their answer. The writer of the letters was of opinion the Switzers would do nothing against the Christian King.

[*Italian*.]

Jan. 20.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. pp. 375,
376.

836. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Remorantin, 10th January.

Bishop Colonna and the English ambassador at Brussels circulated reports that the peace between the Emperor and King Francis would not last, and that a fresh understanding would be made with the King of England. Of this the French ambassador complained to the Catholic King, who took the reports amiss, and wrote about them to the Emperor, who replied that he meant to maintain the peace. Saw the Emperor's letter.

[*Italian*.]

Jan. 28.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 116.

837. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Could obtain no news. The King was absent taking his pleasure; the Cardinal was more reserved than ever; and the Bishop of Winchester declined his visits, being suspected of thwarting the Emperor's interests. Had learnt, on good authority, that the Pope had written twice to the King, informing him that peace had been made between the Emperor, France, and Venice, on condition of the sur-

1517.

render of Verona, and counselling him not to impede the Christian expedition which would ensue. The Pope, it seemed, was apprehensive lest any disturbance should arise about the affairs of Scotland, although nothing had taken place warranting such fears.

Had received confirmation of what the Cardinal had told him, namely, that the State would not obtain Verona in virtue of their agreement with the Emperor and France, though she might by other means. Was at a loss to explain this, as the negotiations concerning such matters were transacted in England by only three or four individuals, from whom no information could be elicited.

London, 28th January 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 34 lines.*]

Feb. 10.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiii. p. 432.

838. MARINO GIORGIO, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 3rd February.

Conversation held by him on that morning in chapel with the English ambassador, who said he had received letters from his King dated 15th January, expressing dislike to the interview between the three sovereigns, and that he would contrive that the Emperor should first of all hold a conference with himself. The ambassador asked the opinion of the Signory. Replied at length.

After mass spoke with the Pope, who said, amongst other things, "Lord Ambassador, we are very apprehensive lest this conference between the three sovereigns prove to be another League of Cambrai, and that they purpose plundering Italy a second time, and dividing it between them, to your detriment and ours. The Emperor would fain have Florence for himself; and I can tell you that Mons. de Chièvres went to Cambrai before the Lord Steward of France, and that the King of England has sent 12,000 crowns to the Emperor, who, I swear to you, requested me on the last day of December to join his league with Spain and England; so that we know not what these negotiations signify." Replied that Venice had nothing to fear, most especially after the surrender of Verona; and that should anything be meditated, a conference was unnecessary.

The Court of Rome could only rule by sowing discord, and the Popes had thus obtained the Papal States.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 10.

839. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 117.

Had received news from Badoer of Mons. de Lautrec's entry into Verona, with Gritti and his army, and of its consignment by the King Catholic's agent to Lautrec, who was to surrender it to Gritti two days afterwards.

Could not go to Greenwich by water owing to the thick ice, and the journey by land was also difficult, the roads being frozen and dangerous. Rode thither notwithstanding, and acquainted the King with the news, after hearing mass with him. He was quite surprised, and repeated several times, "How can this be?" On being told that the intelligence was contained in letters of Badoer, and in one from Gritti, dated Verona, the 11th January, he

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seemed to believe it, and said, with much hesitation, "Verily, the Emperor has been deceived by the King of France, I know not how." Inquired what this deceit could be. The King replied, "I do not know for certain, but I suspect it, and things uncertain ought not to escape from the lips of a King." He stated that he himself was content, because the thing had taken place with the consent of the Emperor; adding, "Let who will be deceived, your Signory, who has obtained Verona, is not that one."

The same day sent his secretary to the Cardinal, but could not obtain an appointment. Sent him again on the morrow after, when the Cardinal chose to hear the news from the secretary. He was extremely astonished, and made the secretary show him the date of Badoer's and Gritti's letters. He remained some time in amazement, and then inquired particularly about the characters of Lautrec and Gritti, the condition of Verona, and the strength of both armies. He said he rejoiced at the news, but spoke coldly, and with evident insincerity. The secretary also informed him of the successes of Sultan Selim, to which he listened attentively, but made no reply.

The news had proved very disagreeable to the whole English court, with the exception of the Bishop of Winchester.

Would be unable to converse with any of the Lords until after the 15th February, because certain councils were being held concerning the affairs of the whole kingdom, which kept them occupied all day.

Two commissioners were come to London from the Duke of Albany, to conclude a truce until St. John's Day, [the 24th] June, whereas the English insisted on its lasting until St. Andrew's Day next (30th Nov.). All the articles for the maintenance of peace between the two kingdoms had been agreed to. Having invited the Scottish commissioners to dine with him, hoped to obtain from them the articles of the peace, according to their promise. Was told by them that, besides the draft of the preliminaries, the King had given them a letter to the Duke of Albany, demanding that the Queen should be permitted to return into Scotland, as was stipulated by the preliminaries, with an additional clause, to the effect that she should be at liberty to take with her as companions as many persons as she chose. The commissioners said this would not be granted, as it would enable the Queen to create disturbance in the country, which was as much under Albany's control as if he were King. Inquired why England wished the truces to last till November. The commissioners replied, because the English ministry were apprehensive of an attack on Tournai and Calais by France, and therefore sought to secure themselves against Scottish aggression.

London, 10th February 1517.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 102 lines.*]

Feb. 11.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 118.

840. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

News had arrived in London that Ravenna and Cervia had fallen into the hands of Venice, the Signory having an understanding with the Duke of Urbino, the Duke of Ferrara, the Bentivogli, and others; and that the captain of the expedition was the Lord

1517.

Mark Anthony Colonna, with the troops which left Verona. The Lords abused the ambitious policy of Venice, as also did the Imperial ambassadors, who had defamed the Signory for upwards of a year. Was told by the faithful friend (Chieregato), who had been with them, that one of them, Count Bartholomew Tationo, whose county was near Aste, had said, "What is this King doing, and these other princes? They ought all to join against these rascally Venetians, who are worse than Turks." The same ambassadors, since receiving the news of Verona, had put on cloth of frieze, most mean apparel, probably to show that its surrender took place contrary to the Emperor's will, and to his great shame, for the sake of causing King Henry to make some fresh stir.

It would be expedient to write to the King, in palliation of this affair of Ravenna and Cervia.

Was informed that the King would certainly cross over to Calais; for an interview, it was supposed, with the Emperor and the King Catholic. Great supplies of wines and other necessaries were being collected at Calais. This intelligence was derived by his informant from a customs officer.

London, 11th February 1517.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 45 lines.*]

Feb. 12.
MS. penes me.

841. COMMISSION from DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to the noble ANDREA PRIULI, appointing him Captain of the FLANDERS GALLEYS.

Series of his instructions in numerical order.

1. To legislate for all under his command, with good faith and without fraud.

2. To receive a salary of 600 golden ducats for the voyage.

3. His own salary, the salaries of 30 good bowmen on board each galley, and of the other officials, to be paid by the masters. Four young Venetian noblemen to be included amongst the 30 bowmen. The masters to take on board each galley a nautical adviser, with a monthly salary of 10 ducats, to be paid by the masters, who are to board him at their own table, with the four young noblemen.

4. Each master to take with him eight pilots, two scribes, a caulker, an oarmaker, and other footmen.*

5. Immediately on arriving at Sluys, the captain to despatch a courier to Venice with the news.

6. Prohibition against shipping more than 120,000 weight of light goods on board each galley on the homeward voyage.

7. Amount and price of copper and tin to be brought by the masters from Flanders and England on their return.

8. As from too close stowage, and crevices in the decks, the merchants occasionally incur great loss in the wools loaded in the Flanders galleys, as the wools are in great part damaged, and ignited; when the stowage of bags of wool is made, the captain is desired to see the bags stowed one by one,† and not several at

* The term footmen, "homines de pede," seems to be used in contradistinction to the oarsmen who sat on their benches. The rowers of the Flanders galleys were all freemen; for the Venetians did not employ slaves on board their galleys until a later period.

† "Tot et tot."

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. a time, and that no single bag exceed the weight of 55 tols
MS. penes me. (*dodorum*). When the stowage commences, the captain and vice-captain in London to put the masters, and all others concerned in the stowage, upon oath not to allow the wools to be stowed in any other manner, under penalty of eight golden ducats. In order that the decks may be wind and water tight, lest the wools and merchandise suffer, the captain to have the decks caulked from stem to stern at the cost of the masters; any master failing to caulk and repair his deck to be fined 1,000 livres on his return to Venice.

9. All merchandise weighed on board the Flanders galleys in Venice for the outward voyage to pay freight according to Troy weight (*ad pondus subtile*).*

10. All freight to be paid at Venice in advance; if not, payments made in Flanders to be at the rate of 50 "soldi" gross for each ducat.

11. Freight money due to the Flanders galleys to be exacted in the same manner as freights due from the other merchant squadrons of the State.

12. Each galley to have on board a weigher appointed by the State, that it may be known what goods are loaded.

13. Each merchant passenger on board the Flanders galleys to provide himself with a crossbow and bolts, and other necessary arms, under the same penalty as that to which merchants on board the galleys of the State are liable. The masters bound to keep weapons of the merchants in places accessible in case of need, under penalty of five light livres.

14. Carriage by land of wool from England and Flanders to Venice prohibited from the month of May 1517 until two months after the return of the Flanders galleys.

15. Permission for the galleys to load and unload at any ports they may make, either on the outward or homeward voyage, without going out of their course or loading below the water-marks.

16. On the return voyage the goods, whether of Venetians or aliens, who may have shipped merchandise in Venice on the outward voyage, to be loaded in preference to goods presented by those who had made no shipment in Venice.

17. Mode of payment prescribed for the oarsmen and footmen: rate of exchange in Flanders 36 gross per ducat for arrears of pay to the crews, and 30 gross per ducat for loans required to free them from arrest.

18. The captain forbidden to land at any place where there may be a city or castle, unless he appoint one of the masters to act as captain in his stead.

19. Should the captain from illness or other cause be unable to exercise the command, the merchants and masters to appoint one from amongst themselves to command the galleys according to the present commission.

* The term "avoirdupois" seems to have been derived from the Venetian words "averi di peso," heavy goods, in contradistinction to light goods. In Florence in 1481 the English avoirdupois weight was termed "tria" weight. The word avoirdupois was not acknowledged by statute until 1532. (See Preface to Vol. I. of this Calendar, p. cxlii., note ¹.)

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—cont.)

Feb. 12. 20. The masters forbidden to place any merchandise, sails, or tackle in the "scandolarium," that part of the galley being destined exclusively for the merchants and their effects, and for the bows of the bowmen. Prohibition also against enlarging or diminishing the "scandolarium," which was in no respect to differ from the "scandolarium" of the Alexandria galleys. Under penalty of 500 ducats each the masters are bound to take all merchants, with their servants, mattresses, chests, arms, and effects, without receiving any payment or freight, provided the merchants have shipped goods yielding freight to the amount of 15 ducats or upwards. Permission for the masters to stow salted provisions (*panaticū*), and nothing else, below the "scandolarium."

21. The masters forbidden to prevent the merchants from making bales of cloth, one piece upon the other. The masters are bound to receive bales thus packed, and are not to stow them by means of the capstan, under penalty of losing the whole freight.

22. Prohibition against allowing more than 40 of the crew to land from each galley.

23. The galleys to be provided with a sufficient quantity of ladders.

24. For the future the judges *magni salarii* not to give writs for the recovery of debts, bonds, loans, or pledges stipulated on board the galleys of the State or of private individuals, by the warrant officers, pilots, and crews of the galleys, unless written by the captain's notary; and should the galleys have no captain, the debenture to be written by the scribe on board the galleys in which the contracts shall be made, with the consent of the galley's master.

25. Permission given to the captain to steer his course outside Sicily or within, as he shall think best.

26. Orders for each of the Flanders galleys in Venice to load 20,000 weight of ballast before they commence the shipment of their cargoes.

27. Prohibition against any compromises whereby the masters of the Flanders galleys were in the habit of exempting certain merchants from the payment of all averages on their goods, to the serious detriment of other merchants who had no such exemption.

28. The captain to observe a law passed by the Senate on the 28th December 1387, to the effect that both oarsmen and footmen do receive their full pay, and suffer no wrong, and that the merchant-galleys do go and return well manned; which law has by no means been observed, as the masters do not give the poor men their pay and arrears as bound (*qui faciunt apuncta et homines pauperes in meridiem tenendo scallam in terram, et illas apunculaturas non datus Cap^s non debet ponere ad computum pauperum hominum*). Each master to have 171 oarsmen the masters to pay 24 livres a month for every man below that amount.

29. The captain to keep an exact account of all moneys paid for freight and to the crews.

30. The galleys to convey all ambassadors, proveditors, negotiators, and other envoys in the service of the State.

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS--cont.)

Feb. 12. 31. The clerks of the masters to register all the agreements made
MS. penes mc. by the merchants concerning freight, weight, &c. of all goods shipped
out of Venice.

32. On the return voyage the masters to take pilots in Istria.

33. At Pola, or before passing Zara, the captain to call the muster-roll of the crews, both footmen and oarsmen; the muster to be made in arms, as if on the point of going into action; and the captain to provide for all deficiencies as he shall think fit.

34. As all barrels are to be of one measure, the captains and the masters to have search made on board the galleys at Pola and elsewhere; and all barrels containing more than a quart and bucket to be put on shore, that the galleys may go with greater safety.*

35. On the homeward voyage the galleys forbidden to navigate by night between Ragusa and Istria.

36. The goods of aliens to pay freight to the galleys at the same rate as the goods of Venetian merchants and citizens; a former decree being repealed whereby they were forbidden to export by the galleys stamped bars of silver, "soldi," and "grossi;" and permission being given for this single voyage.

37. To prevent any delay in the return of the galleys from want of money, each of the masters, ten days before their departure, to present bills of exchange on Flanders and London payable to the captain, for the aid of the galleys and crews in case of need.

38. The masters to be bound to give each man a daily supply of biscuit to the amount of two "soldi," and to allow the oarsmen five light livres a month instead of wine. 180 bushels of biscuit to be shipped on board each galley before departure from Venice, and each bushel to contain at least 95 pounds weight.

39. Permission to export by sea and in Venetian vessels, on payment of duty, all goods brought to Venice by the galleys.

40. Regulations to encourage the importation of cloths.

41. Regulations concerning averages.

42. The masters prohibited to detain freight-money for themselves, to the detriment of their partners.

43. For the encouragement of shippers, repeal of the duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

44. The galleys forbidden to remain more than two days in any port in Sicily.

45. No master or stipendiary, whilst on the voyage, to go to St. James of Compostella.

46. On loading the galleys, wools, serges, cloths, and other light goods to be shipped first, and hides last.

47. On the arrival of the galleys in Flanders and London, the masters are forbidden, during the first 35 days, to freight the goods of aliens, that the Venetians during that term may notify what they have to load. On its expiration the masters to be at liberty to freight what goods they please; aliens paying at the same rate as Venetians.

48. Warrant officers and others forbidden to sleep by night out of the galleys, except in Sluys and London.

* To prevent disputes with foreign customhouses.

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. 49. Sailors exempted from payment of four light "soldi" on each
MS. pences me. barrel of wine landed by them.

50. It being the custom in England not to allow the shipment of any goods until after payment of the duty on the entire cargo, so that by default of one or two merchants the loading of the galleys is liable to delay, the captain is therefore authorized to raise money for payment of the duties on the goods of the defaulters, which are to be held accountable for the money thus raised.

51. The captain to see that the crew be properly armed, and their weapons deposited in a fitting place.

52. Regulations concerning shipping permits for spices.

53. Prohibition to load or unload goods out of Venice, without an order from the captain.

54. Encouragement for the importation of furs (*varri*), amber, and serges.

55. The clerks forbidden to receive or consign goods without a licence from the captain.

56. The masters of the galleys of Bruges by no means to go to London, under penalty of 60 ducats.

57. The chaplain (*presbyter*) forbidden to receive any money from the merchants for billets, but is to receive 5 golden ducats from each of the masters for that service on the outward and homeward voyage.

58. The pilots and other stipendiaries forbidden to receive anything from the merchants, for shipment or landing of goods.

59. Each galley, besides the patrician master, to have 1 companion or mate (*unum comitem*), 1 sworn sailing master, 1 adviser, 2 scribes, 1 oarmaker, 1 carpenter, 1 caulker, 8 pilots, 20 bowmen, 171 oarsmen, 1 cook, 1 cellarman, and 1 servant for the patrician master; all which crew to be boarded by the master's servant and the galleys (*sic*).^{*} The bowmen to be enlisted at the butts (*bressallium*) in such manner and at such price as shall seem fit, according to circumstances. The captain also to take pilots. Under the penalties aforesaid, no motion may be made for diminishing this amount, though it may be increased if necessary.

60. Before the departure of the galleys from Venice, the masters to consign their ledgers to the captain.

61, 62. The masters forbidden to inscribe stipendiaries or servants of the merchants as part of the crew.

63. The captain to call the muster roll once every fortnight.

64. The scribes to give a written note to the captain of the missing men, and of the day and place of their disappearance, at the first port in which the galleys anchor.

65. Within one week after his return to Venice, the captain to acquaint the State attornies with the causes of these delinquencies, and the State attornies to put the captain upon oath that he was not aware of any other transgressions. The captain to ascertain also that the crews receive their bread, wine, and other provisions, as also their arrears, and to pay them their due.

66. To facilitate the execution of the foregoing order, the captains to receive 100 ducats from the freight money of each galley before

^{*} "Quæ tuta zurma habere debeat expensas a famulo patroni et a galejs juxta ordines nostros."

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)Feb. 12.
MS. penes me.

their departure from Venice. Should this sum not suffice, the captains to levy from the galleys, after their departure, such amount of freight money as always to leave in their hands a fund of 100 ducats for each galley.

67. All fines exacted from the masters and private individuals, on account of the Flanders galleys, to be placed to the credit of the merchants who shall have shipped goods on board of them.

68. Regulations concerning the mode of levying the fines.

69. Merchants informing against the captain to produce witnesses guaranteeing their good fame. Should the captain be accused by the masters, the latter to be exempted from the penalty incurred by them as accomplices of the captain.

70. Prohibition against the repeal of the foregoing orders.

71. All other stringent clauses to the like effect in other commissions to be observed in the present instance.

72. The patrician bowmen, besides their board in the stern cabin, stowage for their bows, and place for their mattress, bags, and chest in the "scandolarium," to receive 70 golden ducats for the whole voyage. Should the masters maltreat them, the captain to be at liberty to remove them from one galley to another, allowing them six "*grossi*" a day for their expenses, payable by the master whose galley they shall have quitted. Each patrician bowman to have two bows; one "*a pede*," and the other "*a molineto*." Masters are by no means to deduct anything from the stipend of the patrician bowmen, nor to retain any part of it.

73. Prohibition against navigating by night in the Adriatic, according to the Act passed in the year 1396.

74, 75. No other chests to be allowed on deck than those of the sailing masters, advisers, and pilots; one chest each. Notice of their dimensions.

76. The carpenter's chest to be bestowed below deck.

77. Dimensions of the chests of the pilots.

78, 79. Prohibition against altering the various compartments of the galleys, which are to retain the distribution given them in the Arsenal. The sails, weapons, and other gear to be stowed in their proper places.

80. The masters forbidden, either in Venice or during the outward or homeward voyage, to levy any freight money.

81. Shipment prohibited of any cloth of gold, of silk, or of silver, or of any wrought silk, unless manufactured in Venice. Exception made in favour of Saracen carpets,* syndons, wimple silk, and silk veils.

82. Ten days before quitting Venice, the masters to pay 180 "soldi" to each of the men.

83. The captains to take pilots at the appointed places, under penalty of 200 ducats.

84. The masters forbidden to load anything, unless it be entered in the ledgers of the scribes.

85. No bowman received for the galleys on the archery ground

* "*Tapetibus Sarasinatis*."

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. to be changed, under penalty of 100 livres, to be paid by the captain. No footman or oarsman to stay or mess in the stern cabin, but only the patrician master, the six (*sic*) patrician bowmen, the "*comitus*," the "*patronus juratus*," the adviser, the scribe, the cook, the cellarman, the steward, and two servants for the Flanders voyage, one pilot in the Gulf of Lyons, and one pilot in the Bay of Biscay.

86. The captain to proclaim the foregoing decree before quitting Pola, lest the masters plead ignorance of it.

87. Regulations concerning the construction of the racks or stands for the bows, and of the benches for the rowers.

88–91. For the protection of Venetian manufactures, the importation forbidden of ready-made apparel of cloth of gold and of silk, of cloth of silver and of silk, of silk, and of velvet. Exception made in favour of aliens, who are, however, forbidden to sell such apparel.

92. Should the master of any galley remain on shore from sickness or any other cause, the captain of the squadron to go on board with his notary public, his admiral, his physicians, trumpeters, and all his retinue, together with his effects, under penalty of 500 ducats.

93. Penalty to be imposed on the captain, should he be convicted of unduly appropriating to himself State property to the amount of 50 livres gross or upwards, or of receiving 50 livres gross from others, contrary to the tenor of his commission.

94. Repetition of regulations concerning the chests of the warrant officers.

95. Order for the galley oars to be weighed at the Arsenal. The oarsmen forbidden to mutilate them, but allowed to diminish or increase their weight of lead. The oarsmen to keep their lockers at their feet as of yore.

96. Each man on board the galleys to receive 18 ounces of biscuit a day, the amount to be given him at any hour when he shall ask for it, on returning to his ship from the shore; and, as in Flanders and in London, where the galleys remained a long while, the men did not receive their biscuit as due, the captain is to have the usual allowance distributed at Sluys by his admiral or chaplain daily, at whatever hour the men shall demand it: the vicecaptain in London to make the advisers distribute the biscuit daily to the men of the London galley, at any hour when they go for it. The captain to investigate this matter, and to listen to the complaints of the poor men (*inquirere, et audire pauperes homines, et providere quod superius ordinatum habeat locum*).

97. Regulations concerning the periods at which leave may be given to the crews of the Flanders galleys, at Sluys and in London; and timetable for calling of the muster roll.

98. No captain, whether by decree of the Council of Twelve, or by any other authority, to leave behind him any one of the galleys committed to his charge; or to continue his voyage without it, under penalty of 1,000 ducats, unless he receive certain intelligence of its loss or capture.

99. Crews forbidden to quit the galleys until within the harbour of Venice.

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. 100. Prohibition against exporting goods from any Venetian town in the Adriatic, excepting Venice.
MS. penes me.

101. List of penalties imposed on any patrician bowman, who after receiving pay, shall neglect to perform his voyage.

102. Specification of compartments in the galleys in which the stowage of spices and merchandise is prohibited.

103. Should any bag or bale of spices or merchandise be perforated, and the goods rot from stress of weather or other causes, the master to be bound to consign them intact, according to deposition by letter or on oath. Should the captain discover that the bales or bags have been plundered, the thieves to be prosecuted by the law courts of Venice.

104. Weight of goods allowed for the chests of the warrant officers: the admiral (*admiratus*), "*comitus*," adviser, and "*patronus juratus*," 1,200 pounds each; carpenter and caulker, 1,500 pounds each; the other officials having chests beneath the benches, not to carry more than 150 pounds light weight; the oarsmen having chests in the courses (*in cursus*) on deck to carry 800 pounds each. All goods found elsewhere than in the aforesaid chests, to pay 8 per cent. duty, and double freight.

105. Bowmen for midships (*balistarii a media galea*), licensed on the archery ground for the Flanders galleys, and failing to perform the voyage, to be treated as bankrupts, and to be forbidden to embark in the vessels of the State for the next five years, under penalty of 100 livres.

106. Regulations concerning chests on deck.

107. Precautions against loading the galleys below the water mark.

108. On the outward voyage, the galleys to take salt meat (*panaticum*), and in like manner other animal food (*grassa*), as usual, for two months at least; and on their return from Flanders and England, to load salt meat (*panaticâ*) for one month and a half at least, and wine for from a fortnight to a month.

109. Amount of rations (biscuit, wine, and meat—*panem, vinum, et viandam*).

110. Within one week after his return, the captain to notify all the sentences passed by him during his command, for the tribunals to enforce them.

111. No patrician master of any galley to remain anywhere after quitting Venice, unless on account of ill health, in which case, the captain to appoint a sufficient person in his stead.

112. On their return to Venice, the galleys forbidden to pass St. Helen's point, until searched by the officials for the Levant.

113. For the avoidance of all disputes about precedence, the captain of the Gulf to be captain general of the galleys, and of all the Signory's vessels armed and unarmed.

114. No Venetian subject to send any vessel from beyond the Gulf into the Adriatic, except to Venice, under a penalty of 50 per cent. on whatever the vessel brings, barterers, or unloads.

115. The jurisdiction of the captain over the crews of the galleys to commence one week before the period assigned for their departure from Venice.

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)Feb. 12.
MS. penes me.

116. The captain forbidden to have any share in the galleys, or to trade on his own account, but may have goods of his own in charge of others on board the galleys.

117. The captain forbidden to inspect or purchase goods, either on shore or on board the galleys, or to sleep on shore. Is allowed to purchase precious stones and pearls.

118. Venetian subjects forbidden to export direct from Western Europe for the Levant, English or Frankish cloths, serges, amber, furs, and tin; such goods to be sent first to Venice for the payment of export duties.

119. At the first meeting of the Senate after his return, the captain to make his report, stating in what manner the galleys consigned to him were fitted out, naming each master, giving particular account of the number of men missing from each galley, and stating whether anything was loaded, contrary to law, in prohibited places.

120. The masters forbidden to make any compromise with the crews concerning payment of their wages.

121. The captain to see that the sails, tackle, and other furniture of the galleys be kept in their proper places, as the warrant officers charged with the safe custody of tackle frequently leave it exposed on deck, and fill the receptacles destined for it with merchandise of their own.

122. The captain's chaplain not to charge more than two "*soldi*" for each billet given by him for the receipt of goods.

123. The expenses of the captain's chaplain to be paid by the masters.

124. The captain, when writing to the Chiefs of the Ten, to address his letters to the Chiefs alone. Should he write to the entire Council, to direct "*Consilio X.*"

125. The captain, being bound by his oath to seek the honour and profit of the Signory, will observe all orders sent him by the State, on the voyage out and home, under penalty.

CLAUSES of the AUCTION CONTRACT.

1. Prohibition against constructing bulkheads or stowing merchandise either in the forehold (*giaretta da prova*) or in the places destined for the sails and tackle.

2. Under penalty of 500 ducats, the galleys in England are to be loaded afloat.

3. It being usual for the galleys, during the whole time of their stay in Hampton harbour, to leave their cables in the mud, where they rot, at a cost to the Signory of some 300 ducats, the captain, under penalty of 500 ducats, is immediately on arrival to sink good and strong piles at which to moor the galleys, at the cost of the masters, under penalty of 200 ducats to be levied in nobles.

4. Securities required from the officials of the galleys.

5. Regulations to insure the efficiency of the crews.

6. The captain, together with two Sages for the Orders, to receive the oarsmen at the armament office, one by one, and to muster the crews in Venice, after the receipt by them of their first instalment of pay.

7. Both on the outward and homeward voyage, the captain to call the muster roll as often as he pleases.

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. 8. The masters to be allowed to appoint their own "*portolati compagni*" and craftsmen.
MS. penes me.

9. Regulations made to secure for the crews a sufficient supply of biscuit.

10. The masters to give the State attornies four sufficient securities for performance of their contracts.

11. Each master to quit Venice on board of his own galley, and remain thus until his return.

12. Confirmation of the order forbidding the masters to make Puglia, under penalty of 300 ducats.

13. Throughout the voyage, the masters to have their weapons and the requisite number of handguns (*bombarde*) in the appointed receptacles, under penalty of 500 ducats, &c.

14. The masters to have no control, direct or indirect, over any of the cabins (*stati*) of the galleys, under penalty of 500 ducats.

15. Each galley to have on board eight mates (*compagni*), with a monthly salary of five ducats; and each of the bowmen to receive two and a half ducats.

16. Amongst the bowmen to be included on board each galley, six carpenters and four caulkers, selected from the Arsenal.

17. Both the bowmen and artificers, and all others appointed on the archery ground, to perform the voyage in person and not by proxy.

18. Captain and masters forbidden to accept loans from the crews, and the officials appointed by the College to draw lots for the galley in which they are to embark.

19. The securities for the scribes to be balloted for in the College after the scribes' appointment.

20. The captain of the galleys to enforce the laws against profane swearing.

21. The masters forbidden to take with them a gondola on board the galleys, under penalty of 100 ducats.

22. All spices stowed in the cabins (*stati*), by consent of the merchants or factors, to be freight free.

23. On the ballot in the College of the warrant officers, the State attornies to put all the members of the College upon oath, to give their votes against such candidates as shall have canvassed them.

24. Repeal of all former concessions made by the Senate to officials of the heavy galleys.

25. Monthly salary of each oarsman eight light livres, to be paid by the masters, under penalty.

26. No master allowed to perform the voyage by proxy.

27. The captains forbidden on the voyage to change any master appointed by the Senate, under penalty of 500 ducats.

28. The masters to be bound to keep the tackle of the galleys in the places appointed for that purpose.

29. The scribes on board the Flanders galleys to receive 60 ducats salary, and to be allowed to carry four thousand weight of goods, but neither wools nor white cloths, (which, by law, were to be stowed in the "*giava*,") nor yet silk from Messina.

30. The trumpeters and physician to receive their pay in Flanders, at the same rate of exchange as the rest of the crew; the captain to be allowed one ducat a day for their salaries as usual.

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. 31. The scribes on no account to be allowed more than the four
MS. penes me. thousand weight of freight above mentioned, under penalty of 100
ducats for each extra thousand weight.

32. The masters and scribes forbidden to place any merchandise in the "*statio*" without the express permission of the factors or merchants, which permission to be specified in the bill of lading, under penalty of loss of freight to the masters, and payment of an equal amount to the merchant, and the scribe to be ineligible to the post of scribe for two years.

33. Any deficiencies in merchandise placed either in the "*statio*" or in the "*giava*," to be made good by the master and scribe.

34. The captain, as by the tenor of his commission, forbidden to land, under penalty of one year's close imprisonment, and payment of 1,000 ducats; nor may he remain more than the appointed number of days at each port, under penalty of 50 ducats for each day exceeding the term assigned him.

35. At Venice the masters to give the captain 20 ducats for the cost of careening the galleys, which, during the voyage, are to be careened three times: on the outward voyage at Pola and at Tunis; the third time being left to the option of the captain.

36. Prohibition against stowing on deck any hooped vessel or barrel of any sort, containing more than six buckets, under penalty of forfeiting the wine or whatever else they may contain.

37. Mode prescribed for the construction of the rowers' benches, to prevent their being raised by the oarsmen, who thus seek to obtain room for chests and other receptacles.

38. Regulations made to prevent the masters from loading merchandise in such parts of the galleys as are destined for other purposes.

39. Mention that the "*giava da prova*" is set apart for the sails and tackle, but that the masters allow them to rot on deck. Should the masters continue to act thus, the masters of the Arsenal are to exact damages for all the tackle and sails; and should the sailing master be privy to the transgression, and not notify it immediately to the captain, he is to be forbidden to sail in the galleys for the next three years. The captain, on his part, to announce the fact to his chaplain, who is to have the sails and tackle put back in their proper place.

40. Repetition of the orders concerning the measurement of the chests.

41. Should any master, after obtaining the mastership of a galley at the auction, fail to prove himself eligible to the Senate, he is to pay 300 ducats in addition to all other penalties.

42. Each master to take with him six handgun-men (*bombardieri*) in lieu of six bowmen, paying them three ducats a month.

43. The masters, on their return, to take the galleys to the Arsenal with the masts unshipped. Should they fail to do so, the masters of the Arsenal to unship them. Should the masts be injured, the cost of repairs to be placed amongst the damages payable by the masters of the galleys.

44. Each of the masters to give 50 ducats to the Arsenal for the

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. purchase of tallow, the masters of the Arsenal being bound to use it
MS. penes me. when careening the galleys.

45. Before quitting Istria and going out of the Gulf, the captain to muster the crews; and should they lack their full complement, (not including prowmen, steward, cook, scullion, cellarman, or others not plying the oar,) the captain to hire as many hands as missing, at the cost of the masters, raising funds, if unable to obtain them otherwise, at the cost of all parties, who are to be repaid eventually by the masters.

46. Forms to be observed by the paymasters when consigning the first instalments of pay to the crews.

47. The masters to ratify their auction contracts before proving themselves eligible to the Senate.

48. As the masters are in the habit of taking the sails on shore, to convert them into tents and awnings, and as they go on the voyage without awnings for the middle deck, using the sails (especially the "*cochina*") for awnings when in harbour in bad and rainy weather, the sails are brought back in bad condition. This practice is therefore forbidden under penalty of 200 ducats.

49. Repetition of the orders to stow the sails and tackle in the prow "*giava*," otherwise called the carpenters' "*giava*," and prohibition against moving the stanchions of the lower deck.

50. The "*comiti*" and masters forbidden to let the benches of the poor oarsmen.

51. The captain to see that the bottoms of the galleys be properly careened.

52. The damages to the galleys to be rigorously exacted [from the masters of the galleys] by the masters of the Arsenal.

53. Lest the crews should not have received their full pay, the captain, immediately on the return of the galleys, to have proclamation made at Rialto and St. Mark's, that should any oarsman, bowman, handgun-man (*bombardier*), "*comito*," sailing master, mate, or artificer, not have received his full pay, he is to come to him at the armament office and state the fact, the captain being bound to sit there for at least six days to hear such complaints. The Senate authorizes the captain, for the satisfaction of the plaintiffs, to sell freights and take other steps, attaching the property of the masters wherever it can be found, and doing everything else for the satisfaction of the crews. This being done, the captain to make his report to the Senate, stating, amongst other things, how many of the men of each master had made complaints.

54. The masters of the Arsenal bound to fix the bow-rakes on board the galleys at their own cost, securing them with iron clamps, so as to prevent their removal.

55. The masters of the Arsenal to have all the chests of the mates and warrant officers made at the cost of the Arsenal, where they are to be received, on payment of one ducat, by the mates and warrant officers, who are bound to return them on the completion of the voyage. Should they take with them any other chests than those stamped by the Arsenal, they are to be imprisoned for six months, and to lose all their pay. The mates to receive not less than five ducats salary a month from the masters.

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. 56. The warrant officers desired to leave the boats to the oarsmen
MS. penes me. who row them.

57. Freight of wools and cloths to be paid 16 months from the day of the arrival of the galleys in Venice. Freights of tin and tin ware to be paid on the expiration of eight months. The freight of all other merchandise loaded in Malaga, Majorca, and Sicily to be paid at the end of six months. Prohibition against prolonging these terms, under penalty of 500 ducats.

58. All silks loaded at Venice, Messina, or elsewhere, to pay freight indiscriminately, whether belonging to mariners or warrant officers.

59. Note of the rate of freight for spices, drugs, Levant sugar, cottons and cotton twist (*filudi*), currants, lamb skins (*albertoni*) and hides, wax, leather, paper, foreign fustians, and cloths.

60. Both in Flanders and in England, and at all intermediate ports on the homeward voyage, to load all goods presented by Venetian subjects down to the last hour, under penalty, &c.

61. The salary of the physician not to exceed seven ducats a month.

62. The masters forbidden to remain in any port beyond the appointed term, and on the homeward voyage are to shorten the term.

63. Regulations for enforcing payment of freights.

64. The masters to commence their outward cargo by loading spices, then a limited amount of sugar after the other things, and the shippers of cotton to present it before the end of the term assigned for payment of the spice freight.

65. Shipment of wines permitted only in certain places, under penalty, &c.

66. No billets to be conceded by the customhouse officers to aliens, unless they give guarantees for payment of their quotas at Bruges.

67. The masters forbidden, either on the outward or homeward voyage, to receive freight money, which is to be levied at Venice by the customhouse officers, and abroad by the captain.

68. The sailing masters, warrant officers, and oarsmen forbidden to take freight money for giving room below deck (*in coverta*), or in their berths, for cloths of various qualities, serges, and furs; but such cloths and merchandise as shall be purchased by them for their own private venture, they are allowed to stow as aforesaid.

69. Bastard and other cloths, including white cloths, and block tin (*stagni in pezzi*), not to be shipped for any other port than Venice, under penalty, &c.

70. Prohibition against opening or unstitching any bale of cloth after it shall have been loaded, under penalty of 200 ducats, &c.

71. The galley scribes, when paying the crews, forbidden to receive more than one "*pico*" in Flanders, or one penny in England.

72. The captain to take pilots for the galleys, under penalty of 100 ducats.

73. The "*comito*" forbidden to occupy the two prow-benches of the prow-men, in which the prow-men have to stow their effects.

74. The captain to have within the "*pizuel*" the space amounting

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

Feb. 12. to three perches,* in which he must not put bags, or anything but
MS. penes me. property worth 200 ducats, for the use of his household, under
penalty of 1,000 ducats, and deprivation of the captaincy of the
galleys for five years.

75. No locker (*scrigno*) or any other chest to be placed over the
door of the "*scrivan*" or "*tavolado*;" that space to be left free for
the sails and tackle; nor beneath the "*tavoladi*" of the admiral and
the advisers may barrels or runlets be stowed, but only the chests of
the pilot of the Bay of Biscay; nor may any bundle (*ligazo*) be placed
against the side.

76. The places of the admiral and advisers to be from "*Cao
Martin*" to the "*Scaza*." Dimensions of the steward's chest pre-
scribed, and the oarsmen forbidden to have any chests at all.

77. The bowmen amidships forbidden to put anything in their bags
suspended to the poles save their shirts, doublets, and body-cloths;
anything else found in their bags to be forfeited to the Arsenal.

78. The oarsmen not to be allowed any locker containing more
than 100 pounds weight.

79. Prohibition against stowing tin or wrought pewter on deck.

80. The masters to have the full amount of men on board the
galleys, until their arrival in the port of Venice.

81. The masters forbidden to have any lockers below deck (*in
coverta*), under penalty of forfeiting their contents.

82. Prohibition against stowing currants or molasses (*mellazi*)
below deck (*in coverta*).

83. Under penalty of 500 ducats, the captain to see that all the
benches be dovetailed, and not fixed superficially (*atterzado et non
rimesso*) to prevent the possibility of removal.

84. The captain to observe all the regulations stipulated by the
auction contracts, under penalty of 1,000 ducats, and of perpetual
exclusion from the command of any of the galleys of the State; and
whilst abroad to levy the fines in like manner imposed.

85. The scribes forbidden to receive goods in Venice without a
billet from the officials extraordinary of the customhouse, and whilst
abroad the billet to be given by the captain.

86. Regulations concerning the shipment of wools.

87. Penalties imposed for non-payment of duties in England and
Flanders.

88. The masters forbidden to make compromises with the crews.

89. Expenses incurred by the captain for receiving visitors of
distinction, to be notified to the masters in writing; if not, the pay-
ment of the costs of such receptions to be optional with the masters.

90-94. Regulations concerning the warrant officers.

95. Each of the masters to pay 50 ducats to the Arsenal for the
docks, and 10 ducats for the purchase by the Arsenal of the chests;
and on their return each master to give 200 pounds of wrought
white wax to the procurators of St. Mark's.

96. The masters bound to convey the ambassadors, envoys, and
ammunition of the State, freight free.

97. All Frankish wools and white cloths known to be such by

* "Nel pizuel veramente habia el Cap^o tanto quanto prende tre latole."

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)Feb. 12.
MS. penes me.

the appraisers, and brought to Venice otherwise than on board the Flanders galleys, to pay freight to them. This law to remain in force from the day of the departure from England of the present galleys until the arrival in England of the other galleys destined for the next voyage.

98. On the expiration of the period of demurrage in Venice, the captain in person, together with his chaplain and admiral, to search all the galleys to ascertain that neither spices nor other merchandise be stowed in prohibited places, repeating the search before arriving in Istria, and causing both the oarsmen and others having spices in their berths to notify them to the chaplain.

99. On the return voyage, all merchandise stowed in the berths to be removed from the customhouse within one month after the arrival of the galleys. The unloading of the holds (*le giave*) not to be commenced until all the berths and cabins (*stati*) shall have been entirely emptied. The merchants whose goods shall have been loaded in the holds (*in le giave*) to be bound to remove them from the customhouse within three months after their landing.

100. The State attorneys to enforce the laws securing for the warrant officers and crews of the galleys their full amount of pay, and entire possession of their berths; all prohibited places and cabins being reserved for their especial indemnity, in case of any wrong done them with regard to salary or berths.*

101. Each of the masters, on opening their bank, to enroll and pay 150 oarsmen, and one of the Sages for the Orders to put each man upon oath that he has not made any compromise with the masters.

102. Specification of the eight benches or berths, the sale of which was permitted to the masters.

103. Repetition of the order prohibiting any change in the position of the benches, bow-racks, &c., of the galleys bound for England.

104. Regulations to prevent the crews from abandoning the galleys when in harbour.

105. Mode to be adopted for filling up vacancies caused by the resignation of warrant officers appointed by the College.

106. The masters to be bound to accept the warrant officers, the mariners appointed to stow the goods (*penesi*), and also the mates, prowmen, artificers, and bowmen named by the College.

107. On returning from England, the galleys to remain six days at Cadiz, four days at Majorca, two days at Palermo, and four days at Messina.

SUPPLEMENTARY LAWS.

No. I.

1. All goods exported or imported by the Flanders galleys for or from the territories of the Duke of Burgundy to pay a duty of two per cent.

* "Siano obligati i avogadori di comun soto debito di sacramento, et pena de ducati V per cadauno da esser scossa per cadauno consiglier et cavo de xli^a de far observar tutte le leze et ordeni disponenti che li officiali et homeni de le gallie habino integramente tutti i salarij et statij sui et tutti li luogi devedati et statij secundum la forma de le leze nostre siano obligati specialiter et quelli officiali che per suo juramento se troverà loro non haver havuto li integri salarij et statij sui secundo la forma de le leze nostre et sia posti in tutti li incanti de le gallie nostre."

1517. (FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)

- Feb. 12. 2. Repeal of other laws, concerning the crews and officials of the
MS. penes mc. Flanders galleys, than those contained in the present commission.
3. The foregoing laws to be observed by all galleys, whether fitted out by the State or by private individuals.
4. Measures to be taken to insure the observance of the foregoing laws.
5. Regulations concerning the four young patricians included amongst the arbalast men.
6. Repetition of the order prohibiting the masters to levy freight money.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

"1516[-17], 12th February, in the Senate."

1. Necessity for the galleys to perform their voyages, by reason of the benefit derived thence by the State.
2. Motion made in the Senate for the appointment of three of the new galleys and the fastest sailers (*gallie tre de le nove et più expedite*) for the Flanders voyage, the masters of the Arsenal to consign them completely found by the middle of May.
3. The galleys to be disposed of, by auction, to the highest bidder.
4. Each of the masters to whom they may be awarded, to receive a bonus of 6,000 ducats from the Signory.
5. The masters to pay the Arsenal, in ready money, for damages, tallow, docks, and chests.
6. The masters of the galleys to make their deposit, and prove themselves eligible to the Senate, before the 1st of June, under penalty of 500 ducats.
7. The captain to be confined to his galley on the 20th June, and to depart on the 25th.
8. The galleys bound to remain four days at Messina, four days at Palermo, and six days at Cadiz, and nowhere else, though the captain and masters are allowed to touch at Otranto. At Cadiz the captain to take two pilots for each galley, and to purchase ten hides with which to cover the hatches. On quitting Cadiz, the boats and barges to be stowed in the "*zardin*."* As the crews are in the habit of going on shore at Cadiz, to provide themselves with wine, the captain and masters to detain on board two men for each bench, and one half of the arbalast men.
9. On the arrival of the galleys at Hampton, one of them to remain there, a preference being conceded to the master who had paid the highest price at the auction, provided the captain were not on board his galley. The other two galleys to go to Sluys or Antwerp, (as might seem most for their benefit and safety to the captain and masters or the majority of them,) there to remain during 40 days and no more. On the expiration of that term, the galleys to depart immediately, and betake themselves to Armuyden, and there await fair weather; under penalty to the captain of 1,000 ducats.
10. On their return, the galleys to go either to Hampton or to Sandwich, as should seem best to the captain and masters, or the majority of them, and remain there 60 days; on the expiration of which, the period of demurrage (*la muda*) to be considered at an end.

* In Italian "*balcone*." I do not know what the name is in English.

1517.

(FLANDERS GALLEYS—*cont.*)Feb. 12.
MS. penes me.

11. The captain is then bound to set sail, making the usual ports, and remaining four days at Cadiz, four at Majorca, at Palermo twelve, and at Messina eight; and then to come on to Dalmatia.

12. The pay of the crews in England to be made at the exchange of 40 pence per ducat, as usual. A second rate of pay to be given in Flanders at the exchange of 60 gross per ducat. Should the galleys remain out more than 10 months, the masters to be at liberty to give the pay of two months at the exchange of 39 pence per ducat.

13. Repetition of the clauses concerning the mode of paying the crews, and the conveyance of Venetian noblemen.

14-17. Regulations concerning freight to be paid to the galleys for goods conveyed from England or Flanders by other means during the performance of their voyage.

18, 19. Repetition of the prohibition against loading in Hampton harbour whilst the galleys are aground; and against leaving the cables to rot in the mud.

20. The masters, before their departure from Venice, to give 25 pounds of wax, or its value, to the hospital of S. Antonio, as usual.

21. The masters to take their auction contracts, and the captain his commission, from the ducal chancery.

22. The mates of the galleys forbidden to take from the merchants for their fee more than four "*soldi*" for each package or bale of merchandise.

23. The trumpeters to receive four ducats a month salary each; and for their board, the masters to pay the captain four ducats a month for each of them.

24. The costs of obtaining such safeconducts as necessary for the security of the galleys, to be defrayed by the masters.

25. Each galley to carry an armourer (*uno curacer*); and the auction contract to contain all the clauses about the regulations relating to the galleys, which were included in former auctions for the Flanders voyage, not at variance with the present auction.

SUPPLEMENT No. III.

1. Repetition of the clause concerning payment of two per cent. duty on all goods exported or imported for or from the territories of the Duke of Burgundy. Reason assigned for the duty, that many merchants were creditors for some 2,500 ducats, furnished by them in aid of the Venetian factory at Bruges.

2. To prevent the crews from abandoning the galleys, which were thus often detained on the voyage longer than usual, the captain to be authorized to give the usual instalments to all the men, to prevent their desertion.

3. Should the masters of the galleys take convoy for them, the freights and bonuses of the masters to be included in the averages levied for the cost of the convoy.

[MS. volume of 140 pages, on vellum, with half of an illuminated frontispiece; part in Latin and part in Italian; being the original commission drawn up by order of the Doge and Senate for the captain of the Flanders galleys, Andrea Priuli, who died at Antwerp on the 16th September 1518.]

1517.

Feb. 14.

Lettere del Col-
legio (Secreta),
File no. 5.

842. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN,
Venetian Ambassador in England.

Remind him of his commission from the Senate, to effect the repeal of the duty of two nobles per butt on the wines of Candia imported into England, as the Signory had taken off the duty on account of which alone it had been imposed. Understood that an express declaration to this effect was made, and therefore infer that the repeal will be easily obtained. To remind the King that, if this duty were repealed, the merchants, and the galleys which the Signory had destined for England, would trade more largely there, and neglect other ventures, giving the King and his subjects greater profit than they could derive from the duty. To do his utmost with the Cardinal and the ministry for the repeal of the duty, and to give immediate notice of the result.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 14.

Giustinian's
Letter Book in
St. Mark's
Library.*

843. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN,
Venetian Ambassador in England.

Had informed him that on the 12th February the Senate decreed the despatch of three galleys for the Flanders voyage as usual. Amongst the clauses of the auction contract for the voyage it was stipulated that, from the middle of April 1517, all the freights of wools, cloths, and tin, subsequently loaded in England, were due to the masters of the galleys; and all persons having shipped such merchandise before that date, were to procure a certificate to that effect from the Venetian consul in London.

All wools, cloths, and tin arriving in Venice three months after the announcement of this decree in London, and pledged to the galleys, coming by way of Germany or by any other road, and forwarded from the staple of Calais or from England, were to pay freight in like manner as above, to the aforesaid masters of the Flanders galleys.

To announce this decree to the Venetian consul in London, and to the merchants there.

Ducal palace, 14th February 1517.

[*Italian, 19 lines.*]

Feb. 14.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 119.

844. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had visited Cardinal Wolsey. Found with him the Duke of Suffolk. The Cardinal said, "*Gratulor vobis felicitatibus vestris*, but I pray you not to molest the Church. Content yourselves with your own, and *nolite tangere fimbrias Christi*." Replied that he knew nothing certain about the matter.† The Cardinal, adjourned the conference, as he wished to be alone with the Duke of Suffolk, and a crowd was waiting for audience of him.

Then visited the Bishop of Durham, who also congratulated him on the obtaining of Ravenna and Cervia by the "most illustrious Signory," a title which the Bishop had never previously used. Re-

* At the foot of letter no. 122, dated London, 21st March 1517. The missive is not registered either in the "Deliberazioni Senato" or in the "Senato Mar."

† See his letter of February 11.

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plied that the Signory desired nothing more than a general peace. He muttered that those who thought of obtaining fresh territory did not show signs of peace. Answered that those towns might have surrendered to the Signory, to whom they had many years belonged, having passed from the Signory's hands into the hands of Pope Julius, owing to the Cambrai conspiracy.

Those who lamented the recovery of Verona pretended to rejoice at the surrender of Ravenna, hoping that some fresh disturbance would arise, and to form an alliance with the Pope, who had hitherto held them in small account, and also through the Pope to arouse the Switzers.

London, 14th February 1517.

[*Italian*, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 60 lines.]

Feb. 26.

Marco Minio's
Original Letter
Book,*

MS. penes me.
Letter no. 11.

845. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

On that morning in chapel had met the Emperor's ambassador, the Lord Albert of Carpi,† who said he was expecting news of the interview between his Imperial Majesty, the King of France, and the King of Spain, and that he was aware that King Francis desired this meeting, from which the King of England had written to dissuade the Emperor. Some were of opinion that the Emperor would convert his grandson (*fiolo*) to his own opinion, whereas others thought that the Catholic King would overcome his grandfather (*padre—sic*).

Rome, 26th February 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 27.

Marco Minio's
Original Letter
Book,

Letter no. 13.

846. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

At his audience of the Pope on that day inquired what news his Holiness had. Received for answer that he had letters from Flanders dated the 14th, but the messenger did not depart until Monday, the 16th; and that his nuncio wrote to him that the Emperor had sworn to the peace with the most Christian King, and that the English ambassador‡ had done his utmost to prevent the taking of this oath, notwithstanding which the Emperor appeared neither tranquil nor satisfied, and evinced ill will. This the Pope repeated several times. Replied it was probable the Emperor would keep his promise, especially as, according to his Holiness, it had been made in the very teeth of the English ambassador.

Rome, 27th February 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* Marco Minio arrived at Rome, as ambassador from the republic of Venice to Leo X., on the 19th February 1517, and remained at the Papal Court in that capacity during upwards of three years and four months. On the 2nd of June, 1520, Minio made his report to the Senate of what he had observed on this mission, and Sanuto's Diaries contain a summary of it, which was published by Dr. Tommaso Gar. The despatches of Minio do not exist in the Venetian Archives, but the ambassador's original letter-book passed from the Tiepolo Library into my possession in the year 1837.

† Alberto Pio, Prince of Carpi, was one of the ablest diplomatists of his day. Some time after the date of this letter, viz., in 1521, he filled the post of ambassador in Rome from Francis I. and the Queen mother. Alberto Pio had for tutor Aldus Manutius, whom he befriended greatly. (See Cicogna, *Iscrizioni*, vol. iii. p. 42.)

‡ Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall. (See Ellis's *Letters*, vol. i. p. 134, letter dated Mechlin, 12th February 1517.)

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Feb. 28.

847. ANDREA BADOER.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xl. p. 176,
tergo.

Recital by the Council of Ten and Junta of their Act, dated 30th January 1509, appointing Andrea Badoer, knight, ambassador in England, with a monthly salary of 100 ducats. Repeal of a subsequent Act passed by the Senate on the 11th Sept. 1510, reducing the salary to 70 ducats.

Ayes, 21. Noes, 5. Neutrals, 0.

Andrea Badoer withdrew from the ballot.

[*Italian, 6 lines.*]

March 1.

"*Consegi*," viz.,
Ballotations in
the Grand
Council and the
Senate,
v. v. p. 82 ;
MS. volume in
St. Mark's
Library.

848. TRADE with ENGLAND.

Ballot in the Grand Council for a captain of the Flanders galleys.

Andrea Priuli, late captain of the Alexan-

drian galleys	-	-	-	Ayes, 814.	Noes, 616.
Tomà Mocenigo	-	-	-	" 701.	" 741.
Andrea Marcello	-	-	-	" 712.	" 735.
Lorenzo Falier	-	-	-	" 593.	" 849.

[*Italian.*]

March 2.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 5.

849. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 26th February.

The secretary of Mons. de Lautrec had shown him letters from France, with the advices from Brussels dated 4th February, giving account of the arrival of the Emperor at Brussels, and of the stately reception given to him there by his grandson the Catholic King. On that day, in the cathedral, the Emperor had sworn to the peace with the most Christian King, in the presence of the French ambassadors. The Catholic King was also present, and wore the order of St. Michael, given him by the most Christian King. After high mass, the oath having been taken on the missal, the Cardinal of Gurk delivered a Latin oration in praise of the peace, which he said the Pope, the King of England, and the Cardinal of Sion, had done their utmost to prevent, but which, for the good of Christendom, the Emperor had chosen to make. The advices also purported that the Catholic King and Mons. de Chièvres rejoiced much at having made this peace, which was opposed by the Papal nuncio Campeggio at the Imperial Court, by the Papal nuncio in France, the Bishop of Bayeux (Canossa), by Dom. Latino, and by the English ambassador.

At a banquet at Brussels, at which the Emperor and the Catholic King were present, it was said that the King of England had done everything to prevent the conclusion of the peace by the Emperor, who declared he had made it for the welfare of Christendom.

[*Italian.*]

March 6.

850. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Marco Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 18.

Had been to visit the Bishop of St. Malo, the French ambassador, who announced the receipt by him of letters from Mons. de Lautrec, to the effect that the captains of the Switzers answered the envoys of the Emperor and England that they did not pur-

1517.

pose forming any other league than the old one ; whereas the Pope was desirous of a fresh confederacy between Switzerland, the Emperor, and England.

Rome, 6th March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 6.

851. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 19.

Information received by him from the French ambassador, the Bishop of St. Malo, concerning the peace between the Emperor Maximilian and King Francis. The English ambassadors and the Cardinal of Sion, "malignants," had not come on to Brussels, but remained at Mechlin. The Bastard of Savoy, on quitting Switzerland, asserted that the Switzers answered the ambassadors from the Emperor and England by refusing to contract any fresh league with them, saying that the old one sufficed ; and that as for the expedition against the Infidels, whenever they should perceive the sovereigns of Christendom united to effect it and ready to act, they would then be willing to furnish a sufficient amount of infantry. Having remarked that no such expedition could be undertaken unless all the sovereigns of Christendom were at peace with each other, the Bishop made answer, "You speak the truth, for on another occasion, when a king of France chose to go into Asia, and found himself at a distance from his kingdom, the King of England stirred up war in his territory and did great mischief."

Rome, 6th March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 7.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 37.

852. MOTION made in the SENATE for a letter to the ambassador in England, acknowledging receipt of his letters of the 10th and 14th February. They are thus acquainted with the pleasure experienced by the King and Cardinal Wolsey at the Signory's recovery of Verona. Giustinian to return thanks to both of them, and to give assurance of the sincere good faith and observance borne towards King Henry by the State.

[*Italian.*]

March 7.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 52,
tergo.

853. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

A few days ago, on the recovery of Verona, gave him immediate notice by letter for communication to the King. Have now received his letters of the 10th and 14th February, announcing the intelligence given by him to the King. To thank the King for his congratulations, and to do the like by Cardinal Wolsey, the Bishop of Winchester, and such others as he shall think fit. As the Cardinal had hinted at the affairs of the Church, to tell him that the Signory knows the suggestions to be utterly false, and to proceed from malignants ; the chief object of the State being to remain at peace and tranquil, for the universal benefit of the Christian commonwealth.

Ayes, 166. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 25 lines.*]

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March 7.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 32.

854. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to
the SIGNORY.

Paris, 25th February.

The Catholic King would not go to Spain so soon as had been expected, being of a weak constitution, and it was apprehended that he might share the fate of his father, who, on going to Spain, died immediately from the change of air. He had made the treaty of Noyon for the arrangement of his affairs in Flanders. The Cardinal of Gurk was in favour with the Emperor, and had hitherto been absent at a distance from the Court, keeping company with the Cardinal of Sion and the English ambassador, as the Emperor did not choose them to be present at the negotiations for the peace sworn to by him with France.

[*Italian.*]

March 9.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 120.

855. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had received the Signory's letters of 26th January, announcing the recovery of Verona. Announced it to the King, who inquired whether he had heard of the congress to be held by the Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain at Cambrai. Replied that he knew they were to meet, perhaps to make arrangements for a general peace. The King answered, smiling, "Know that we have a piece of news of great importance, which we will communicate out of the love we bear you. This congress has nothing else in view but your ruin, for they intend to discuss depriving you of all your territory on the mainland, which we should greatly regret, because of the friendship existing between us. Therefore beware, and provide for your interests, as the Emperor would subscribe to anything for your annihilation, by reason of the malignity he entertains towards you; and the King of France, to gratify his vast ambition for empire, will not scruple to break such faith or league as may exist between you; whilst the King Catholic will accede to the will of the other two. And this intelligence I have from a good source." Replied that this would be a bad return for the Signory's good faith. The King rejoined that the Emperor had been deceived by the King of France. As the Cardinal of Sion had reported that Venice had an understanding with the Duke of Urbino, the Marquis of Mantua, and the Duke of Ferrara, and had already recovered Ravenna, Cervia, Rimini, and Faenza, he (Giustinian) told the King that the course of events had proved the Signory's innocence, and the falseness of such reports.

The same day, while at table with Cardinal Wolsey, together with a number of princes and prelates, the Cardinal asked many minute questions about the Turk, and then said, "God grant there be not some Christian prince worse than the Turk, and who labours more for the ruin of Christendom. Bear in mind, *Domine Orator!* the conspiracy formed against you at Cambrai in King Lewis's time. The like will take place now, although they will give you to understand that the congress is held for a crusade, as they did the last time. So keep on the alert, and take care how you proceed. And I give you notice that this conspiracy comprises not only three

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Kings, but also the Pope." He also warned Venice to be content with her own, in allusion doubtless to the recent report that Venice had recovered her towns from the Pope.

After dinner drew aside with the Cardinal, and told him it was time to settle the affair of the wines of Candia, and some other matters affecting the Venetians. He replied that much state business had to be transacted, but the affair should be attended to when they had greater leisure, as the kingdom desired the galleys should come. Said nothing about the galleys, having learned that the Signory was negotiating directly with the King of Spain for the safeconduct which was heretofore applied for through the English ministry. The Cardinal said he had revealed the conspiracy solely out of friendship for the State, as he was well aware it was not in the Signory's power either to injure or benefit England, though the King would regret whatever proved detrimental to Venice.

Cabinet councils were being held much more frequently than usual, as if all their enemies were upon them. Understood England was quite prepared to commence and continue hostilities, although no great stir was visible, because some years ago a census was taken of all the able-bodied men in the kingdom, so that it was only necessary to give them their pay, and a large army would be raised at once. A number of ships were also in readiness. Did not think they wished to attack either France or Scotland, but believed they were apprehensive of an attack on Tournai or Calais by the King of France, who had secured himself against the Emperor and the Switzers, and was at peace with Italy and the King Catholic.

Had sent his secretary to appoint an interview with the reverend ambassador of the King Catholic (the Bishop of Elna), but he civilly declined it. Would do the like with the Imperial ambassador (Count Tationo), who would probably decline his visit likewise.

London, 9th March 1517.

[*Italian*, 5½ pages, or 130 lines.]

March 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 32.

856. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan
to the SIGNORY.

Milan, 8th March 1517.

Gian Giacomo Triulzi had told him that the Switzers were not well agreed, and that the Pope and the King of England had done their utmost to prevent the Emperor from making the agreement.

[*Italian*.]

March 17.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 30.

857. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been told by the Pope on that morning at the "*Magnana*," that the Emperor wanted the King of England to be included in the agreement then in course of negotiation between him, the Emperor, France, and Spain, and that the King of France had consented.

Rome, 17th March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

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March 17.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 31.

858. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had been unable to elicit more from the Pope than was contained in his preceding public letter; but on that evening, at the second hour of the night, had been visited by a person who knew everything, and had the management of all the Pope's affairs, although not the chief of his personal attendants. Understood from this individual, that there were letters from the nuncio resident with the Emperor, dated the 1st and 3rd March, purporting that the interview between the three sovereigns (Maximilian, Francis I., and King Charles of Spain) related in the first place to Tournai, as the Emperor considered himself under obligation to the King of England, being his debtor for much money, and anxious to afford him some satisfaction. Secondly, negotiations were on foot for a marriage between the mother of King Francis (Louise of Savoy) and the Emperor; concerning which Minio's informant remarked, he could scarcely credit that so very sage a woman, having the management of the kingdom of France, would subject herself to such a person as the Emperor; adding, however, that women were ever of one bent, and always took the worst man. Concerning the nature of the triple alliance, he said it concerned the partition of the Venetian territory, and the reinstatement of the duchy of Milan, though he did not think King Francis would assent to a project so utterly detrimental to him; that the coming into Italy of the Emperor was to be discussed, and that the parties formed a triumvirate. Believed, however, that as yet there was no reason to suspect the King of France, and that all these projects proceeded from the Emperor, whose perilous policy being understood by the Pope, the latter had determined to court France. If the imperial scheme seemed likely to succeed, a remedy might be devised through the formation of another fresh league between the Pope, the King of England, the Signory, and the Switzers, which would check the others, and make them act with greater reserve. Requests the Council of Ten to keep the details of this conversation very secret.

Rome, 17th March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 19.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 121.

859. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had visited the Cardinal to negotiate about the wines of Candia, and to state the rights of the case. Pointed out how the repeal of the duty would prove a source of profit to the King. The Cardinal adjourned the consideration of the matter, pleading state business. Received subsequently the Signory's letters of 14th February concerning this affair, and charging him to intimate to the merchants in London that after three months the merchandise sent thence, either by sea or land, would be bound to pay freight to the galleys put up for this voyage.

Went again that day (the 19th) to the Cardinal. He said the Act could only be repealed by the Commons (*questi de la terra*), who had made it, and promised to attend to the matter at the end of the following week. He asked for Italian news. Communicated to him the

1517.

advices concerning the movements of the Duke of Urbino, and assured him that the Signory did not interfere, and rather wished well to the Pope than to Duke Della Rovere. He then inquired what resolution had been taken by the sovereigns at the congress of Cambrai. Replied he was not aware they had yet met, but they were to do so shortly. The Cardinal said, laughing, "*Per Deum! decreverunt malum contra vos;*" and then remained silent. Being urged to continue, he stated that, on the Emperor's having inquired how the King of France could join him, being the confederate of the Venetians, the latter replied that he had fulfilled his engagement, and no longer had any tie whatever. Told the Cardinal that he could not believe such assertions, seeing the good faith with which the King of France had redelivered Brescia and Verona to the Signory. The Cardinal rejoined, "At that time the King of France was the Emperor's enemy; at present he is his friend."

Had heard that 100,000 crowns had recently been remitted to the Emperor, and that more money was to be sent him. Disbelieved the report, though the unusual frequency of the cabinet councils rendered him somewhat doubtful.

London, 19th March 1517.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 101 lines.*]

March 21.

860. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 122.

On the preceding day had received a missive from the State, dated 5th March, and a very important newsletter concerning the progress of the Turk, to be communicated to the King. Had also acquainted the merchants in London with the decree of the Senate, whereby merchandise exported thence to Venice was rendered liable for freight charges to the Flanders galleys. Made a memorandum accordingly for himself, and desired the consul to do the like in the ledger of the consulate. Would attend to the despatch of the business concerning the wines of Candia.

The false statements of Cardinal Wolsey, alluded to in the accompanying letter, were manifested by the fact that the congress at Cambrai between the Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain had been postponed.

Memorandum that, in execution of the Signory's mandate, he had made his secretary read to the merchants in London the contents of the missive, according to the enclosed copy.*

London, 21st March 1517.

[*Italian, 14 lines. The memorandum in Latin, 2½ lines.*]

March 23.

861. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 32.

Having heard that the French ambassador had received letters dated the 13th, expressing a belief that the conference between the three sovereigns would not take place, inquired of the Cardinal de' Medici what news the Pope had from the westward. The Cardinal replied that they had letters, but nothing was certain about the

* The decree of the Senate has been calendared in date of 14th February.

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negotiations of the agents of the three Kings, as they transacted their business with wonderful secrecy, and would not employ secretaries. He could state nothing, save that his agents wrote to him that it was meant to swear to the agreement made with England, but "*ad deffensionem tantum*."

Rome, 23rd March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 30.

862. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 34.

Told by the Pope that the nuncio at the Imperial Court had heard from the Emperor himself that he had sworn to the agreement with the King of England "*ad deffensionem tantum*," and that he should endeavour to make his grandson take a similar oath; and that his grandson would also abide by the agreement made with the King of France.

The Cardinal of Sion had written that the Emperor and the King of Spain would swear to the league with England; which alliance would be joined by the Switzers, who had refused their adherence to the French confederacy. The Cardinal would send the treaty immediately after ratification to the Switzers, that they might become parties to it. The Pope said the Cardinal of Sion was too confident of this result.

The Pope considered that affairs were proceeding favourably for the Signory, the conference between the three sovereigns having been deferred until some time in the course of April. The difficulties in the negotiations were caused by the affairs of Venice, though the Pope thought that everything had passed off well for the Signory, as the agreement with France had been confirmed by the Emperor, who did his utmost to detach King Francis from Venice, and in return was willing to abandon the King of England. At present, the Emperor having sworn to the agreement with England, and being willing to abide by the one made with France, the Pope could but infer that the Signory's affairs would prosper, at which he professed to be very glad.

Rome, 30th March 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 30.

863. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the STATE.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 111.

Dated 26th March.

By means of the Cardinal of Sion, the Emperor had received 25,000 ducats from the King of England.

[*Italian.*]

March 30.

864. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 113.

Paris, 17 and 18 March.

The conference would not take place, because the King of England had sent the Emperor 100,000 angels (*angulotti*), each = $1\frac{1}{2}$ crown.

[*Italian.*]

1517.

March 31.

865. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 123.

Received every day confirmation of the hollowness of the peace between the Emperor and the King of France, and on that account their interview had been put off. Should the peace be impeded, it would be owing to the interference of the English ministry, who had remitted 100,000 crowns to the Emperor. Never did the ministry act with greater secrecy, or by means of fewer agents, than at present.

Communicated to the Cardinal the State's letters of the 5th and the newsletters from Cyprus. The Cardinal said, "Now is the time to invade him, while he is occupied against the Soldan, for we might indeed obtain Constantinople and a great part of his empire." The Cardinal, however, never said what he meant, but the reverse of what he intended to do.

Communicated the same letters to the King, by whom he was received very graciously. The King said, laughing, that France would defend Venice from the Turk. Rejoined that he hoped England also would assist the State, and that King Henry was the most fortunate and most powerful prince in the world, making comparisons between him and Theodosius and Charlemagne.

London, 31st March 1517.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 71 lines.*]

March 31.

866. The SAME to the SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 124.

Had visited the Cardinal, accompanied by the consul Lorenzo Pasqualigo and by Antonio Bavarino. The Cardinal said that the Act of Parliament no longer offered any impediment, as a compromise had subsequently been effected between King Henry VII. and the Venetian merchants for the payment of a noble per butt, in addition to the old customs. Replied that no such compromise had taken place as could invalidate the Act, for the late King insisted on the payment of a noble per butt in the case of only two merchants, to whose address a ship had arrived laden with malmseys; and that the Act provided that the duty of one noble was to remain in force only so long as that of four ducats was levied in Candia. The Cardinal said that the Signory had tacitly consented to it. Replied that the Signory had been hindered by constant wars from providing for such minor matters. The Cardinal said he would refer the matter to the Council, and would send for him (Giustinian) after the holidays, when he should hear the King's arguments. The Cardinal aimed at nothing but the King's profit, with whom he maintained himself in great repute. If the Cardinal continued obstinate, would appeal to the King, who was much more free and sincere in judging what was right than the Cardinal. The other Venetian affairs were also in difficulty, as the Cardinal required a considerable sum for placing the Venetians on the same footing as of yore, because a great deal of money was paid to King Henry VII. for similar privileges.

London, 31st March 1517.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 80 lines.*]

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April 2.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xli. p. 12,
tergo.

867. ANDREA BADOER.

Act passed by the Council of Ten and Junta, assigning to Andrea Badoer, knight, the arrears of salary claimed by him, as ambassador to the King of England.

Ayes, 22. Noes, 7. Neutrals 0.

Andrea Badoer withdrew from the ballot.

[*Italian*, 13 lines.]

April 8.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 39.

868. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Conversation held by him on that morning with the Pope, who said he had received letters from the King of England, offering to go in person on the Christian expedition. The Pope believed the other sovereigns would do the like. The same words were repeated by him, though he appeared to doubt the will of the King of France. Rejoined that, were the King of France to see the sovereigns of Christendom well at peace, he would not fail to give her assistance.

On asking the Pope about the contents of the letters dated the 22nd and 23rd March, received by him from Burgundy, his Holiness said they contained nothing new, save the confirmation by the Emperor of this last agreement, and that it contained no mischief. The interview between the three sovereigns would certainly take place. In confirming the league between the Emperor, England, and Spain, a difficulty had arisen, because the Catholic King chose certain words signifying "*ad deffensionem et offensionem*," to be cancelled. To this the King of England would not consent, and the difficulty had been referred to the Emperor; but as the Catholic King would merely confirm the league "*ad deffensionem*," he lately informed the King of England that he declined any reference to the Emperor; so that the agreement had proceeded no further.

Rome, 8th April 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 9.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta).
File no. 6.

869. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Ambassador in England.

Arrival at Venice of a brigantine sent express by the Venetian governors of Candia, with a letter from the Venetian consul at Damietta, notifying the final victory of Sultan Selim over the Soldan, and his entry into Cairo.* Considered the intelligence of great importance, and therefore transmitted all the particulars for the King and Cardinal.

[*Italian.*]

April 13.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 125.

870. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

During the Holy Week the King and Cardinal had been occupied with Church ceremonies, but on that day (the 13th) had communicated to the King the State's letter dated the 7th March. The King told him, in a whisper, that in the peace made between the

* The letter from the consul at Damietta is preserved in Sanuto's Diaries, and purports that Sultan Selim entered Cairo on the 22nd January 1517.

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Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain, those sovereigns had negotiated expressly against Venice, and determined to annihilate the Switzers; adding, "True it is that the Emperor, the Catholic King, and I are intent on frustrating this peace, and forming a confederacy, which will be joined moreover by his Holiness." Distrusted the fair promises of the King and Cardinal.

Friar Nicholas (Schomberg), a German, secretary to the Cardinal de' Medici, had lately arrived in London, having been sent by the Pope to the Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain. "The friend" (Chieregato) had given him (Giustinian) an account of the object of the friar's mission, which he did not entirely credit. Therefore pretended to the King that he had received letters from Rome, stating that the friar had been sent to prevent the interview between the Emperor and the two Kings, and to counsel a general league against the Turks. The King replied that the friar was not come to prevent the congress, but to exhort all those princes and himself to the expedition against the Turks. In reply to the King's inquiry, informed him the Signory had an ambassador in France, but not with the Catholic King, to whom, however, one had been appointed. The King advised Venice to send an ambassador to the Catholic King, for the Signory would receive better information from that quarter concerning the negotiations to their detriment. He desired that his advice should be attributed to others, as he would probably be suspected on account of France.

A confidential secretary of the Cardinal's had remarked to "the friend," "Our masters here are incessantly plotting confederacies and frauds, but never accomplish any result." This was confirmed by the King, when he said that a confederacy was being negotiated which would be joined by the Pope, who, on receiving an urgent letter from the King, had answered by a long brief, full of gracious and submissive language. "The friend" said the Pope was aware he had displeased the Emperor by making no demonstration when the latter came into Italy, whereas he did his utmost for the King of France; that he had also offended France and Venice by maintaining Mark Anthony Colonna and his troops in Verona during the siege; that the King Catholic considered himself aggrieved by the offence offered to the Emperor; and that King Henry was displeased with him, because he had scorned the King's league, and deprived Cardinal Wolsey of the see of Tournai, appointing others in his stead. Thus the Pope was deserted by every one. Another cause was, that Popes were always disquieted by conferences between the great powers, as the first thing they discussed was the reformation of the Church, that is, of the Pope and Cardinals: wherefore the Pope had finally dissolved the session of the Council [of the Lateran].

Had been also informed by "the friend" that Friar Schomberg had received two commissions to conclude this league. Three couriers had arrived in London from Rome, within two or three days of each other. The friar had departed on his way to the Kings of Spain and France and the Emperor, and was to return to England shortly.

The truces between Scotland and England had been entirely ar-

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ranged. The difficulties consisted in the return of the Queen and in her having the administration, in the number of English by whom she was to be accompanied, and in her liability to punishment if she should plot against the realm. It was at length settled that she was to return, but not to have the administration of the kingdom; that she might take with her 24 Englishmen, and as many Scots as she pleased, provided they were not rebels; and that only the agents in any plot should be punished, no mention being made of the Queen, because it was *contra dignitatem regiam*. Had learned these facts from the Duke of Albany's secretary, who seemed to put great trust in him (Giustinian), and had written him very loving letters.

London, 13th April 1517.

[*Italian, 5 pages, or 146 lines.*]

April 15.
Mantuan
Archives.

871. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Requests him to give place in his own service or in that of the Lord Frederick, to one of his little brothers. Has commissioned his brother Frà Ludovico and Messer Vico to speak to the Marquis on the subject.

London, 15th April 1517.

[*Original, Italian.*]

April 16.
Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 42.

872. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

On the preceding day, asked the Pope for the news from Burgundy. The Pope replied, they contained nothing, save that the Emperor had gone to Cologne in consequence of some dispute about the negotiations with England, relating to the removal of certain words in the articles. The Pope also understood that the King of France was making military preparations for the recovery of Tournai.

Rome, 16th April 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 17.
Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 43.

873. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The French ambassador (Brissonet, Bishop of St. Malo,) talking about the Emperor, said, "What a brain it is! (*che cervello è questo*) what can be done with him?" and then inquired if he (Minio) had heard the report in Rome, that King Francis was making military preparations. Being answered in the affirmative, he continued, "I have nothing from France, but the King of England is in the wrong, for even were it not inserted in the articles of the agreement, he nevertheless swore that on the consummation of the marriage he would restore Tournai to the most Christian King." The Bishop also said, "Do you think this a fine feat of the Pope's (*vi par bella cosa dil Pont.*) to send Friar Nicholas (Schomberg) to England, when he has resided all this while as papal agent with the Emperor? On what errand have they sent him?"

Rome, 17th April 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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April 18.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 154.

874. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 7th April.

Marco Antonio Colonna, with 500 men-at-arms, had engaged himself to the King of England, who purposed appointing him to garrison Tournai, and had also dismissed from England all the French and other merchants, the subjects of King Francis.

[*Italian.*]

April 18.
Mantuan
Archives.

875. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

A fortnight ago received his letter of the 1st of November, which, owing to the bearer's faithlessness, had been five months on the way.

First of all delivered the message to Cardinal Wolsey; rode with him to one of his palaces 12 miles from London. The Cardinal reciprocated all the Marquis's compliments and offered his services. He added that, should the Marquis send one of his sons to the King according to the tenor of the letter received by him (Chieregato), he (Wolsey) with his Majesty would be to him a protector and a father, and not allow him to want for anything.

Subsequently, on Palm Sunday, had a long audience of the King, who was as much pleased with the contents of the Marquis's letter as if it had come from his own brother; made many inquiries about the health of the Marquis and Marchioness, and expressed great regret for the distress to which the Mantuan territory had been subjected last year. With regard to the Marquis's son, the King replied that on his coming he would treat him like his own son, that the sooner he came the better, and that he would not let him want for anything. The King asked if it were true that the Lord Frederick, heir apparent of Mantua, had espoused Madame Filiberta of Savoy, Duchess of Nemours. Answered he neither knew nor credited the reports. The King rejoined he had heard it, and did not seem very much pleased. Replied, if it were true, he could only suppose that necessity had moved the Duke to this marriage, although the alliance was most honourable, the Duchess being the aunt of a French King and the sister of a Duke of Savoy, the only obstacle being the disparity of age.

Touching the horses, the King returned you innumerable thanks, implying that it was impossible to make him a more agreeable present; that, when trained and sent, the horses would prove most acceptable; and that, coming from such a stud, they could not fail to be excellent. He also praised the other horses sent to him by the Marquis heretofore, which he had ridden on state occasions.

Has been unable to execute the commission enjoined him with regard to the Duke of Suffolk, as for many months he has lived on his estate with the Queen his consort, who is pregnant. He has ceased to reside at the Court, secluding himself on account of the accusations prevalent in great courts, where favour does not always remain stable. According to report, he is to come with the Queen to visit the King at Whitsuntide. If he make his appearance,

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should perform such office as due, but suggests that the Marquis do bear in mind the right reverend Cardinal of York, who, by reason of his most excellent qualities, governs everything alone, the King not interfering in any matter, but referring the whole to him, whether it relate to foreign or domestic policy, so that foreign envoys fancy themselves negotiating not with a Cardinal, but with another King.

England is at peace in all quarters, and her disputes with Scotland have recently been arranged; the Queen returning on good terms with her brother-in-law the Duke of Albany, who is, however, to remain Governor of the kingdom until the Prince become of age.

London, 18th April 1517.

[*Original, Italian.*]

April 23.

876. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 126.

On receipt of a letter from the State, visited Cardinal Wolsey, with whom he found the Bishop of Durham. Communicated to them the news of the Turkish armada. The Cardinal inquired whether he had any other news. Replied in the negative. The Cardinal, laughing, said he must be acquainted with something besides, and exclaimed, "What! do you not know that the ambassadors of these potentates, namely, the Emperor, France, and Spain, have been in Cambrai, and discussed a union, and that the King of France excluded you? This shows how he treats you, and the worth of his friendship." Did not believe the Cardinal's statement. Alluded to the matter of the wines; when the Cardinal said he was tired, having transacted much business, but he had arranged for the assembly of the Council, and would summon him (Giustinian) also. Requested a settlement of the affair, in order that the galleys might be despatched on their voyage.

That day (the 23rd) being the festival of the Knights of St. George's Garter, went to the King, and when the ceremony was over, after dinner, communicated to him the news from the East. He said he had received advices from Rhodes and Scio, that the armada had been fitted out merely because Sultan Selim was hemmed in by his enemies, and could only escape by sea from Alexandria, where his fleet had assembled after the conquest of Egypt. Replied that, according to former advices, the Turk was in very great force, and on his march towards Cairo, where the Soldan was ready to give him battle, but no engagement had taken place, warranting the assertion that Sultan Selim was compelled to come by sea. The King rejoined he was sure of his statement, and that there was more to be feared from bad Christians than from the Turk. The King informed him that peace had been concluded between himself and the Catholic King, and that the other peace with France* was at an end, King Francis having commenced

* The treaty of Noyon.

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hostilities through the Duke of Guelders. He also stated that the Emperor had not yet been, but soon would be, included in this peace; adding, "*Pontifex est meus*, and I shall also have the Switzers." He accused other sovereigns, and especially King Francis, of faithlessness, and lauded his own good fortune and good qualities.

Augustin Coppo, well known to the Signory, had died in Flanders, whither it was said he had gone to do some great exploit.

London, 23rd April 1517.

[*Italian*, 5 pages, or 118 lines.]

April 30.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 172.

877. HIRONIMO LIPPOMANO to ———.

Rome, 23rd April.

Intelligence received there, that the King of England meant to declare war against the King of France, who purposed taking Tournai. The Switzers had deprived the Cardinal of Sion of all his property, and he had departed for England to urge the King to attack France.

[*Italian*.]

May 1.
Mantuan
Archives.

878. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO to the Magnifico the Knight VIGO DA CAMPO SAN PIETRO.

The Duke of Suffolk had arrived at the Court, to be present on St. George's Day at the festival, as a Knight of the Garter. He was very well received by the King and also by Cardinal Wolsey, who, by reason of his vast ability, rules everything.

Had visited the Duke on behalf of their Lord the Marquis [of Mantua], and made the statement enjoined him. The Duke was beyond measure gratified, and sent hearty remembrances, saying he was very anxious for the coming hither of one of the Marquis's sons, that he might be enabled to show the son how much goodwill he bore the father. He was most grateful for the present of horses now in preparation, and said he would requite the Marquis with most excellent dogs and hobbies, not for the value of the horses, but as a mark of courtesy. During his stay here the Duke went daily to Cardinal Wolsey's house to take and accompany him to the Council, and by following this course his affairs will prosper. Yesterday he departed for his estate, where the Queen his wife is; and within a month she is expected here.

London, 1st May 1517.

[*Original, Italian*.]

May 5.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 127.

879. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Accompanied by the consul Pasqualigo and Antonio Bavarino, went to Cardinal Wolsey to obtain renewal of the patents [authorizing Venetian merchants to trade in England], which had expired seven years previously. The Cardinal desired one of the King's secretaries might be sent for, to discuss the matter. He insisted on the payment of 300*l.*, as given to the King's late father; but the Venetians would not disburse any money, save for the deeds and stamps. Discussed with him the affair of the wines of Candia. He

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said he had arranged for those of the Parliament who made the decree, which is the Venetians' strongest point, to confer with him (Giustinian) about the matter.

After Easter,* a certain preacher, at the instigation of a citizen of London, preached as usual in the fields, where the whole city was in the habit of assembling with the magistrates. He abused the strangers in the town, and their manners and customs, alleging that they not only deprived the English of their industry, and of the profits arising therefrom, but dishonoured their dwellings by taking their wives and daughters. With this exasperating language and much more besides, he so irritated the populace, that they threatened to cut the strangers to pieces and sack their houses on the 1st of May.

Represented this state of things to the Cardinal, who promised to make provision against any accident on that day. On the last day of April, being warned of many threats used by the populace, and having witnessed many acts of violence perpetrated by them, went to Richmond, where the King was residing, and showed him the peril to which all foreigners were exposed. The King promised to take every precaution, and the next night, having received news that the Londoners were in arms and committing great outrage upon the strangers, he got up at midnight, took the field with a large number of persons, and sent messengers to London to announce his coming with a large army, though in reality he never quitted Richmond.

The fact was that, on the night preceding the 1st of May, the London apprentices, with a number of bandits, amounting in all to 2,000, rose up and went to divers parts of the city inhabited by French and Flemish artificers and mechanics, sacked their houses and wounded many of them, though it was not understood that any were killed.

They next proceeded to the house of the King's French secretary, which they sacked, doing very great damage there; and they would have cut him to pieces, had he not escaped up the belfry of the adjoining church. In that neighbourhood they sacked a number of houses belonging to French artificers.

They then proceeded to the houses of the Florentine, Lucchese, and Genoese merchants, whom they insulted; but, as those houses were well furnished with men, arms, and artillery, they could do them no harm. No demonstration was made against the houses of the Venetians, as they have ever conducted themselves with equity and decorum. The house of the Spanish ambassador received some slight insult. His (Giustinian's) dwelling was guarded like a church by some of his friends who were wont to visit him there daily.

Greater mischief and bloodshed would have taken place, had not the Cardinal, being forewarned, taken precautionary measures. He and other lords on that night came with considerable forces to the city by several roads. They found the gates shut by the rebels, who had overpowered the forces of the Lord Mayor and other city

* Easter Sunday fell on 12th April in 1517.

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magistrates, and compelled them to release the prisoners confined in the gaols. The Lord High Admiral (Earl of Surrey) came with a number of troops, entered the city by force, and caused another gate to be opened, outside which was the Duke of Norfolk, his father. Having entered with their forces, they admitted "Monsignor di Borgogna" (Duke of Buckingham?) and other lords. They then seized about 70 of these rascals, twelve of whom, being ringleaders, have been already condemned to death. The others will probably share a similar fate tomorrow. Among them are the man who instigated the preacher, and the preacher himself. The King has now in London 4,000 or 5,000 men in armour. So great is the malignity of these rascals, that what they are now unable to do for fear of death is done by their women, who evince immense hatred towards foreigners.

Richmond, 5th May 1517.

[*Italian*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages, or 115 lines.]

May 6.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 50.

880. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been told by the Pope that he had received letters from France, dated 25th April, informing him that the Emperor, the Catholic King, and England would assuredly swear to the agreement negotiated between them of yore, but which was postponed on account of the words "*quoad offensionem*." The Pope added that the ambassadors in Rome said the oath had been already taken, whereas his nuncio wrote to him that "they intended to swear."

Rome, 6th May 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 9.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 128.

881. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Owing to the precautions taken, the execution of some 20 of the offenders, and the proclamations threatening death and loss of property to those who molest strangers, the riots in London had ended better than had been expected. On the day of the riots an ambassador from the King of Portugal arrived in London, and was attacked by these rascals. He thereupon made great complaints against the King and the Privy Council. He was to have audience at Richmond on the 10th. The Cardinal and other lords were gone thither on this account.

Richmond, 9th May 1517.

[*Italian*, 1 page, or 22 lines.]

May 9.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 51.

882. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Receipt in Rome of letters from Flanders, dated 25th April, announcing that the Emperor, Spain, and England had sworn to the agreement previously drawn up by them, and which was understood to be "*quoad defensionem*," they having cancelled the words relating "*ad offensionem*."

Friar Nicholas, who went to England, wrote that the Catholic King would go to Castile.

Rome, 9th May 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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May 12.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 129.

883. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The proceedings against the rioters had not yet been terminated. London was again quiet. Had met the Portuguese ambassador on his arrival at Richmond. Spoke of the ancient friendship which had existed between Venice and Portugal. The ambassador alluded to the armada sent by Portugal against the Turks in favour of the Signory, and complained that since his King had commenced the Indian voyages the Signory had been hostile to him, and given succour to the Soldan against him. Used many arguments to convince him that the Signory had not done so; and told him that, although the Venetians were somewhat injured by the spice trade being turned to Portugal, they were more zealous for the Christian faith than for a few additional profits. Dined with him at the Court.

That day, having heard that the ambassador had completed his mission, and was going to the Court of the French King, had visited him at his dwelling. He said he had taken leave, and was well satisfied with his Majesty, the object of his embassy having been complimentary to the Queen, who was the sister of the Queen of Portugal (Maria), and to congratulate the King Catholic on his accession. He inquired how it was that the Signory maintained an ambassador in England, as they had not been accustomed to do so formerly. Replied that the King had not only kept aloof from the league of Cambrai, but had made a league with the State. Assured him of the Signory's good will to the King of Portugal; and that there was a chief magistracy at Venice for preventing the conveyance of iron, timber, and provisions into the territory of the Infidel.

The ambassador's name was Don Pietro Civrea.

London, 12th May 1517.

[*Italian, 5¼ pages, or 130 lines.*]

May 13.

Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. 41, p. 35,
tergo.

884. The COUNCIL OF TEN to the AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Donato Ferrero, a Milanese, the servant of the Duke of Barri,* being admitted into the Doge's private chamber, urged that as a confederacy had lately been formed between the Pope, the Emperor, the King of England, and the Catholic King, the State should join it, and offered the aid of the aforesaid Duke of Barri to that effect.

[*Italian, 28 lines.*]

May 13.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 53.

885. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The agreement between the Emperor, Spain, and England, had not been sworn to, although the oath would certainly be taken.

Rome, 13th May 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 16.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
Letter no. 54.

886. The SAME to the SAME.

Details his conversations with the Pope, who had previously conferred at some length with the Spanish ambassador, during whose audience the Pope sent for one D. Melchior, the agent of the Swiss Cardinal of Sion. Infers thence that news had been received from

* Francesco Maria Sforza, who became Duke of Milan on the expulsion of the French in November 1521.

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Burgundy. The Spaniard had been preceded by the English ambassador (Sylvester de Giglis), and when he (Minio) inquired if there was any news from England, the Pope said, "The ambassador has nothing but very stale intelligence."

Had understood that Don Hironimo de Vich, the Spanish ambassador, was exerting himself to carry the agreement with the King of England into effect, in which case it would also be joined by the Switzers.

Rome, 16th May 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 19.
Mantuan
Archives.

887. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO to VIGO DA CAMPO SAN PIETRO.

Revival of the Anglican league, which would be joined by the Pope, and sworn to in a few days by the Emperor, by the Catholic King, and by his Holiness.

On the day of St. Philip and St. James (1st of May) there was a plot to cut to pieces all the strangers in London, in number from 6,000 to 7,000; it was to have been executed by the servants of the Londoners (the apprentices) when they went to take their nose-gays.* The strangers, having information of the plot, gave notice to the King, who issued threatening proclamations, notwithstanding which the apprentices maltreated many foreigners, and sacked many houses, denouncing death to the Cardinal and the City authorities. The Cardinal fortified his dwelling with cannon and troops. The King was at Richmond, and sent troops to London, who seized all the rioters they found in the streets. At length he went thither himself and routed them. Cannon were fired to intimidate the town, 15,000 troops surrounding it, and 10,000 being introduced within the walls. He then raised gibbets all over the town, and caused 60 of the rioters to be hanged. Others were subsequently quartered, beheaded, and drawn on the hurdle. Very great vengeance was taken on them, and his Majesty showed great love and goodwill to the strangers. There remained some 400 prisoners whom the King had destined in like manner for the gallows, but our most serene and most compassionate Queen, with tears in her eyes and on her bended knees, obtained their pardon from his Majesty, the act of grace being performed with great ceremony.

The King had the Hall of the Grand Council [Westminster Hall] (which is as long as the "*Piazza di San Pietro*" at Mantua, and well nigh as broad,) hung with tapestry of cloth of gold, with the canopy of brocade. All the princes, lords, and barons of the kingdom were present. They and the Londoners were in number 15,000.

When all were seated, Cardinal Wolsey made a long speech to the people, reproving them for their rebellion, and for having endangered the King and his realm. His Majesty spoke next, at some length. All the prisoners were paraded handcuffed, in pairs, and in their shirts, with ropes round their necks, as if about to be executed; and they threw themselves on their knees, shouting, "Mercy!" The Cardinal and all the peers (*tutti li Baroni*) likewise knelt before the King, and begged the prisoners' lives;

* "A tuor li mazzi;" query nose-gays and flowers, in celebration of May Day.

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whereupon his Majesty, after addressing the people again, pardoned the rioters and had them released, so much to the popular satisfaction, that everybody wept for joy.

The riot was commenced by a friar, and by a preacher, who during Passion week preached a crusade against foreigners as against Infidels; and the populace, being generally averse to strangers, was easily persuaded.

The Queen of Scotland departed on her way toward Scotland on the 16th May, being accompanied by the King on her journey for four days. Her affairs with the Duke of Albany were arranged. The Queen Dowager of France and her consort were about to return to the court, and would soon be in London.

Sends greeting to his friend Castiglione, to Madama Zenevra Palavicina, and to the very charming Dona Ursina, to whom he (the Nuncio) had addressed a sonnet.

Mentions the death by suicide at Brussels of that notorious scamp Agostino Coppo, who had been organizing a very important plot.†
London, 19th May 1517.

[*Italian.*]

May 19.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 130.

888. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had heard from the Bishop of Durham of an alliance stipulated by the Catholic King with King Henry. A general league might easily be formed against the Turk.

The nuncio, Chiericato, had showed him two briefs from the Pope, transmitted by Cardinal de' Medici, one for the King and the other for Cardinal Wolsey, whereby he consented to join the league between the Emperor, Spain, and England.

Did not know whether the conditions of the alliance were the same as those agreed to in October 1516, or whether they had been altered.

By the same briefs the Pope earnestly entreated the King to lend him 50,000 ducats for six months.

The Pope had been induced to join the league, owing to the disturbances in the duchy of Urbino, the English ministers declaring that King Francis covertly assisted Duke Francesco Maria della Rovere.

London, 19th May 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 32 lines.*]

May 19.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 131.

889. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had ascertained from Cardinal de' Medici that the terms of the league were the same as those stipulated in October 1516. A brief had been despatched to Friar Nicholas Schomberg, (who was expected back in England in four or five days from his mission to the

* Baldassare Castiglione went as proxy to London in 1506 for the installation as a Knight of the Garter of the Duke of Urbino, for whom he also took charge of a St. George, painted by Raphael, as a present for Henry VII. (See Dennistoun's *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, vol. ii. p. 222.) Castiglione was considered the most accomplished gentleman of his day, and both he and Chiericato were much given to literary pursuits.

† Of the conspirator, Agostino Coppo, there are several notices in the Giustinian correspondence and in the correspondence of the Council of Ten.

1517.

Emperor and the Catholic King,) ordering him to sign the treaty on behalf of the Pope, provided it had been signed by the King of Spain.

The conclusion of the alliance between England and Spain implied that King Charles had already signed the treaty.

As the confederation formed in October 1516, *ad conservationem communium statuum*, comprised stipulation of a protest to be served on King Francis and the Signory, charging them to desist from the siege of Verona, inquired of the nuncio how that clause could find place in the present treaty, Venice having recovered Verona, and the French army being no longer there.

Chieregato replied that of this he knew nothing, but would inquire and answer.

London, 19th May 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 30 lines.*]

May 23.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 132.

890. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by "the faithful friend" (Chieregato) that the league had been joined by the Catholic King, and that all the confederates were sending agents to Rome, to swear to it in the presence of the Pope. King Henry had empowered Cardinal Adrian (Castellesi) to swear in his name. A courier would leave on the 25th. The Bishop De Giglis, the former ambassador, would not however be recalled.

Went to the Cardinal to despatch the affair of the wines. He confirmed the news that the league had been sworn to by the Catholic King, and ratified by the Pope. He said it was merely defensive; that Venice might retain Verona, and the King of France his duchy of Milan; that the confederates had secured the kingdom of Naples, so that France would not attempt to occupy it, or form any projects with respect to Tournai or Calais; that the truces between England and Scotland had been confirmed, and the Queen (Margaret) was returned into her realm; and that the Signory and France would be allowed to join the league, if they chose.

Had also visited the Bishop of Durham, who said the league would not be prejudicial to Venice, and that they were content with the Signory's possession of Verona, as all cause of dissension between Venice and the Emperor was thus removed. He affirmed that the object of negotiations of the King of France at Cambrai was to injure the Signory and others.

London, 23rd May 1517.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 84 lines.*]

May 26.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 133.

891. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by "the faithful friend" (Chieregato) that the King was writing to the Pope in haste, and sending by the messenger the 50,000 ducats; which corroborated the truth of the alliance. Had that day received the State's letters of the 2nd, 9th, and 30th April, and 6th May. Went to the Cardinal to communicate the Turkish newsletters, but was requested to return another day, as the Cardinal was too much fatigued to attend to

1517.

them. Proceeded therefore to the Bishop of Durham, who is "one and the same as the Cardinal," and communicated the newsletters to him. He was already acquainted with the news by way of Rome.

London, 26th May 1517.

[Italian, 1½ page, or 36 lines.]

May 27.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 59.

892. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

On the morning of the 26th, the Pope told him that the King of Spain had sworn to the agreement already ratified by the Emperor and King Henry VIII.

The Pope added that the Switzers and himself were mentioned in the treaty, but it was *ad deffensionem tantum*. His nuncio had received a commission for three months, within which period he was to conclude this agreement, and had assented, on condition of writing for the Pope's consent, without which he was not authorized. The Pope further stated that the Emperor had had a fit of apoplexy—that the stroke was slight, but when once such attacks commenced, those who experienced them did not usually outlive the year.*

Rome, 27th May 1517.

[Extract, Italian.]

May 28.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 134.

893. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

On the 27th an ambassador had arrived from the Emperor, named Master Christopher, brother of the Cardinal of Gurk (Matthew Lang). Sent "the faithful friend" (Chieregato) to him, to obtain information. He learned that the ambassador was come to ask the King to defray the expenses of the Emperor's journey back to Germany, which was to take place in a fortnight. The King Catholic would leave for Spain within a month. The Cardinal of Gurk had been sent by the Emperor to the Diet of Worms. The Emperor had determined on going to Rome in the course of the present year, to be crowned, which seemed to be the wish of all Germany. If unable to go thither otherwise, he would go in battle array.

Would visit this ambassador. The Imperial ambassador resident (Count Tationo) had declined both his (Giustinian's) visits and friendship.

London, 28th May 1517.

[Italian, 1 page, or 23 lines.]

May 28.

Mantuan
Archives.

894. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

The Cardinal had assured him that, should the Marquis send one of his sons to England, he, as well as the King, would act by him as a father, and not allow him to want for anything becoming his noble birth and condition.

Went to the King on Palm Sunday, found him alone, staid a long while, and amply executed the Marquis's commission. The King listened graciously, expressed as much regret for the inconvenience caused by the French and Venetians to the Marquis, as if the evil

* The Emperor Maximilian died on the 12th January 1519.

1517.

had befallen his own territory. The King was anxious to receive the Marquis's son, and would treat him as if he were a son of his own. He returned thanks for the horses which were being got ready, and would partly recompense the Marquis with English horses and dogs.

The King asked whether it was true that Prince Frederick Gonzaga had married the widow of the Magnifico Julian de' Medici. Answered that he disbelieved the report, but spoke in such terms that, if true, the King would not have cause for dissatisfaction.

Return to the court of the Duke of Suffolk, who had passed the whole winter on his estates. Delivered to him the message from the Marquis, with which he was much pleased. He returned thanks for the Marquis's intention of sending him horses, and declared himself very anxious for the arrival of one of the sons of the Marquis. The Duke was then on good terms with Cardinal Wolsey, and as the Queen his wife was expected at the Court, they would recover their former favour.

The Cardinal does everything. The King occupies himself with nothing but scientific amusements. All negotiations pass through the Cardinal, who manages everything with consummate authority, integrity, and prudence. The King pays the Cardinal such respect that he speaks only through his mouth. The Marquis should therefore hold the Cardinal in great account.

Recent ratification in Flanders of the league between the Pope, the Emperor, England, and the Catholic King, regard being had (*cum salvatione*) for the kingdom of Naples, Calais, ———, * and the affairs of the kingdom of Scotland. Should the King of the French and the Venetians content themselves with what they actually possessed, they were to be at liberty to join the league.

The Cardinal of Gurk had quitted Flanders for Germany, where a Diet was to be held. The recently created Cardinal of Cambrai was at the point of death. In a few days the Emperor would return to Germany, as within a month the Catholic King was to depart for Spain. The King of England was amusing himself, intent solely on playing every instrument and singing (*sona et canta de tuti li instrumenti*), and for the Whitsuntide holidays was preparing to joust against all comers as by proclamation.

Congratulates the Marquis on the marriage of Prince Frederick Gonzaga to the Marchioness of Montferrat,† which intelligence had been transmitted to him in the letters of friends. Had not circulated the news in London, in order that the Marquis might be the first to make the announcement to the King by letter.

London, 28th May 1517.

[*Italian.*]

* Illegible in MS.

† Frederick Gonzaga did not marry Margherita Paleologa, Marchioness of Montferrat, until the 16th of November 1531. See Stefano Gionta, p. 82.

1517.

May 29.

895. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 61.

Sends the articles stipulated between the Emperor, Spain, and England, together with the names of the adherents mentioned by the three Powers.*

Rome, 29th May 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 2.

Mantuan
Archives.

896. HENRY VIII. to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Had desired his confidential attendant, Giovanni Pietro da Bustis, then returning to Italy, to thank the Marquis for the presents sent him.

Greenwich, 2nd June 1517.

[*Signed :*] Votre bon Amy, HENRY REX.

[*Countersigned :*] And. Ammonius.

[*Original, Latin.*]

June 2.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 281.

897. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Receipt by the Abbot of St. Anthony's of letters from the French Court, stating that at Brussels the league had been proclaimed between the Emperor, the Catholic King, and the King of England, "*ad defensionem statuum partium, et non ad offensionem aliorum.*"

[*Italian.*]

June 5.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 12.

898. FLANDERS VOYAGE.

Decree of the Senate, that the departure of the galleys on the Flanders voyage be delayed until January 1518; and, lest the city of Venice should in the meanwhile suffer from a scarcity of wools, white cloths, and tin, (those commodities imported through other conveyances being bound to pay full freight to the galleys,) that all the wools, white cloths, and tin imported into Venice from England by sea, until the end of December 1517, do pay but one-third freight to the masters of the Flanders galleys; they in like manner receiving but one-third freight for similar commodities brought to Venice by land till the end of February 1518.

Ayes, 41. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 20 lines.*]

June 5.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 287.

899. FLANDERS VOYAGE.

Proposal made in the Senate to fit out galleys for the Flanders and Beyrout voyages.

Two new galleys to be destined for the Flanders voyage. The College to put them up to auction next week; the masters to depart next February, as there are no wools in Venice. All wools and tin imported from Flanders until the close of December to pay one-third of the half-freights to the masters, and two-thirds to the Arsenal. Amendment against the motion concerning new galleys for the Flanders voyage. Speech by Marin Sanuto in favour of the performance of both voyages. His opinion that, if the Flanders

* The document does not exist in Minio's Letter Book.

1517.

voyage were suppressed, the King of Spain would take it amiss, and yet more the King of England. That everything should be done to facilitate the voyage, which was profitable to Venice, giving employment to her sailors, procuring freights, and importing wools, tin, and cloths; upwards of nine years, moreover, having elapsed since the galleys went to England; for the maintenance of good friendship with the King.—Note by Sanuto, that his speech changed the opinion of the Senate, which was at first favourable to the motion of the Sages, who proposed that the Beyrout voyage should be preferred to the Flanders voyage, if it was impossible to perform the two.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 8.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. pp. 300,
301.

900. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

News from Flanders that the Catholic King had summoned a Parliament of the Lords and Barons to make arrangements for his voyage to Spain. The Emperor would be present to induce him to a conference with the King of England. The Emperor was ill of fever.

[*Italian.*]

June 8.
Mantuan
Archives.

901. The DUKE OF SUFFOLK to PRINCE FREDERICK OF GONZAGA.

The very good offices used by the Prince of Mantua's father towards the King and the Duke of Suffolk, and the Marquis's rare endowments, bind the Duke to love the son of such a parent. This measure of affection is augmented by the Prince's own rare qualities; and even if these had not sufficed to secure the Duke's goodwill, it would nevertheless have been gained by the very great attention (*studium*) paid by the Prince to the King and Duke.

John Peter de Bustis—a very favourite attendant of the King's, and much beloved by the Duke—will confirm these assurances to the Prince by word of mouth. Requests the Prince to tell De Bustis if he (the Duke) can do anything to his (the Prince's) liking with the King, or oblige him in any other way in England, in demonstration of his (the Duke's) extreme goodwill.

"Ex meis ædibus Londinii," 8th June 1517.

[*Signed.*:] Carolus de Suffolk

[*Original, Latin.*]

June 9.
Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 64.

902. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

On the preceding morning the Pope sent word to him by one of his grooms that he was to go to the palace immediately. Found there the French, English, Portuguese, Imperial, and Spanish ambassadors. Remained there until one hour after sunset, when the consistory adjourned. Thereupon the Pope sent for all the ambassadors together, and told them that in the late conspiracy against him * other Cardinals were concerned besides those in prison; but that nevertheless he had forgiven the delinquents, and restored

* The Petrucci conspiracy.

1517.

them to favour, they having confessed, and asked pardon, which was also urgently requested by the Cardinals in consistory.

The ambassadors all praised the Pope's clemency, the English ambassador (Sylvester de Giglis) adding, "Holy Father, have you pardoned them all?" whereupon the Pope replied, "We were speaking about these others who have been accused; those already in the castle will be dealt with according to the law."

The names of the Cardinals pardoned were to be kept secret, the Pope having laid very severe censures on such as should reveal them. Request made by him to the ambassadors to keep the secret, should it, by accident, reach their knowledge.

Had with difficulty learned the names of the pardoned Cardinals, who were Francesco Soderini, Bishop of Volterra, and Adrian Castellesi, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in England. The misdemeanour of one of them especially was of the slightest possible description. The names of these two Cardinals should be kept secret.

Rome, 9th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 12.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 67.

903. The SAME to the SAME.

The Pope had told him he had letters from England, announcing the illwill borne by Henry VIII. towards Francis I. Inquired the date of these letters; so the Pope went to the window where they were, and took them in his hand, saying, "We do not well remember their date;" and then saw that one was of the 16th and the other of the 26th ultimo.

Asked him about the affairs of Burgundy; when the Pope answered that the Catholic King had announced his intention of going into Spain next July, though he would not really depart until August; the Archduchess Margaret, conjointly with Mons. de Pienes, (who had given his daughter in marriage to a nephew of Mons. de Chièvres,) would remain to govern Burgundy; and, according to the Pope's letters, the Emperor was going to Mayence for the Diet.

When in St. Peter's on Corpus Christi Day, was told by Lord Albert (Pio, Prince of Carpi) that, after the Emperor, King Henry and King Charles had sworn to the agreement with England, King Charles again swore to the agreement with France, confirming it more strongly than before; and Lord Albert remarked: "The Emperor does not know how to manage these matters, for he might control them at his option. . . . The Emperor negotiates and transacts business with his grandson as if he were a stranger, and in the same style as used by the King of France with the Catholic King;" which policy his Lordship blamed vastly.

Rome, 12th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 13.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 68.

904. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The French ambassador had told him that the agreement between France and Spain had been again newly sworn to; that the Pope's nuncio had signed the English agreement in the Pope's name, but that the Pope had told him he would not swear to the agreement,

1517.

expressing himself thus, "Should such be the will of the King of France, we will not join it."

Cardinal Adrian (Bishop of Bath and Wells) had been to the palace with the Cardinals Santa Croce and Grimani, for the better adjustment of his affairs, and about the moneys promised by him. He asked pardon a second time, although his transgression was but slight; for while he was in company with the Cardinal of Siena, the rogue Zuan Battista of Vercelli* chanced to pass by, and the Cardinal of Siena said, "That fellow will get the College out of trouble." For having heard these words without denouncing them, Cardinal Adrian had been in great peril, and was obliged to atone for his crime with money.

Rome, 13th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 15.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 69.

905. The SAME to the SAME.

Had been asked by the English ambassador whether the Signory purposed sending the galleys to Flanders. Answered he had received no official communication, but understood by private letters that the State meant the Flanders voyage to be performed. The English ambassador said he would write to the King, for the news would give him great satisfaction.

Rome, 15th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 15.

Mantuan
Archives.

906. ANDREAS AMMONIUS to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Professes his devotion to the Marquis. Should it be in his power either to serve the Marquis with the King of England, (who loved the Marquis extremely,) or in any other way, he requests the Marquis to give his commands accordingly.

London, 15th June 1517.

[*Signed :*] Devotissimus servus, Andreas Ammonius.

[*Italian.*]

June 16.

Mantuan
Archives.

907. JOHN NULUS to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Thanks the Marquis for the magnificent presents made to the King, and to himself for the King's sake. The King was much gratified by these gifts.

London, 16th June 1517.

[*Signed :*] J^s. Nulus.

[*Italian.*]

June 17.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 135.

908. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had proposed to visit the Imperial ambassador extraordinary, who, however, would on no account receive him. He was come to request a loan from the King to the Emperor, and had obtained 10,000 crowns, with which he had departed on the 16th, or would do so on the 17th. The Emperor had apparently gone to attend

* Concerning the surgeon Giovanni Battista of Vercelli, who was to have poisoned Leo X., see Guicciardini, vol. iii., p. 236, and Roscoe's Life of Leo X.

1517.

the Diet at Worms, in consequence of a league formed against him by certain princes of Germany.

Expected arrival of three ambassadors from the Catholic King. Great preparations were making to do them honour. They were coming to swear to the league, which had been done a year ago by the Catholic King's ambassador, but since then all the clauses inserted at the request of the Cardinal of Sion had been cancelled.

Cardinal Wolsey had been so dangerously ill, that his life had been despaired of. For many days none of the lords or other members of the Privy Council, who were usually so assiduous, had gone near him. This illness had prevented any further negotiations about the repeal of the wine duties or the grant of the patents. As he was convalescent, had arranged to see him in two days. The business had been constantly delayed before the Cardinal's illness, because, if it were despatched, the duties on Malmsey wine would be reduced a noble the butt. Would appeal to the King if there were any further delay.

London, 17th June 1517.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 62 lines.*]

June 18.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 70.

909. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Cardinal Adrian (Castellesi, Bishop of Bath and Wells) was selling his plate, in order to fulfil the promise made by him to the Pope.

Rome, 18th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 20.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 343.

910. NICOLO SAGUDINO, Venetian Secretary in England, to ALVISE FOSCARI.

Dated 19th May 1517.

Since he gave notice on the 5th of the insurrection, severe example had been made of about 20 of the offenders. This provoked the populace, who—men, women, and children—had recourse to threats and blows, and wounded two servants belonging to the Venetian embassy. At length they had been quieted. Greater honour was paid to Sagudino than before; yet he had determined to remain within doors as much as possible. The King had pardoned the rest of those concerned in the conspiracy. One day he came to a place half a mile from London (*i.e.*, Westminster) with his court; Cardinal Wolsey and a number of lords, both spiritual and temporal, being also present. The King, having seated himself on a lofty platform, caused 400 of the criminals, all in their shirts and barefoot, and each with a halter around his neck, to be brought before him. The Cardinal implored him to pardon them. The King refused. Then the Cardinal, turning towards them, announced the King's reply. Hearing that the King had ordered them to be hanged, they fell on their knees, shouting, "Mercy!" The Cardinal again besought the King to pardon them, and some of the chief lords did the like. At length the King consented, and the Cardinal, with tears in his eyes, announced to them the King's pardon, and made them a long discourse, exhorting them to lead good lives,

1517.

and well treat the strangers, according to the King's will. Each man took the halter from his neck, and threw it up in the air, and jumped for extreme joy. The crowd of people present was innumerable.

The mischief done was not very great; and the people cannot bear that 40 of their countrymen should have been hanged and quartered, although no strangers were killed. It was horrible to pass near the city gates, where nothing but gibbets and the quarters of these offenders were exhibited.

During a ten days' residence at Richmond, he passed the evenings hearing the King sing and play, and seeing him dance. By day the King exhibited his address in running at the ring. In all these accomplishments he excelled. The Venetian organist, Dionisio Memo, had introduced to the King a lad, so excellent a performer on the lute, that his Majesty never wearied of listening to him, to the despair of Zuan Piero, who had determined on returning to Italy.

Memo had composed a fine vocal quartet, and entitled it—

“Memor esto verbi tui
Servo tuo perpetuo,
In quo mihi spem dedisti.”

He was to play it to the King, and give him the words. His wishes might be easily guessed. The King would not fail him.

[*Italian.*]

June 22.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 72.

911. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Flight of Cardinal Adrian (Castellesi, Bishop of Bath and Wells) on the 20th, at the fourth hour of the night. He was accompanied by two of his attendants. He was said to have gone towards Tivoli with the intention of proceeding to Naples. He had paid the fine of 12,000 ducats imposed on him by the Pope, but did not venture to remain in Rome.

Rome, 22nd June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 25.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 74.

912. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Trial of Cardinals Petrucci, Riario, and Sauli. They were deprived in consistory of their hats and benefices. According to the confessions of Cardinal Sauli and the other delinquents, they had communicated the plot to Cardinals Soderini (Bishop of Volterra) and Adrian (Bishop of Bath and Wells). The latter, on hearing the announcement, burst out laughing, shrugging up his shoulders, a gesture habitual to him. Riario had been promised the Popedom.* Whilst the minutes of the trial were being read to the ambassadors, the Pope showed them Cardinal Petrucci's scarlet trencher, which was lined with metal plates, warranting the inference that he medi-

* This account of the promise given by the conspirators to Cardinal Riario, is at variance with Lord Verulam's notice of Cardinal Adrian, whereby it would appear that the Bishop of Bath and Wells expected to succeed Leo X. (See Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., Op., t. III., p. 560.)

1517.

tated a personal conflict with the Pope. He also wore armour under his robes.

Rome, 25th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 30.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 136.

913. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had communicated to the King and Cardinal Wolsey the news-letters received from the Signory. They served to contradict the reports of the death or capture of Sultan Selim.

Arrival in London of two ambassadors from France, whom he had visited. King Henry had determined on sending three agents to Calais, to meet as many more French commissioners, and arrange certain disputes concerning damages done to private individuals of both nations. The two ambassadors were apparently come to urge the King to refer these disputes to persons on the spot, such as the Captain of Calais for England, and the Captain of Boulogne for France. The ambassadors were Mons. de la Guiche and the Advocate of Boulogne.

Three ambassadors from the Catholic King had also arrived, namely, Mons. Jaques de Luxembourg (son of Mons. d'Arschot, Governor of Flanders and Artois), the Bailiff of Hainault, and the Provost of Cassel (George de Theimseke.) They had been received with unusual honours.

Friar Nicholas (Schomberg), Cardinal De'Medici's envoy, was returned, and on Sunday, the 5th July, the league was to be sworn to and proclaimed. If any Christian prince should invade any of the confederates, the King of England was to cross over to France with 25,000 foot and a great number of horse; the Emperor to furnish 20,000 foot, and the Catholic King 2,000 spears and 20,000 infantry; whilst the Pope was to fulminate censures;—conditions which were quite ridiculous.

The King was preparing jousts and entertainments in honour of the French and Flemish lords. On visiting the Cardinal that day found him engaged with the Catholic King's ambassador in ordinary (Bernard de Mesa, Bishop of Elna), and could not obtain audience.

London, 30th June 1517.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 50 lines.*]

June 30.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 76.

914. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Nothing was known about Cardinal Adrian (Bishop of Bath and Wells), nor what road he had taken.

Rome, 30th June 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 2.

Mantuan
Archives.

915. LEO X. to HENRY VIII.

Transmits a letter from the Grand Master of Rhodes, with enclosures received by him from the Captain-general of the Turkish fleet, a slave and a eunuch, and also from certain merchants in Syria, detailing the successes of Sultan Selim in Egypt. Expatiates on the extreme insolence of the eunuch's language,* and on the vast

* An Italian translation of the eunuch's letter exists in Sanuto's Diaries, vol. xxiv. p. 384, date 2nd July 1517.

1517.

power of the Sultan, and urges the King to hasten the Turkish expedition, referring him for further particulars to the nuncio in England, Francesco Chieregato.

Rome, 2nd July 1517.

[*Latin. Original duplicate received by the Nuncio in England.*]

July 4.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes mc.
Letter no. 78.

916. The SAME to the SAME.

On the 22nd King Francis was to quit Amiens for Terouenne, to inspect all the places in Picardy. He was negotiating an agreement with Henry VIII., to effect which Mons. de la Guiche (della Gisa) had been sent to England.

Rome, 4th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 7.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 399.

917. CARDINAL ADRIAN, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

Cardinal Adrian, having asked for a safeconduct authorizing him to reside at Venice and in the Venetian territories, the document was made out by the Signory on that morning in full College, officially sealed, and was thus sent to him. It was said he would either reside at Padua or return to England, where he was liked, and whence he derived his revenues of — ducats.

[*Italian.*]

July 10.

Mantuan
Archives.

918. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to ISABELLA D'ESTE, MARCHIONESS OF MANTUA.

A fortnight previously the Catholic King had sent an embassy to Henry VIII. to receive his oath to the league. The ambassadors were accompanied by so noble a train of men and horses that, had the King of Spain himself come in person, he could not have been more honourably attended. They were four in number.* The first, Mons. Jaques de Luxembourg, kinsman of the King of Spain, and of well-nigh all the barons of the kingdom, son-in-law of Mons. de Chièvres, Governor of Flanders and Artois, 22 years old, and of such appearance and beauty that everybody ran to see him. His colleagues were the Bishop of Euna (*sic*), a Castilian, the Provost of Casalet (*sic*), a native of Brabant, and the Bailiff of Hainault. Had with them some hundred horses and 24 baggage-waggons.

On their passage through England the King caused every honour to be paid them, and when they entered London he sent 400 horsemen, prelates, knights, and barons to meet them. Made their entry on a Thursday, the King having prepared handsome apartments for them and all their followers, and boarded them during the whole of their stay. On the following Sunday were accompanied to court by a number of prelates and knights, and introduced to the King; and the Provost made a Latin oration. The King was dressed in stiff brocade in the Hungarian fashion, having a collar of inestimable value around his neck. The Queens, (Katharine of Arragon and Mary Tudor, Queen Dowager of France,) the Dukes, the Marquis (of Dorset), and other barons all arrayed in cloth of gold, with

* The Spanish ambassadors then in London were four in number, but one of them, viz., the Bishop of Elna, was ambassador resident in ordinary.

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chains around their necks; everything glittered with gold. They were banqueted daily until the Tuesday week, first by the Cardinal, then by the Lord Mayor of London, and by various noblemen in succession. One day the King sent for these ambassadors and kept them to dine with him privately in his chamber with the Queen, a very unusual proceeding. After dinner he took to singing and playing on every musical instrument, and exhibited a part of his very excellent endowments. At length he commenced dancing, and moreover caused the like to be done by "that handsome Monsieur de Luxembourg," his relation, to whom, on that day, he gave a very valuable horse with costly trappings, and a gown of gold brocade, lined with sables, worth 700 ducats.

On St. Peter's Day they went to court, with the other ambassadors connected with the league. On that day the King heard mass in the large chapel below,—an unusual proceeding,—accompanied by the ambassadors. He wore royal robes down to the ground, of gold brocade lined with ermine, and another different collar of very great value, and his train was carried. All the rest of the court glittered with jewels and gold and silver, the pomp being unprecedented.

After mass, the King, in the presence of all the ambassadors belonging to the league, caused the instrument of the confederacy to be read, the Pope being mentioned as its head, together with the Emperor and Spain. The King then swore to it, and had it proclaimed. The league may be considered "most holy." The same day the King kept Cardinal Wolsey and Monsieur Jaques de Luxembourg to dine with him at his own table. All the others dined apart in another hall with the princes and the ambassadors. On Tuesday last, the 7th, (on which day in England the "translation" of St. Thomas of Canterbury is celebrated,) a most stately joust was performed, at which all the princes and barons of the kingdom were present; the ambassadors from the Pope, and from the Emperor, France, Spain, Scotland, Denmark, and Venice being also invited; all, as usual, accompanying the King to mass.

On that day the King was dressed in white damask, in the Turkish fashion, with the above-mentioned robe all embroidered with roses made of rubies and diamonds, in accordance with his emblems, a most costly costume; his simar was all embroidered with pearls and precious jewels.

Having heard mass and dined, all went to the pageant. The place where the jousts were held is a tiltyard made expressly for such exhibitions, three times the size of the Piazza di San Pietro at Mantua, enclosed with a wall, and having stands (*poggioli*) for the spectators. At one end of the yard two spacious tents of cloth of gold were pitched side by side, and the first person who appeared was Sir Edward Gylforde, the brother of him who went to Mantua. He and his horse were sumptuously arrayed in cloth of gold with a raised pile, and he wore a chain worth upwards of 2,000 ducats; he was accompanied by 40 footmen, all dressed alike, in a livery of silk. This individual was superintendent of the joust; and 24 trumpeters followed him, all clad alike, in frocks of cloth of silver with a raised pile, and caps of white velvet. Next came 40 gentlemen in similar

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frocks and caps ; every one of them, however, wearing a gold chain of five fingers' breadth around his neck, upwards of 2,000 ducats having been melted to make each of these chains, whose design presented an H and a K, the initial letters of the King and Queen. The horses were all white, and all caparisoned alike, having cost the King a mint of money, as during the last four months all the London goldsmiths have wrought nothing but these trappings. The bridles, pectorals, girths, and cruppers of the horses, together with the pomels of the saddles, were of pure silver, on which were chiseled all the royal emblems, none of the materials being either of leather or silk.

These 40 gentlemen carried the King's spears, and were followed by 14 jousts, great personages, whose horses were precious caparisoned, each with new fashions different from the others. Each joust was accompanied by 24 running footmen, dressed in silk livery. Then came 12 heralds, also in white frocks, with their tabards as usual, preceding 100 running footmen, also clad in white cloth of silver with a raised pile, in the midst of whom was the King in armour, with his helmet on his head. His surcoat of cloth of silver, with a raised pile, was wrought throughout with emblematic letters, the stop to every letter consisting of a pearl, each of which was worth from 30 to 40 ducats. The bridle and pectoral were studded with jewels, valued at 300,000 ducats.

The King having made the usual display in the lists, the Duke of Suffolk entered from the other end of them, with well nigh equal array and pomp, accompanied by 14 other jousts, all great personages, in rich array, like those on the King's side. After they had made their procession, the King wanted to joust with all of them ; but this was forbidden by his Council, which moreover decreed that each joust was to run six courses and no more, so that the entertainment might be ended on that day, by reason of the speedy departure of the ambassadors.

The competitor assigned to the King was the Duke of Suffolk aforesaid ; and they bore themselves so bravely that the spectators fancied themselves witnessing a joust between Hector and Achilles. The others then jousts in succession, according to their rank, until the close ; when the King, accompanied by the Duke, and by his company of running footmen, went to disarm ; after which he was reconducted into the lists with the trumpeters, followed by 24 pages, who, as well as their horses, were clad in one livery, half gold brocade with a raised pile, and the other half blue velvet, both halves being embroidered with little bells. The King appeared with a similar frock (*saglio*) on a tall white horse, trapped from head to foot with little bells, as aforesaid, without any more brocade, and on his head a very large feather (*penacchio*) quite full of jewels.* All these horses were very handsome and big, including those given by the Marquis [of Mantua]. On arriving in the lists the King presented himself before the Queens and the ladies,

* "The Kyng had on his hed a ladie's sleve full of diamondes." (Hall's Chron. p. 591.)

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making a thousand jumps in the air ; and after tiring one horse, he entered the tent and mounted another of those ridden by the pages ; doing thus constantly, and reappearing in the lists until the end of the joust.

When all had tilted, one of the King's chief favourites, by name Marco Charo (Nicholas Carew ?), who had also jousted on that day, came out of the tent, riding a tall horse, completely covered with blue satin, he being clad in like manner. The horse was blindfolded and taken into the lists ; whereupon a green tree, squared, and measuring nine inches in diameter, and twelve feet in length, was brought in by three men and placed in his lance rest with three forked poles. The knight then carried the tree most stoutly three-fourths of the entire length of the lists, to the extreme admiration and astonishment of everybody. The spectators were in number 50,000. All the knights and jousters then assembled together, and having made a fine procession around the tiltyard, accompanied the King to the palace, where his Majesty had caused a sumptuous supper to be prepared. There were present the King, the two Queens, the Cardinal, all the aforesaid ambassadors, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis (of Dorset), and their ladies, together with other baronesses, in such numbers, that at table each man paired with a lady.

There was a buffet set out, 30 feet in length, and 20 feet high, with silver gilt vases, and vases of gold, worth vast treasure, none of which were touched. All the small platters used for the table-service, namely "*seyphi*," dishes, basins, plates, saltcellars, and goblets were all of pure gold. The large vases were all of silver gilt, very costly and precious.

The guests remained at table for seven hours by the clock. All the viands placed before the King were borne by an elephant, or by lions, or panthers, or other animals, marvellously designed ; and fresh representations were made constantly with music and instruments of divers sorts. The removal and replacing of dishes the whole time was incessant, the hall in every direction being full of fresh viands on their way to table. Every imaginable sort of meat known in the kingdom was served, and fish in like manner, even down to prawn pasties (*fino alli gambari de pastelli*) ; but the jellies (*zeladie*), of some 20 sorts perhaps, surpassed everything ; they were made in the shape of castles and of animals of various descriptions, as beautiful and as admirable as can be imagined.

"In short, the wealth and civilization of the world are here ; and those who call the English barbarians appear to me to render themselves such. I here perceive very elegant manners, extreme decorum, and very great politeness ; and amongst other things there is this most invincible King, whose acquirements and qualities are so many and excellent that I consider him to excel all who ever wore a crown ; and blessed and happy may this country call itself in having as its lord so worthy and eminent a sovereign, whose sway is more bland and gentle than the greatest liberty under any other."

After supper his Majesty and the chief ambassador from the Catholic King, together with other lords, danced with the ladies until daybreak.

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Yesterday the aforesaid ambassadors departed on their way to Zealand, where their King is awaiting a fair wind for his voyage to Spain. To Monsieur de Luxembourg, on his departure, the King made presents worth 3,000 ducats; and the other three received gifts from him, each of the value of 1,000 ducats. In a fortnight he (the King) will go on a pleasure progress through the country for the summer, and with his good leave he (Chieregato) was going to Ireland, to see St. Patrick's Purgatory,* and all the other wonderful things which are said and written about that island.

London, 10th July 1517.

[Signed:] Francesco Chieregato, most devoted servant and Apostolic nuncio in England.

[Italian.]

July 10.
Mantuan
Archives.

919. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO, Apostolic Nuncio in England, to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Four ambassadors had lately arrived in England from the Catholic King, and been received with very great honours.

This mission was to receive the oath of the King of England to the league recently made; to acquaint him with the departure of the Catholic King for Spain, and to recommend his territories of Flanders, Brabant, and Burgundy, and their inhabitants, to the care of the King of England.

On St. Peter's Day the league was sworn to and proclaimed between the Pope, the Emperor, Spain, and England, for the defence of their respective territories, but not for offensive purposes. By the chief articles of the league the confederates were to send ambassadors within one month after cognizance of the intention of any power to make war on any of them, acquainting him with the confederation. In the second month they were all to send ambassadors to the power meditating war against any one of the confederates, desiring him to desist, and intimating hostilities on behalf of the entire confederation in case of refusal. In the third month, each of the confederates was to send into the field at his own cost 1,500 men at-arms and 20,000 infantry, for the defence of his ally.

The French King had sent two ambassadors to England to arrange all the disputes between the English and French, whether about trade or other matters; both parties seemed much inclined to peace. The affairs of England with Scotland and Denmark had been permanently arranged.

The Duke of Suffolk had regained his former favour with the King, by means of the person who degraded him. The Duke was then resident at the court, and the Queen his wife was expecting her confinement within a month.

London, 10th July 1517.

[Signed:] Francesco Chieregato, most humble servant, Apostolic nuncio in England.

[Italian.]

* Lough Derg, St. Patrick's Purgatory, in Ulster.

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July 10.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 137.

920. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

On the 5th July the league was sworn to by King Henry alone. The ambassadors of the Catholic King were present as witnesses, but took no oath, as their King had sworn to the league in the presence of the English ambassadors at his court. The articles were read. Many of the clauses had been cancelled. Had heard through "the faithful friend" (Chieregato), who had been informed by Friar Nicholas (Schomberg), that the cancelled clauses were those inserted the year preceding to the prejudice of the King of France and the Signory. Neither the Imperial ambassador nor Friar Nicholas were present at the ceremony; but the latter was summoned after the King had taken the oath, and announced the Pope's approval of the league. The ambassadors at Rome would witness the Papal oath. These forms were very unusual.

Great state was observed in these ceremonies, and the Court exhibited extraordinary splendour. Two tables were served; the Cardinal and the ambassadors of the Catholic King being at the King's board; while he (Giustinian) was placed at the other with the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Marquis (of Dorset), and others. Never before had such honours been lavished upon ambassadors. One of the ambassadors (Jaques de Luxembourg) was a youth of about 20 years of age, extremely handsome and of an illustrious family, descended from three Emperors. His father was Governor of Flanders and Artois (the Marquis d'Arschot), and his father-in-law was Mons. de Chièvres, who enjoyed as much authority in Flanders as Cardinal Wolsey in England. This ambassador was, moreover, the boon companion of King Charles. He was taken by the King, after dinner, into the Queen's chamber, and was paid as much honour by the Queen and her ladies as if he were a sovereign. There were amusements of every description, including instrumental music by Dionysius Memo, the King's chaplain, which lasted four hours, to the exceeding delight of all the audience, and especially of the King.

On the 7th a most stately joust was kept. The decorations were very costly, new ornaments having been made for the occasion. The King jousted with the Duke of Suffolk. They bore themselves like Hector and Achilles. There were 30 other jousts. After the joust a banquet was held, and attended by all the chief lords and ladies of the kingdom. The King sat between the Queen his consort and his sister the Queen Dowager of France; on the right, the Cardinal; on the left, the Imperial ambassador; then all the ambassadors (including Giustinian); next the dukes and marquises; —none below the rank of a marquis. The ladies sat alternately, that is to say, a gentleman, then a lady. The repast was very sumptuous, and there was great profusion of plate, the cupboard being filled with vessels, said to be all of gold. During the entertainment music and other representations were performed; it lasted four hours. On the tables being removed, the King and the young ambassador danced, as also did some of the lords with the principal ladies. It was 2 a.m. when they departed.

Next day the Spanish ambassadors dined with the King, and he (Giustinian) returned to London. They had since been banqueted

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every day by the Cardinal and other lords. That day (the 10th), they had dined with the King and two Queens very familiarly, contrary to the custom of the Kings of England. Had not been able to visit them, or to obtain audience of the Cardinal, who had been constantly occupied either with them or the French ambassador.

It was asserted that the Catholic King would depart for Spain in eight or ten days, though the French ambassador said it would be indefinitely postponed from lack of money. He had also stated that there were two embassies at the French court from the Emperor and the Catholic King.

Believed the French ambassadors had a more important purpose in view than the arrangement of claims for damages. It was reported they were negotiating a league. Was surprised at their reserve, considering the intimate friendship subsisting between France and Venice.

London, 10th July 1517.

[*Italian*, 5½ pages, or 127 lines.]

July 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 406.

921. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 9th July.

The Pope was well disposed towards the King of France. He had heretofore sent Frà Piero (*sic*; Nicholas?) to Flanders and England to obtain money, fearing that France would seize Naples, but now he had thrown himself into the arms of King Francis, had sent Duke Lorenzo (de' Medici) to France, and recalled his ambassador, the Bishop of Tricarico (Canossa).

The English Duke of Suffolk,* to whom the crown of England appertained, had arrived at Milan on his way to Loretto, whither King Francis had sent him, to remove the suspicion which he caused the King of England.

King Francis would make an agreement with the King of England. Last year England and Spain together expended 400,000 ducats on the Switzers.

The Duke of Suffolk wanted to go to Venice, and to pass through the towns of Lombardy. He had asked him-(Caroldo) for a patent.

[*Italian*.]

July 13.
Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

922. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Cardinal Adrian had quitted Rome to avoid the troubles there. Having arrived at Ortona, he crossed over to Zara, and proceeded incognito with only three attendants to Venice. On landing he went straight to the Doge's chamber, and made the statement contained in the enclosed copies of letters from the State to the King of England, to Cardinal Wolsey, and to the Bishop of Winchester. He (Giustinian) is to present the Signory's letters to

* Richard de la Pole, third Duke of Suffolk, commonly called "White Rose," was living in exile in France, in whose service he was killed, at the battle of Pavia, A.D. 1525.

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the King, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Bishop of Winchester, and to use his best offices on behalf of Cardinal Adrian. To notify the result and abstain from saying more.

[*Italian.*]

July 13.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

923. DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to KING HENRY VIII.

Announces the recent landing at Venice of Cardinal Adrian, who according to his own account, had quitted Rome to avoid the turmoil prevalent there, and to lead a quiet life, of which he was desirous, and thus give no opportunity for calumnies against him. The Cardinal had said nothing to the Doge in Venice but what was honourable and respectful of the Pope, which seemed an indication of the excellent will he bore his Holiness. The Cardinal was endowed with singular piety, learning, and saintly morals. Understood that he had been devoted to the memory of King Henry's late father, and was of excellent disposition towards his Majesty himself then regnant. Remembered also how earnestly the late King Henry VII. had recommended him to the State. Had therefore received the Cardinal cordially, desiring him to be of good cheer, and promising to use every good office in his favour, both with the Pope and all others.

Had desired the Venetian ambassador at Rome to announce the arrival of Cardinal Adrian at Venice, and to inform the Pope in what honourable terms he had spoken of his Holiness, and of his extreme clemency and goodness. Had enjoined the ambassador to recommend the Cardinal earnestly to the Pope. Had preferred this suit through the ambassador, both in observance of an ancient precept of the State, which was accustomed always to give similar support to men so highly endowed, and above all because the Signory knew for certain that this would please the King, to whom he (the Doge) urgently recommended the Cardinal. Any favour conferred by the King on the Cardinal would be bestowed on one devoted to the Pope, and also attached to the King and to England; nor could his Majesty do anything more acceptable to the Signory.

[*Latin.*]

July 13.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

924. DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to CARDINAL WOLSEY.

All the expressions of Cardinal Adrian fully prove him most devoted to Cardinal Wolsey. Requests Cardinal Wolsey, by means of his well deserved authority, to protect Cardinal Adrian and his interests under all circumstances, to defend him for the sake of the Signory, and thus render a good office to one well deserving of the King of England and most devoted to Cardinal Wolsey himself. This favour will be considered no ordinary obligation by the Signory, as the ambassador will declare on behalf of the State.

[*Latin.*]

July 13.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

925. DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to RICHARD FOX, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Informs him how Cardinal Adrian was at Venice, to avoid the disturbances then current at Rome. He had requested the State to recommend him to the King. Writes the present letter, therefore,

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to the Bishop, being aware of his very great authority with the King, and requests him to support Cardinal Adrian in such wise that the Cardinal may find the Signory's recommendation in this matter of no little importance. Should the Bishop act thus, it would prove most agreeable to the Signory.

[*Latin.*]

July 13.
Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

926. The DOGE and COLLEGE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

To forward the accompanying packet with speed to England, in accordance with the contents of the letter which he would receive from Cardinal Adrian, at whose request and in whose favour the Signory was writing letters to England.

[*Italian.*]

July 14.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 407.

927. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 11 July.

When the Duke of Suffolk* asked him for a patent, told Mons. de l'Escu that he did not think fit to give it, to avoid irritating the King of England, on account of the Venetian merchants there. Mons. de l'Escu approved. Gian Giacomo Triulzi was of the same opinion. The Signory are to let him know what he is to do.

Note by Sanuto, that the College wrote to Caroldo, praising him for not having given any patent.

[*Italian.*]

July 14.

928. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 82.

Told the Pope that a letter from the State acquainted him with the arrival at Venice of Cardinal Adrian, who had audience of the Signory, and had spoken very respectfully of his Holiness. Recommended Cardinal Adrian to the Pope in the Signory's name.

The Pope smiled, and said he was content that the Cardinal should remain at Venice. Rejoined that Adrian's departure had been caused by shame, rather than by any other motive. The Pope answered, "As it happens thus, we on our part recommend him to the Signory." So far as he (Minio) could judge, the Pope was satisfied with the Cardinal's sojourn at Venice.

Rome, 14th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 17.

929. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 83.

Letters had been received in Rome from England, dated the 28th June, announcing the arrival there of the envoys from Francis I. on a mission said to relate to certain disputes about boundaries, and for the negotiation of commercial affairs. Friar Nicholas (Schomberg), late nuncio in Burgundy, had also gone over to England for the purpose of asking Henry VIII. for money, the Pope expecting to obtain a considerable sum from him.

Rome, 17th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* Richard de la Pole; see p. 403.

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July 19.

930. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 138.

Departure of the Spanish ambassadors, who were reported to have received 100,000 crowns from King Henry for the voyage of the Catholic King. They were presented with 7,000 ducats for themselves. The French ambassador had stated that he was come merely about claims for damages. Nothing spoken of in England but peace. The Cardinal had received the petition of the merchants for the renewal of the patents. Was of opinion he delayed the business because he wanted a bribe.

London, 19th July 1517.

[*Italian*, 1½ page, or 30 lines.]

July 20.

Sanuto Diaries,
v, xxiv. p. 423.

931. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Abbeville, 7th July.

Had been told by Robertet, that Mons. de la Giuche had gone to England about reprisals. Understood, however, that the negotiation concerned the surrender of Tournai, as stipulated heretofore with the late King Lewis, but with the condition that he was to pay the expenses of the war.

The ambassadors from Scotland were awaiting King Francis at Rouen, where the Duke of Albany was expected from Scotland. The Scots demanded the confirmation of French protection and of the confederacy between the two kingdoms, and also the money promised them by the King for having invaded England when the English entered France.

[*Italian*.]

July 22.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta),
File no. 6.

932. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Had written to him lately about the arrival of Cardinal Adrian at Venice. Had heard from Rome that the Pope was well satisfied that the Cardinal should be at Venice. To announce this fact to the King, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Bishop of Winchester, and to further recommend to them the interests of Cardinal Adrian.

[*Italian*.]

July 22.

Minio's
Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 86.

933. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

The letters from England, dated 28th June, announcing the arrival of the French commissioners, were from Cardinal Wolsey, who had held a conference with the commissioners, and told them that their King had sent Francesco Maria (della Rovere) against the Church, and supported him,—a proceeding which the King of England would not endure. This charge the commissioners did not deny, but replied that the Pope's bad faith (*pocha fede*) had caused all the mischief, as he had promised King Francis to restore Modena and Reggio to the Duke of Ferrara, and then did nothing of the sort. Cardinal Wolsey had written to Friar Nicholas (Schomberg), the papal nuncio resident with the Emperor, desiring him to come to England, and the Friar had crossed on the 6th, so that despatches from him were shortly expected in Rome. A consultation had been held between the Pope, the Spanish ambassadors, and the Lord Albert (Pio of Carpi).

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Some thought King Henry would accede to the wishes of King Francis ; others maintained that Wolsey had written thus to the Pope, to make him adhere to King Henry, and alienate him from France, and that the journey of Friar Nicholas to England was a proof that the Pope meant to join the English league, according to whose articles a place had been reserved for his Holiness, as the Signory would have seen in full by the copy already forwarded.*

The Spanish ambassadors in Rome had received letters from their King, announcing his intention of going to Spain immediately. King Charles would prevent the Duke of Guelders making much progress ; and he well knew those who had sold, betrayed, and sacrificed him, and on arriving in Spain would prove himself no longer a child.†

Rome, 22nd July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 23.

934. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 139.

The Bishop of St. Domingo had arrived in London as a Papal nuncio, with letters exhorting the King to make an expedition against the Infidel, which were disregarded by Cardinal Wolsey, who professed to be intent on peace and quiet. The French ambassador would be despatched in three or four days. Had given him a grand banquet. The bishopric of Bath, which was worth 10,000 ducats, and had belonged to Cardinal Adrian (Castellesi), had been conferred on Cardinal Wolsey. The Papal nuncio, Chierigato, had been recalled by a Papal brief, which charged him to return to Rome immediately, on pain of 3,000 ducats. This was probably done on account of his having acted as agent to Cardinal Adrian. The nuncio, however, attributed it to the friendship existing between himself and Giustinian. He would present himself before the Signory in quest of refuge. He did not ask for money, but for a benefice, that he might dwell at Venice, where he was born and educated.

Had urged Cardinal Wolsey to despatch the patent for the merchants, licensing them to purchase wools and tin wherever they pleased, on payment of the customs, as they had used to do in reign of Henry VII. ; one half of the customs to be paid one year, and the other half the next. It had been impossible to obtain such patent for many years, so that the business done by Venetian merchants had been transacted under other names. The Cardinal would not give him the patent, unless he guaranteed the coming of the galleys within six months. Offered to guarantee their arrival within eight months. The Cardinal demanded a bond to that effect, on receiving which he would give the licence.

The Cardinal had made a long apology respecting the affair of the wines [of Candia]. He said it would be necessary to take legal advice, which could not be done till after Michaelmas, as all the law

* See before, date 29th May.

† "Che'l si cognoscera lui non esser un puto." Compare this with an extract on p. 201 from Sanuto's Diaries, date 1514, Oct. 30, showing that even then Charles of Burgundy, for love of Mary Tudor, resented being treated like a child.

1517.

officers had been sent out to the towns and counties, to inquire into the life and conduct of the King's ministers, and also of the grandees. After their return he would convoke them, and give him (Giustinian) audience in their presence.

London, 23rd July 1517.

[*Italian, 5 pages, or 117 lines.*]

July 24.

935. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 87.

The Pope understood there were two envoys in England, one from the King of France and the other from the Catholic King, who were treating their respective affairs, of which his Holiness knew nothing more: he was not yet aware of the arrival there of his nuncio, Friar Nicholas (Schomberg). The Pope then added, laughing, "We are expecting to hear whether the King of England will accommodate us with money, for to this effect have we made a demand of him." In reply to his (Minio's) remark that the Pope had done well to make such a request of King Henry, who, being very wealthy, would to a certainty oblige him; the Pope again laughed, and said, "We shall see."

Understood that King Francis had remonstrated with the Papal nuncio (Canossa, Bishop of Tricarico), complaining of the Pope for having written to England, that he (King Francis) favoured Francesco Maria (della Rovere) against the Church. This intelligence corresponded with the French "advices" transmitted by him to the State, purporting that King Francis had violently abused priests, from indignation at this charge.

Rome, 24th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 24.

936. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 88.

Friar Nicholas (Schomberg) had asked the King of England for the money, and had obtained a promise of a considerable sum (*de bona summa*) for the Pope's necessities. His Holiness had sent an order to Friar Nicholas to join the league of the three powers (Maximilian, Henry VIII., and Charles of Burgundy).

Rome, 24th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 28.

937. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 90.

The Pope had informed him that the Catholic King was merely awaiting fair weather for his voyage to Spain. The Pope said he believed King Henry was negotiating an agreement with King Francis, as one of the French envoys was gone back to France.

Could elicit nothing more from the Pope, but there were letters from England dated 9th July, purporting that Friar Nicholas had joined the league of the three powers in the Pope's name, and sworn to it.

Rome, 28th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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July 30.

938. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 91.

Departure from the French Court on the 13th of Marc' Antonio Colonna in haste, on a mission from Francis I. to Leo X. Misunderstandings between Rome and France. Suspicions entertained by the Pope of his late nuncio in France, Canossa, Bishop of Tricarico, who, on the other hand, complained of the Pope for not having given him the red hat at the late numerous promotion of cardinals. Consequent recall of Canossa, and appointment in his stead of Staffileo, Bishop of Sebenico.*

Rome, 30th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 30.

939. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 92.

Friar Nicholas (Schomberg) had in the Pope's name sworn to the league between the Emperor, England, and Spain.

Friar Nicholas also stated that King Henry was well inclined to make war, should he see the allies join it heartily, in which case he would then contribute a good sum of money. This intelligence greatly delighted the Pope, and after discussing the matter with the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors he wrote to England, announcing his wish that the league should be concluded, *etiam ad offensionem*.

The Pope and the ambassadors also conferred about Cardinal Wolsey, concerning whom they have entertained some suspicion, by reason of the constant communications which seem to have passed between him and the French envoys, with such extreme secrecy that it had apparently been impossible to learn the object of these conferences; and as one of the two French commissioners had returned to France, the Pope and the Imperial and Spanish ambassadors considered it certain that this proceeded from a close negotiation for agreement with King Francis.

Had been informed by the French ambassador that according to letters from his Court an agreement was being negotiated with England, and that the Pope would not receive any pecuniary aid from King Henry; still less would the Switzers supply his Holiness with troops.

Rome, 30th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 30.

940. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 93.

The Cardinal of Volterra (Francesco Soderini) had asked the Pope's permission to reside in certain Colonna towns, and other towns in the Campagna, and had obtained the Pope's consent, provided the foreign ambassadors guaranteed the observance of the promises made by the Cardinal to his Holiness. Soderini therefore caused a power of attorney to be made out for all the ambassadors

* In the printed notices of Canossa there is no mention of this circumstance. Canossa had been in England, where he met Erasmus.

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to promise in his name. All the ambassadors made the promise without reservation, save that the English ambassador demanded four months' term, wherein to receive the ratification from his sovereign.

Rome, 30th July 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 31.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 140.

941. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Departure of the French ambassador. The claims for damages had been referred to commissioners who were to meet at Calais and Boulogne.

Had obtained the patent from Cardinal Wolsey, and sent him the bond. Had received letters from the Signory, for the King, the Cardinal, the Bishop of Winchester, and himself. Both the King and the Cardinal were abroad, taking their pleasure. The Cardinal would return to London on 1st August, and the King on Sunday the 2nd, when he would present the letters. As the Bishop of Winchester was in his diocese, 50 miles off, had despatched his son to him with the letters of the Signory and Cardinal Adrian. It was necessary the Bishop should receive speedy information, that he might be able to treat "this matter" opportunely with the King and Cardinal. Intended to visit him, but was apprehensive that the business would encounter some difficulty, as Cardinal Wolsey had obtained the see of Cardinal Adrian *in commendam*.

London, 31st July 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 43 lines.*]

Aug. 1.

Mantuan
Archives.

942. FRANCESCO CHEREGATO to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Within two days will perform the office desired by the Marquis, with the King, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Duke of Suffolk.

The Queen has lately been very unwell, but, by the grace of God, is convalescent, and supposed to be pregnant. Prays for this blessing, and above all that she may have a son, as so much desired by the kingdom. The Queen of France (Mary) is here at the Court with her consort, expecting her delivery hourly.

The Catholic King is on the island of Zealand, where his fleet lies; has embarked everything for his passage to Spain, and is merely awaiting a fair wind.

The King of England is now on the eve of departure with the whole Court for the country, where he will remain all the summer, most especially because a disease is broken out here, causing death within six hours. They call it the sweating sickness. An immense number die of it.

All the disputes between England and France and Scotland have been already adjusted, so that nothing is talked of but eternal peace.

London, 1st August 1517.

[*Original, Italian.*]

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Aug. 2.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 459.

943. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dieppe, 22nd July.

The King was at Rouen. The Duke of Albany at Dieppe, where he (Badoer) had visited him. The Duke would not follow the King, but was returning to Scotland, five ships for his convoy being in the port of Dieppe, from fear of certain English vessels in those seas.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 6.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 141.

944. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

General report that the Catholic King was in Zealand, and intended to embark [for Spain] with the first fair wind. Allusion to the invasion of Friesland by the Duke of Guelders, and to the cruelties committed there.

Had attended on the King, to speak with him about Cardinal Adrian. The King had removed with only a few attendants to a distant and unusual residence, in consequence of this new malady (the sweating sickness). This disease made very rapid progress, and proved fatal within 24 hours at the most; many were carried off in four or five hours. Patients experienced a profuse sweat, which dissolved the frame. If the attack lasted more than 24 hours, all danger was at an end. His (Giustinian's) secretary had caught the disease, but was recovered; and most of the members of his household were suffering from it. Very few strangers had died, but an immense number of the natives.

Was admitted to the King's presence, as he pretended to have matters of great importance to communicate. Could not have obtained admittance otherwise, as great part of the court was ill of the plague. Presented the letters from the Signory and Cardinal Adrian. Had extracted Cardinal Adrian's letter from the packet addressed by him to Cardinal Wolsey, in accordance with the letters received by the nuncio (Chicregato); for otherwise Cardinal Wolsey would never have delivered it to the King. The King said he was perfectly acquainted with the affair through the briefs of the Pope, who had assured him that Adrian was conscious of the charges brought against him, and that he intended to deprive him of his cardinalate and benefices. Alluded to the absolution, and to the fine of 12,500 ducats levied upon him; and stated that he had quitted Rome merely because of the departure of the Cardinal of Volterra (Soderini), not choosing to endanger his life by placing himself in the hands of slanderers. The King rejoined, "I understand this matter better than you Venetians," blaming Cardinal Adrian, and evincing towards him the worst possible will. Believed this was owing solely to Cardinal Wolsey, who had already got possession of the see of Bath, and taken the administration out of the hands of the Bishop of Winchester.

Had also attended on Cardinal Wolsey, to present to him the letters from the Signory and Cardinal Adrian, but found him ill of the sweating sickness. Many of his household had died of the sweat, including some of his chief attendants.

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His (Giustinian's) son had gone to the Bishop of Winchester, and found that he also had taken the sweat. He obtained admission after waiting two days, and presented the letters from the Signory and Cardinal Adrian. The Bishop said the matter was desperate, as they had to deal with Wolsey, who was not Cardinal, but King, and that no one in the realm durst attempt anything prejudicial to his interests; that he (the Bishop) had resigned the administration of the see [of Bath] to him, and that the officials had been changed. The Bishop further stated that there were two Papal briefs concerning this affair. One of them very much aggravated the charges against Cardinal Adrian, and urged the gift of the church of Bath to Cardinal Wolsey. By the other, which was of a more recent date, the Pope seemed to be somewhat softened, and delayed the execution of the former one. This second brief, however, could not be found, but the Signory would comprehend by whose means it had been secreted. The secretary of the Bishop of Winchester vouched for its existence. The Bishop was of opinion that the only hope was in an appeal to the Pope, who was usually merciful. The Bishop of Winchester had written a letter to Chierigato in conformity with the foregoing statement.

The State should consider whether it would be advisable to risk offending Cardinal Wolsey, on whom all Venetian business in England depended.

London, 6th August 1517.

[*Italian*, 4¼ pages, or 107 lines.]

Aug. 6.
Mantuan
Archives.

945. FRANCESCO CHIEREGATO to BORTOLOMEO, Chief Secretary of the Marquis of Mantua.

Account of the sweating sickness. To some it proved fatal in 12 hours, to others in six, to others in four hours. It was an easy death. Most patients were seized with the disease in a recumbent position, but some even standing, and some walking; some very few persons having taken the disease on horseback. The sweat lasted 24 hours, more or less. During the fit it was fatal to take any cold beverage, or to allow any air to penetrate the garments or bed clothes in which the patient commenced perspiring. It was necessary to have rather more covering than usual, though even in this great caution was needed, as some had been suffocated by a more than requisite amount of covering. The bedchamber should have a moderate fire, so as not to heat the room, but to keep it at a tepid temperature; the arms should be crossed on the patient's breast, and great care be taken lest the least air reach the arm-pits. To neglect these precautions insured immediate death.

The disease was not new to England; it appeared in 1486, and returned in 1504. At the present time it was reported that in Oxford (which, were it not for the university, might be called a small town) upwards of 400 students had died in less than a week. The disease was increasing, and already circulated throughout the kingdom, the dead being borne to their graves in every direction. Many of the Royal household had perished, and several of the household of the Cardinal. The King and Queen were gone with

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a few attendants to healthier places. The Cardinal was in the country, where, according to report, he, together with his chief attendants, were sweating.

Such was the universal dread of the disease, that very few were those who did not fear for their lives, whilst some were so terrified by it that they suffered more from fear than others did from the sweat itself. Italy had her sufferings, and England hers.

Announces the intended voyage of the King of Spain, and the atrocities committed by the Duke of Guelders.

London, 6th August 1517.

[*Latin*, 3 pages.]

Aug. 7.

946. LONDON FACTORY.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 25.

Decree of the Senate for the appointment of two proveditors for the London factory, on the same terms and conditions as assigned to the two last proveditors, Francesco Zane and Polo de' Priuli.

Ayes, 148.

[*Italian*, 10 lines.]

Aug. 7.

947. FLANDERS VOYAGE.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 25.

Decree of the Senate for the despatch of the Flanders galleys.

The master of the flag-galley to muster and pay his crew on Sunday, the 9th August, or on the morrow; the master of the second galley to do the like on Wednesday, the 12th of August; and the master of the third galley on Sunday, the 16th: under penalty to each of them of 1,000 ducats.

The captain to be confined to his galley on the 12th of August, and depart on the 14th; one of his consorts following on the 16th, and the other four days afterwards.

Ayes, 150. Noes, 8. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 15 lines.]

Aug. 8.

948. CARDINAL OF GURK.

Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xli. p. 77.

Reply dictated to the Doge by the Council of Ten, for delivery to Francesco de Col, envoy from the Cardinal of Gurk (Matthew Lang).

To entreat the Cardinal, both for love of the Signory, and for the advantage of the Emperor and of all Christendom, endangered by the great victories of the Turk,* to do his utmost both with the Emperor and with France and England in favour of peace.

[*Italian*, 46 lines.]

Aug. 11.

949. LONDON FACTORY.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 25.

Appointment by the Senate of Jacopo Duodo and Cyprian Malipiero to be proveditors for the London factory.

[*Italian*, 3 lines.]

* Selim I. gained his last battle against the Mamelukes on the 13th April 1517, and forthwith hung Toumonbei, the last of the Soldans.

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Aug. 12.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 142.

950. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

He had been unable to proceed further in the matter of Cardinal Adrian, both himself and his son having had the sweating sickness. Cardinal Wolsey had likewise suffered the disease three times in a few days; many of his attendants had died, and most especially his gentlemen.

Immediately on the Cardinal's recovery, and on obtaining audience, would do as desired, though he believed the business to be desperate, and calculated rather to provoke Wolsey to some act of indignation against the State, instead of benefiting Cardinal Adrian.

In London "*omnes silent*," nor was there any other news to communicate, save that for many days and months the departure of the Catholic King had been expected, and he was then merely awaiting a fair wind for his voyage from Zealand to Spain.

London, 12th August 1517.

[*Italian, ¾ page, or 19 lines.*]

Aug. 15.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 143.

951. The SAME to the SAME.

On the 14th August 15,000*l.* sterling were sent to the Catholic King, probably to defray the expenses of his voyage [to Spain].

His (Giustinian's) secretary, having been sent to Cardinal Wolsey to appoint an audience, was summoned to the presence of the Cardinal, who most bitterly complained against the Signory and him (Giustinian). "Your master," he said, "has had the daring to give letters, and to canvass against me, at the request of a rebel against his Holiness! Nor can I but complain of the Signory for taking such a delinquent under her protection." After continuing a long while in a state of great mental excitement, he again burst forth thus,— "I charge your ambassador and you not to write anything out of the kingdom without my consent, under pain of the King's indignation and the heaviest penalties." His rage was such, that he gnawed with his teeth a rod he held in his hand. In reply to the secretary's apologies the only words uttered by the Cardinal were, "*Probatio amoris est exhibitio operis.*"

Next morning went in person at a very early hour to speak with the Cardinal, who had not yet risen. After waiting upwards of three hours was dismissed with a message from the Cardinal, purporting that he was still in bed, somewhat indisposed. Thereupon proceeded to the Bishop of Durham (whom he believed to be the Cardinal's confidant in all things), made explanations, and requested his good offices, of which the Bishop assured him. The Bishop accepted the apologies, but appeared to be utterly ignorant of the Cardinal's indignation. He promised to obtain audience for him (Giustinian) on the morrow.

Justifies the Signory and himself for undertaking the defence of Cardinal Adrian, the State having written in utter ignorance that his benefices had been bestowed on Wolsey. Had the letters been less urgent, he would have suppressed them, but having remarked the earnest tenor of the Signory's letters, he would not delay the business, but make the attempt on the morrow, and endeavour that the merciful intention of the Signory might not entail the loss

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of the King's favour. Employed this expression because those who were in favour with the Cardinal enjoyed the like with his Majesty. As it was therefore for the interests of Venice to propitiate Wolsey, suggested that the State should write him a loving and earnest letter of apology, and that this should be done quickly, so that the letter might arrive before he (Giustinian) commenced negotiating the repeal of the wine duties.

London, 15th August 1517.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 105 lines.*]

Aug. 15.

952. VENETIAN SECRETARY at MILAN to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 487.

Dated 12th August.

Had visited Galeazo Visconti, who showed him a letter from King Francis, dated Rouen, the 5th, urging him not to go and fulfil his vow at Loretto, but to attend to the proceedings of the Switzers, as the King was apprehensive they might stir. Galeazo Visconti, however, held them in no account; but Gian Giacomo Triulzi was afraid; most especially by reason of the mission of the Cardinal of Sion to Switzerland, and because there was an ambassador there, by name Richard (Pace), from the King of England, who promised them money, provided they would renounce the protection of France.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 17.

953. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 144.

Had again visited the Bishop of Durham, to hear the result of his mediation with Cardinal Wolsey. Was told by the Bishop that the Cardinal would not be pacified, and that he had desired the Bishop not to interfere. Was advised by the Bishop to avoid meeting the Cardinal for a few days, until his fit of anger had passed over.

After the interval of one day, introduced himself on the 17th August to Cardinal Wolsey. Narrated the course of events from the time of the arrival of Cardinal Adrian in Venice [6th July], down to the performance of the orders in the missives received in London from the Signory on 31st July. Wolsey at length exculpated him (Giustinian) from all blame in the matter, but then all his wrath turned against the Signory. Urged that the Signory had not intentionally offended him, and was not aware that the see of Bath had been given to Wolsey *in commendam*. Whilst making this defence, he was interrupted by the Cardinal in rabid and insolent language, purporting that he held neither him (Giustinian) nor the Venetians in the slightest account; that the Venetians were accustomed to favour rascals and rebels, and to persecute the good; that they had always opposed the Popes, past and present, and acted with deceit and falsehood; and that Venice would become a refuge for conspirators against the Popes. He complained that the matter had not been communicated to him first, before the letters were delivered to the King.

For the sake of appeasing him, announced the arrival of a missive from the Signory, dated 22nd July, stating that the Pope was well

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disposed towards Cardinal Adrian, and had thanked the Signory for receiving him; and requested Wolsey's instructions with regard to laying it before the King. Wolsey replied, "I do not believe in the missive which you tell me of; for six days ago I received a brief from his Holiness, purporting that, if the Venetians should write to me anything in exculpation of the Cardinal aforesaid, I was to believe nothing whatever."

Turned a deaf ear to the abuse lavished on him by Wolsey, but at length he seemed appeased; though he concluded by threatening that, if the Signory persevered in favouring this rebel (who was said to have poisoned Pope Alexander), the King and Wolsey would be most hostile to them.

Would answer such insolent language more vehemently than he had done, if the State desired him to do so.

London, 17th August 1517.

[*Italian*, 7 pages, or 171 lines.]

Aug. 18.

954. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 100.

The Pope had been of late much urged by the English ambassador to ratify the agreement made by Friar Nicholas in England, to the effect that the Pope would join the league made by the Emperor and the Kings of England and Spain. The French ambassador was endeavouring to prevent this, and it was thought the Pope would delay his decision until acquainted with the result of the negotiations of the Cardinal of Sion in Switzerland, and in the meanwhile cajole both parties by keeping them in hope.

The Pope had asked the King of England for a loan of 200,000 ducats; and the King promised him 100,000, on condition of his being allowed to levy a tenth on the English clergy.

On hearing that Cardinal Adrian had absented himself from Rome, the King of England deprived him of his English bishopric (Bath and Wells), and gave it to Cardinal Wolsey; and the English ambassador (Silvester de Giglis) had taken possession of the new house which Cardinal Adrian was building at Rome.

Rome, 18th August 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 21.

955. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 501.

Dated 14th July.

Mons. de la Guiche had apparently obtained the consent of the King of England to the appointment of commissioners either at Calais or Boulogne, to investigate the damages. The Cardinal of Aragon had arrived from England, on his way to the court of the Catholic King, to attempt the release of his kinsman the Duke of Calabria, who was imprisoned in Spain.

Understood from Mons. de la Guiche that he had spoken of the surrender of Tournai to the King of England, who replied he was willing to surrender it, on payment by King Francis of the 450,000 crowns which it cost him. The King of England was sending two (*sic*) archers in favour of the Catholic King, and against the Duke of

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Guelthers, according to the promise contained in the articles of agreement. Mons. de la Guiche had used his good offices in England on behalf of the Signory. The Lord Steward was present during the conversation.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 22.

956. MARCO MINIO, Ambassador in Rome, to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 102.

On that day had met the ambassadors from France and England, the first being there for the purpose of encouraging the Pope, lest his reverses in the Romagna induce him to ratify the English league; the other flattering himself that, by reason of the disturbances there, it would be easy to bring the Pope over to the King of England.

Rome, 22nd August 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 26.

957. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Lettre del Collegio (Secreta)
File no. 6.

The letters in recommendation of Cardinal Adrian were written because to a similar person such an office could not be denied, though the State could not suppose the act to be disagreeable to the King, and still less to Cardinal Wolsey. Should Cardinal Wolsey take the matter amiss, assure him that the Signory thought to do the King and Cardinal a pleasure, remembering that Cardinal Adrian was the favourite of the late King Henry VII., who had recommended him earnestly to the State, and therefore "*rogati rogabamus*;" but the Signory will do nothing further.

To say nothing which could displease Cardinal Wolsey or the King with regard to this matter.

Approved by the whole College, and read in the Council of Ten with the Junta.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 27.

958. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 145.

Had received missives from the Signory, with newsletters concerning Turkish affairs, but had been unable to communicate them to the King, who was at Windsor, attended only by his physician, Memo, and three favourite gentlemen, and admitted no one for fear of the sickness, which was making great progress in England. Many of the King's attendants had died of it, and it was reported that the King intended to change his quarters. Cardinal Wolsey had been ill of the sickness four times.

Had been unable to confer with the Cardinal that day (the 27th), as he was busily occupied with despatching the commissioners for the disputes about the damages done to the French. The commissioners were to depart on the 28th. All the disputes between Scotland and England had been arranged, except a few trifling matters. The Catholic King was still in Zealand. Less was said about his departure [for Spain] than had been said two months before, though it was generally believed that he was only awaiting fair weather.

Had seen a letter from the English ambassador with the Switzers (Richard Pace), addressed to a worthy gentleman of London, show-

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ing that the understanding between the Emperor and the King, and also with the Switzers, was not so good as it had been, because England was not so munificent as formerly.

Again requests to be recalled.

London, 27th August 1517.

[*Italian, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ page, or 42 lines.*]

Aug. 31.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 146.

959. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by the Spanish ambassador that the Catholic King had embarked in Zealand on the 18th, and was merely awaiting a fair wind; and that his presence in Spain was much needed.

As the Cardinal was going on a pilgrimage to fulfil a vow at a shrine distant some hundred miles from London,* had determined to speak to him before his departure. Was received ungraciously. Communicated the Turkish newsletters. His offer to accompany the Cardinal on his pilgrimage was declined. Would persevere in endeavouring to conciliate him.

Had been informed by the Duke of Albany's secretary, that the truce between England and Scotland had been prolonged for one year after St. Andrew's Day. The secretary believed that the Duke would not return this year from the French court to Scotland, where a regency of six was to govern in his name.

London, 31st August 1517.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 47 lines.*]

Sept. 4.

Senato Terra,
v. xx. p. 66.

960. LONDON FACTORY.

The proveditors for the factories to attend the Council, and to make such motions as shall seem fit to them for the augmentation of the factories, and benefit of the voyages.

Ayes, 127. Noes, 56. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 9 lines.*]

Sept. 7.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 106.

961. MARCO MINIO, Ambassador in Rome, to the SIGNORY.

The Pope said there was nothing new from England, though King Henry bore great ill-will to King Francis, and was not making any warlike preparations.

Rome, 7th September 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 9.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 552.

962. LETTER from FRANCE, dated Rouen, 15th August, written by the agent of a Cardinal resident at Rome, and transmitted to the SIGNORY by MARCO MINIO.

Mons. de la Guiche, late ambassador in England, was returned.

The Duke of Guelders had routed 300 spears, the stipendiaries of the Catholic King, and taken Friesland. The King of England had sent the Catholic King 3,000 infantry to Zealand and 300,000

* Walsingham.

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ducats for his voyage to Spain. The most Christian King had sent 100,000 crowns and 800 lansquenets into Brabant, and meant to take the province.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 10.
Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xli. p. 94,
tergo.

963. NEPHEW of PIETRO CARMELIANO, Latin Secretary of Henry VIII.

Decree of the Council of Ten, appointing Cyprian de Maiolo, nephew of the Rev. D. Pietro Carmeliano, secretary of the King of England, captain of the "*Devedo*" of Rovigo for life.

Ayes, 14. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 8 lines.]

Sept. 10.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 109.

964. MARCO MINIO, Ambassador in Rome, to the SIGNORY.

The King of England was sending an envoy to the Switzers to promise them an annual subsidy.

The Lord Albert of Carpi had received letters from Bavisis (*sic*), dated the 23rd and 24th August, informing him that a good understanding subsisted between the Emperor, Spain, and England; and that should King Charles go into Spain, his policy would be against France.

Rome, 10th September 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 11.

965. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 557.

Motion made by the Sages of the Council and of the main land, to elect at the next sitting of the Senate an ambassador to England in the stead of Sebastian Giustinian, who had been long employed.

The ambassador elected to have a monthly salary of 120 ducats; to take with him 11 horses, comprising those for the secretary and secretary's servant, and two running footmen, and to depart when and with such commission as the Senate should order.

Amendment by Bernardo Donado, chief of the Forty, Silvestro Memo, Alvise Michiel, and Piero Lando, that the election be delayed. Speech made by Bernardo Donado, to the effect that Giustinian did good service, and by reason of the present leagues in course of negotiation, it would cause suspicion to the King of France should he be superseded.

Answer of Piero Orio, one of the Forty, in favour of a new appointment, as Giustinian had been ambassador during 33 months, and it was fitting that others should share the employments of the State.

Remark by Sanuto, that Piero Orio expressed himself thus because his cousin, Lorenzo Orio, LL.D., the State attorney, was a candidate for the English embassy, and was canvassing the senators on the stairs leading to the senate hall.

Speech of Silvestro Memo in favour of delay. Decision of the Sages not to proceed to the ballot, and adjournment of the Senate.

[*Italian.*]

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Sept. 12.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 147.

966. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Current report that the fleet of the Catholic King had been seen at sea. An ambassador from the Emperor was come to England, with a fresh demand for money, but he had not yet obtained audience either of the King or of Cardinal Wolsey, who was gone to fulfil his vow at Walsingham.

London, 12th September 1517.

[*Italian*, 1½ page, or 31 lines.]

Sept. 13.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 563.

967. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Rouen, 30th August.

The Scottish ambassadors had departed without any settlement, as they insisted on the two clauses inserted in their treaties with King Charles and King Lewis, namely, alliance offensive and defensive; but King Francis, having made peace with the King of England for their respective lives, and 10 years afterwards, would not break that peace, and would only stipulate a defensive treaty with Scotland: so the Scots departed dissatisfied.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 13.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 110.

968. MARCO MINIO, Ambassador in Rome, to the SIGNORY.

King Charles would not go to Spain. Opinion of the French ambassador that, were King Charles to go, he would have much to apprehend,* as he would then be compelled to comply with the wishes of the Emperor and of England. The French ambassador also said, on the authority of letters from Gian Giacomo Triulzi, that a diet of all the Swiss cantons was to be held at Zurich on the day of the Holy Cross (14th September), and that an English envoy had arrived in Switzerland, where he was well and honourably received.

Rome, 13th September 1517.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

Sept. 16.

969. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 111.

Arrival at Rome of the Marquis of Pescara (Ferdinand Francesco d'Avalos, husband of Vittoria Colonna) and Dom. Theodore Boccali, on their return from the King of Spain.

They said that the King had no ability soever, and was governed by others,† and that having been thrice in his presence, they never heard him utter one single word, all matters being regulated by his councillors, the chief of whom was Mons. de Chièvres, who directed everything, and one day used strong language against the Emperor, showing that he feared nothing.

The Pope had placed the Governor of Rome in the house which belonged to Cardinal Adrian, and the Cardinal's agents remonstrated.

* "Ben dice che s' il andasse l'è grandemente da temere perchè saria astretto a scender alle voglie de Maximiliano et Re de Angeltera: sì che el X^{mo} saria per haver molti fastidij."

† "Non è di alcun valor et è gubernato da altri."

1517.

The Pope was not well inclined towards Adrian, as the Cardinal had written certain things to England which his Holiness disapproved.

Rome, 16th September 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 16.

970. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 112.

On the preceding day the Pope spoke of Cardinal Adrian as follows:—"He is crazy, and will look like a simpleton. He wrote certain things about us to England, which have come to our knowledge." The Pope evinced the worst possible will towards him. King Henry had sent the Pope the identical letter written to him by Adrian, which so irritated his Holiness that lately, when he made the agreement with the Spaniards, whereby he expected to end the war in the Romagna, he determined to summons the Cardinal, and proceed against him, should he not make his appearance.

Rome, 16th September 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 16.

971. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Ambassador in England.

Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xli. pp. 98, 99.

To confer with Cardinal Wolsey, and assure him that the Signory, when writing their letters of recommendation of Cardinal Adrian, considered they were performing an office acceptable both to him and to the King. As the Pope, in full consistory, had given Cardinal Adrian absolution for the offences laid to his charge on payment of a fine, the State received him; and when he requested letters of recommendation, they announced his arrival to the Signory's ambassador in Rome, to whom, in the presence of certain Cardinals, Pope Leo said he was well pleased at his having gone to Venice, and recommended him to the State. The Cardinal de' Medici acted and spoke in like manner. Could not therefore anticipate the Cardinal of York's displeasure. Trust he will lay aside any rancour he may have conceived, and rest assured he will continue to favour the interests of Venice, whom he will ever find obsequious towards the King, and anxious for the honour and exaltation of his right reverend Lordship himself. To read this letter to the Cardinal of York, should he think fit.

Ayes, 23. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 61 lines.*]

Sept. 20.

972. VENETIAN SECRETARY at MILAN to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 579.

Dated 17th September.

Contents of letters from Pomponio Triulzi, dated from the French Court, 9th September, to Gian Giacomo Triulzi, in Milan. The Bishop of Paris and Monsieur de la Guiche were going to Calais, to meet two ambassadors from the King of England, namely, Cardinal Wolsey and the Lord Chamberlain of England (Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester). These ambassadors were to seal the peace between the two crowns. The most Christian King to recover Tournai on payment of a certain sum.

[*Italian.*]

1517.

Sept. 21.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 148.

973. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Arrival in the Thames of a ship whose crew saw the fleet of the Catholic King off Laredo [in Biscay] on the 3rd September, on which day he might have landed.

Had received despatches from the Signory in cipher, of the 26th and 27th August, with the newsletters from Constantinople. Would be unable to impart their contents to the King for some time, as he was amusing himself at a great distance from London; to avoid the plague and the sweating sickness. Had heard from the Reverend Dionysius Memo that the King would not return to Greenwich until October. Cardinal Wolsey, too, was not returned from his pilgrimage.

It would be desirable for the State to write to the Cardinal, as the missive received on that day did not fully answer the purpose, the Signory not being aware of the Cardinal's wrath at the time when it was written. He would not counsel the Signory to write if they had been on good terms with the Emperor (whose opinions this kingdom could either soften or embitter*), or if the duties on the wines of Candia had been repealed, as the harsh language used by the Cardinal was unworthy of the Signory; yet it seemed to him requisite, under existing circumstances, to consider rather "*quod expediat, quam quod deceat*."

Had been absent from Venice for 33 months. Requested the State to appoint his successor.

London, 21st September 1517.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 47 lines.*]

Sept. 21.

974. DEBTS of SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 589.

Motion made in the Senate by the College.

As the Proveditors for the offices had denounced Sebastian Giustinian (ambassador in England), at the Palace, as debtor for 7,500 ducats, the recovery of the debt to be suspended until his return.

1st ballotation: ayes, 102; noes, 76.

2nd " " 135; " 32.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 26.

975. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 149.

Had been unable to see Cardinal Wolsey, although he was returned from his pilgrimage. Would endeavour to soothe him, as all that the Signory could expect from England depended on him. Had quitted London to avoid the plague, which was making some progress. Another conspiracy to massacre the strangers and sack their houses had been discovered. The plot was to have been carried into execution on Michaelmas eve, and was probably suggested by the absence of the King and Cardinal, and of the other lords. Three of the ringleaders had been arrested. The city was armed for its defence, and more than 3,000 householders and public functionaries

* "*A che questo Regno pó metterge et mele et felle assai.*"

1517.

had put themselves in array for the prevention of the proposed outrage. Takes occasion from this circumstance again to demand his recall. After the present session, which would last all October, the affair of the wines would be discussed, according to the arrangement made by the Cardinal.

Westminster, 26th September 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 41 lines.*]

Sept. 29.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 29.

976. ENGLISH WOOL TRADE.

Motion made in the Senate. The manufacture of cloths in Venice is one of the chief employments of the people, and a great resource for the poor, but the quantity of Frankish wools in the town is small, and none will arrive for a long while, as the Flanders galleys, whose departure was decreed for the end of last June, are still in Venice, and possibly may not pass the Gut of Gibraltar whilst the Martinmas winds prevail, in which case their return would be delayed for 18 months, or even two years. It being, therefore, absolutely necessary to provide against a scarcity of wool during that interval, lest necessitous persons should suffer,— Put to the ballot, that all persons, whether Venetian subjects and citizens, or aliens, be allowed to import wools into Venice from England, Flanders, and Brabant until the day of the arrival at Hampton of the present Flanders galleys, commanded by Andrea de' Priuli. The importation to be effected by land or sea, by any ships or vessels, whether native or foreign, the importers being bound to pay half freight to the masters of the Flanders galleys, but to be exempted from payment of the tenths. Moreover, that wools already exported from the above-mentioned places be admitted on the like terms, subject always to the regulations enacted by the Senate on the 12th February, respecting wools brought through Germany or any other country from the Staple of Calais, or from England, should they reach Venice three months after the receipt of the notice in London;* that regulation remaining in force, as likewise the one concerning wools shipped before the middle of last April.

Venetian subjects loading as above, in foreign vessels, to be allowed to insure, as if the goods were in Venetian bottoms; any act to the contrary being suspended for this once only.

Ayes, 146.

[*Italian, 25 lines.*]

First amendment proposed to the foregoing motion :—

In the clause allowing the importation of wools, to leave out the words, "until the arrival of the Flanders galleys at Hampton," in order to insert the words, "until three months after the receipt of the news in London;" and notice of this decree to be written immediately to the ambassador in England.

Ayes, 7. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 4.

[*Italian, 4 lines.*]

* "Et zonzesseno in questa città tre mesi dappoi havuta la nova in Londra; et etiam "quelle che per via di mar," etc.

1517.

Second amendment proposed to the foregoing motion:—

As the supply of wool in Venice scarcely suffices for two months, all persons who have exported wools after the periods limited by the auction contracts of the Flanders galleys from England, Flanders, and Brabant, (which wools, owing to the heavy and excessive duties levied in Venice, have been destined for other places,) to be permitted during the next three months to bring them to Venice, without paying any freight to the masters of the Flanders galleys.

Ayes, 27.

[*Italian, 7 lines.*]

Oct. 2.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. pp. 4, 5.

977. GIOVANNI BADOER, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 19th September.

The French ambassadors had arrived at Calais, where they negotiated the surrender of Tournai with the ambassadors of the King of England, and hoped it would take place.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 8.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 150.

978. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had obtained audience of Cardinal Wolsey with great difficulty. Communicated the newsletters from Constantinople. He listened attentively, but with a troubled countenance, as usual. Imparted to him the contents of the Signory's letter of apology respecting Cardinal Adrian. He accused the State of ingratitude towards himself, and used much wrathful and bitter language; but at length he confessed that he was convinced of the Signory's innocence, and promised to despatch the patent for the Venetian merchants, which he had in anger suspended. He warned the Signory that Cardinal Adrian was in the habit of writing to the Emperor what the State communicated to him.

The Imperial and Spanish ambassadors had conferred frequently with Wolsey. Suspected that some fresh negotiations were on foot.

The Cardinal had also said that he, with the King of France, and others, had been the cause of the Pope's victory over Della Rovere Duke of Urbino. On taking leave, the Cardinal gave him his hand to kiss, in token of reconciliation, and embraced both him (Giustinian) and his secretary.

Westminster, 8th October 1517.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 85 lines.*]

Oct. 10.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 151.

979. The SAME to the SAME.

Arrival of the Catholic King in Spain; he landed at Galicia on 19th September. The Emperor's ambassador resident in England, Count Bartholomew Tationo, had departed, probably on account of some negotiation. He would doubtless return, as the personage who remained in his stead was of little importance.

London, 10th October 1517.

[*Italian, 1 page, or 20 lines.*]

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Oct. 17.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 120.

980. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The Portuguese ambassador, who followed the Pope on his sporting tour, had caught the fever and returned with it to Rome. The English ambassador, (Sylvester de' Gigli, Bishop of Worcester,) so long ago as when the Court was at Viterbo, returned [to Rome] from illness (*una desiesa di catharo*). Many others would suffer from the Pope's amusement.

Cervetere, 17 October 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Oct. 18.

981. CARDINAL ADRIAN.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 26.

Note by Sanuto that Cardinal Pisani would study at Venice, and that Cardinal Adrian was there likewise in Cà Pesaro, at S. Moise, the residence of Jacomo da Pesaro, Bishop of Paphos.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 24.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta).
File no. 6.

982. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Transmit advices concerning the affairs and preparations of Sultan Selim, for communication to the King and such other persons as he (Giustinian) should think fit.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 27.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 41.

983. MOTION made in the SENATE by the Sages, for letters to the ambassadors Badoer, in France, and Giustinian, in England, in reply to theirs, authorizing them to sign the clauses of the new league on behalf of the Senate, and to do as the most Christian King should wish about proclaiming it.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 31.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 124.

984. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had requested the Pope to allow Cardinal Adrian to remain at Venice. In reply, the Pope said, "He chose to exculpate himself by accusing us, and yet we remitted 5,000 ducats of the fines to which these two Cardinals were sentenced by the consistory. . . . Desire the Cardinal to write to England and to the Emperor retracting his statements." It would be requisite, therefore, for the Cardinal to acknowledge his error.

Rome, 31st October 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 4.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 125.

985. The SAME to the SAME.

On that day the Pope had complained of Cardinal Adrian and of his flight, and said he meant to send him a monition.

Rome, 4th November 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 7.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 126.

986. The SAME to the SAME.

The Flanders galleys on the 22nd October were still at Messina.

Rome, 7th November 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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Nov. 11.

987. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 152.

Had received the Signory's despatches of the 12th and 17th September, with the newsletters from the Levant. Was unable to comply immediately with the orders they contained, owing to the absence of Cardinal Wolsey, but had audience of him on his return, when the conciliatory letters written by the State were received most graciously. After a stay of two days in London, the Cardinal again departed on account of the great progress made by the plague. He would remain absent until after Christmas. Consequent cessation of all business, both public and private.

Two ambassadors had arrived from the King of France, namely the Bishop of Paris and Mons. de la Guiche. Visited them. Though they had been unable to obtain audience of the King, owing to his fear of the plague, they said they should be soon despatched. His conversation with them was interrupted by the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Nicholas West), who came to see them on behalf of the Cardinal. It was reported that they were come about reprisals. Did not believe that ambassadors of such consequence would have been sent on so trivial an errand, especially as the Bishop of Ely and the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Worcester), who had been appointed as ambassadors to France, would not now go there.

The King was at a distance, and was moving about from one place to another on account of the plague, which had made great ravages in his household. Some of the pages who slept in his chamber had died. He had therefore dismissed the whole court, both his own and the Queen's. Only three favourite gentlemen and the Reverend Dionysius Memo remained with him and the Queen. Both the King and the Cardinal intended to absent themselves till after the Christmas holidays. Should the plague continue, their absence would be still longer protracted.

Allusion to his own personal danger, and demand for his recall.

Very violent storms had taken place. On St. Luke's eve (17th October) four large ships, freighted with merchandise for Flanders, had perished in the Channel; and 84 fishing vessels had also been lost.

London, 11th November 1517.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 84 lines.*]

Nov. 12.

988. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 64.

Motion made in the Senate by all the Sages, for the election at its next sitting of an ambassador to the King of England in the stead of Sebastian Giustinian, who had asked leave to return to Venice.

Motion carried unanimously.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 13.

989. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to the AMBASSADOR at the [PAPAL] COURT.

Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xli. p. 130.

Relative to the negotiations respecting a general expedition of the Christian powers against Sultan Selim.

Copy to be sent to England and France, but not to be communicated, but to serve solely for information, and to enable the ambas-

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sadors to justify the Signory, should any blame be cast on them by King Henry or King Charles, or by the great personages (*primoribus*). Ayes, 24. Noes, 3. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 35 lines.*]

Nov. 16.

990. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 153.

The King and Cardinal and all the ministers having deserted London on account of the plague, the audience of the French ambassadors had been postponed until that day. Had received the Signory's missives of the 9th October and the newsletters from Constantinople. Would proceed forthwith to communicate the contents of the latter to the Cardinal.

Requests that a successor may be appointed him, as he considers it high time to escape from sedition, sweat, and plague.

London, 16th November 1517.

[*Italian, 1 page, or 21 lines.*]

Nov. 19.

991. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 71.

Ballot by scrutiny* for an ambassador to England, according to the motion made on the 12th November.

Elected, Antonio Surian, LL.D. and knight, late ambassador in Hungary. Remark by Sanuto that he gained his election by one single ball, and that he was not a member of the Senate.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 21.

992. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 154.

On the 20th the French ambassadors returned from the court. Was visited by them on the 21st. Gave them the news from the Levant. Mentioned the coming of two ambassadors from the Pope and Hungary. The Bishop of Paris said he and his colleague had been well received by the King, who had arranged with them the two questions about reprisals and boundaries; that they had urged the surrender of Tournai, on account of the great expense it required, and its neighbourhood to the territory of the Catholic King; that the King seemed willing to consent on certain conditions, one of which was that the annual tribute received by him from France should be augmented; and that the business might be considered settled, though depending on the pleasure of the King of France. King Henry had shown himself very anxious to prevent the return of the Duke of Albany from France to Scotland; but the Bishop of Paris had represented that the Duke was next in succession if the present King of Scotland should die without heirs, and that the Scots insisted on his being regent; that the Duke had charge of the realm, but not of the King, whose education was confided to certain chiefs elected by the kingdom, and approved by King Henry; and that it was impossible to prevent the Duke's return, as it would be at variance with the confederacy which had existed between France and Scotland ever since the time of Charlemagne. To this King

* The scrutiny is detailed by Sanuto. The nominees were in number 26, and amongst the names are those of Andrea Badoer, Lorenzo Orto, Lodovico Falier, and Gasparo Contarini.

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Henry had assented, and would not on that account break his confederacy with France.

The French ambassadors intended to depart on the morning of the 22nd November.

London, 21st November 1517.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 82 lines.*]

Dec. 3.

993. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 155.

The King and Cardinal and all the English nobility were still absent from London on account of the plague. Rode to the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, who was unable to receive him, being indisposed; so he left the newsletters (enclosed in the Signory's despatches of the 20th November), having translated them into Latin, that the Cardinal might read them, and transmit them to the King. Expected arrival in England of the Flanders galleys.

London, 3rd December 1517.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 30 lines.*]

Dec. 10

994. The SAME to the SAME.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 156.

Continued absence of the King and ministers from London.

On St. Andrew's Day (30th November) there was a violent storm off the coast of England, in which eight ships were wrecked. The Flanders galleys were anxiously expected. Had been informed that the King was longing for their arrival, and intended to go on board of them at Hampton to make purchases. Had no public news to communicate.

London, 10th December 1517.

[*Italian, ¾ page, or 16 lines.*]

Dec. 19.

995. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 138.

On that evening the monition against Cardinal Adrian had been posted in the Campo de' Fiori, summoning him to Rome within fifty days. His agents hoped, however, to settle his affairs.

Rome, 19th December 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 22.

996. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 157.

General discontent caused by the protracted absence of the Court from London, on account of the plague, which had somewhat abated. Had received letters from the Signory, acquainting him with the new alliance formed between France and Venice. Report that the Catholic King was negotiating a marriage with the daughter of the King of Portugal. Return from France of the English ambassadors, who had been unable to adjust the claims for damages; though no mischief would ensue, for the English ministry was more inclined to maintain peace, than to incur expense. Again requests the State to appoint his successor. During the past year his expenses had been increased one-third, by the scarcity of provisions.

London, 22nd December 1517.

P.S.—The Catholic King was to marry the King of Portugal's daughter, and to give his sister to the eldest son of the same King.

[*Italian, 2¼ pages, or 47 lines.*]

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Dec. 31.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 142.

997. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Report that the French ambassadors were returning from England without having settled anything, as in reply to their demand for the purchase of Tournai for 200,000 ducats, King Henry said that he was a buyer of cities rather than a seller, and that if King Francis would sell him Boulogne, he would be glad to buy it. This was considered a proof of angry feelings between the two Kings, though there was no fear of war. Understood that this intelligence was contained in letters received by the English ambassador (De' Gigli). There was also a possibility of arranging the matters between France and England thus:—that the King of England should give Tournai, in consideration of a sum of money, to the Catholic King, who would give another city to the most Christian King in lieu of Tournai. It was believed some mode of adjustment would be contrived.

Rome, 21st December 1517.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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Jan. 1.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 140.

998. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated Tours, ———.

The Bishop of Paris and the other ambassadors who went to England had departed, being authorized to conclude the surrender of Tournai on payment of a certain sum.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 12.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 149.

999. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Was informed by Michiel de Abbatis that the agent of the Cardinal of Sion at Rome had received letters from him, announcing the arrival in Switzerland of Dom. Richard Pace with 15,000 ducats for distribution amongst the pensioners of England in the cantons, to keep them well disposed, and also with money for a levy of 10,000 Switzers, whenever demanded by the Emperor.

Rome, 12th January 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 16.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 158.

1000. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The courts were still absent. The King would not return until the plague had entirely ceased. The Cardinal intended to return on the 22nd January.

Had been visited by Master Richard Pace, who had been recalled from Switzerland, having left affairs there in a state of peace. He had been made a privy councillor. He was formerly the secretary of a great friend of Venice, the late Cardinal of York (Bainbridge), whose opinions he had adopted. He said that he had received from the State greater honours than were due to him as a private indi-

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vidual; for he was admitted into the Bucintor on Ascension Day, and invited to the Doge's banquet, simply because he was an Englishman; on which account he had spoken in favour of the State to the King and the Cardinal, stating that in seven years Venice would become the mistress of Italy. He declared that the King of France had been negotiating with the Emperor to detach him from England, offering to seize the Venetian possessions on the main land, and to deliver them to the Emperor.

Pace further stated that the affairs of the Turk were in a perilous condition, because the rest of the Mamelukes had effected a fresh junction with the Sophy, and Aleppo had been recovered. Did not credit this news.

Had heard of the appointment of his successor, the Magnifico Antonio Surian, LL.D.

London, 16th January 1518.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 99 lines.*]

Jan. 17.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 151.

1001. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

According to report the King of England was trying to make the Switzers accede to his wishes; and for the negotiation of this matter, a diet was to be held on the day of the Epiphany.

Rome, 17th January 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 24.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 159.

1002. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had sent his secretary to the Cardinal, who arrived on the 21st in London. Whilst the secretary was with the Cardinal, the King made his appearance. The King had departed for Windsor, where he would remain until Easter.

Visited the Cardinal on the 23rd. Informed him that the Turkish armada had moved towards the strait; that the Great Turk was inclined to return to Constantinople; and that great cruelties had been exercised upon those Mamelukes who had taken pay under Selim. As to Italian affairs, stated that since the arrangement between the Pope and Francesco Maria della Rovere, everything had remained quiet.

The Cardinal replied that the Pope had written to him that the vanquished Mamelukes had elected a new Soldan, and were to join the Sophy; and that Sultan Selim had withdrawn into Damascus for greater safety, and had sent ambassadors to Rhodes demanding peace, which he had signed for two years.

The Cardinal also said that King Henry was inclined to a general peace, but the King of France was fitting out an armada in Brittany and along that coast, the object of which was not known. Suggested that these preparations were occasioned by certain Moorish corsairs, who infested those seas, and by its being known that the King of Tunis and the Princes of Barbary were hesitating about subjecting themselves to the Turk or to others.*

* "Sapendo che 'l Re di Tunisi et quelli Principi di Barbaria titubano se se diano sottoponer al Turco o ad altri."

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The Pope had forwarded certain articles for the Christian expedition, which the Cardinal promised to send him (Giustinian).

Had also conferred with Pace, the secretary, who informed him that the Switzers had determined to remain neutral, and refused to bind themselves by fresh articles to the King of France, as he desired them to do; and that, when the Pope's ambassador exhorted them to the Christian expedition, they replied that first of all it would be requisite to unite the Christian powers. Elicited from Pace that the Switzers were the good friends of Venice, but he said the danger lay in their being stirred up against the Signory by France. Replied that no such peril existed, but did not tell him of the renewal of the alliance. Said that the Cardinal of Sion had caused the enmity which a few of the Switzers bore to Venice. The secretary admitted the truth of this, but said that neither he nor the Emperor had any influence over them. He believed the Emperor would remain at peace now that the breeze from England failed him. This was corroborated by the recall of Pace from his embassy to the Imperial Court. Believed that the English government was not inclined towards war, or to spend any more money, but to accumulate; and that those who had caused the past expenditure enjoyed no favour with the country.

London, 24th January 1518.

[*Italian*, 4½ pages, or 100 lines.]

Jan. 26.

1003. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY:

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 160.

Had received the Signory's missives dated the 4th and 20th December, with the newsletters concerning Turkish affairs. Would impart the intelligence to the Cardinal and the King, suppressing all mention of the renewal of the peace between Venice and the Porte, as the English ministry detested all who maintained peace and friendship with infidels. Had never mentioned the despatch of Venetian ambassadors [to Sultan Selim], nor was the court aware of it; but he would shortly announce the missions both to Damascus and Constantinople, as the fact could no longer remain secret.

London, 26th January 1518.

[*Italian*, 1¼ page, or 28 lines.]

Jan. 26.

1004. MARCO MINIO to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 153.

The Catholic King did not bear the most Christian King ill will, but sought to beguile the King of England. With that object in view he purposed giving a bishopric to Cardinal Wolsey, and a pension to the Duke of Suffolk.

Rome, 26th January 1518.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

Feb. 1.

1005. The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 156.

Promise made to him by Michiel de Abbatis, that no letters should reach Rome from England, Spain, or the Emperor, without his being made acquainted with their contents. De Abbatis was

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intimate with those who heard everything, and being considered an imperialist, they concealed nothing from him.

Rome, 1st February 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 2.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 161.

1006. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

On the 29th January had communicated the newsletters to Cardinal Wolsey, who said, "By the grace of God I have so arranged the affairs of this kingdom, that his Majesty will act as a right Christian prince, and prove his valour against the Turk by deeds, and not by words." The Cardinal then enquired whether he had heard anything from France respecting the military and naval preparations of the French King. Replied in the negative. The Cardinal rejoined that certain ships were cruising about, and another armada was understood to be fitting out in Brittany; that the King of France had engaged a great number of lansquenets; and that such preparations could only be made against England. He added that the English were therefore putting all their fortresses in order, mustering their troops, and arming their ships. Suggested that the armada might be intended either against the Duke of Savoy or for the affairs of Barbary.

The Cardinal replied, "Should it be thus as you believe, *Domine Orator*, write to the Magnifico your ambassador resident with the King of France, to contrive that he may declare against us, if such be his intention, like a magnanimous King, and tell us the reason; for it would not be to the honour of a Sovereign who thinks so highly of himself to embark in such an enterprise furtively and by stealth." Promised to perform this office.

Dined with the Cardinal on Sunday, 31st January, when he discussed the same topic with the Cardinal and the Duke of Norfolk.

Had written to the ambassador [Antonio] Giustinian.

Warlike preparations were being made in England, and certain great personages had crossed the Channel either to Calais or Tournai, to guard against these movements [of France], or to ascertain the truth.

London, 2nd February 1518.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 93 lines.*]

Feb. 8.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 194.

1007. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Valladolid, 11th and 14th January.

The King of France was raising troops for the recovery of Tournai.

Arrival of the Flanders galleys at Cadiz, on the ———.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 15.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 200.

1008. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

February [13?], 1518.

Had been told by Gian Giacomo Triulzi the most Christian King

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was endeavouring to make terms with the Cardinal of Sion, and to take 12,000 Switzers into his pay, and seize Tournai.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 17.

1009. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 162.

Had been several times to Cardinal Wolsey, to ascertain his wishes concerning peace or war, and elicited that a great number of lausquenets had been engaged in France, where all along the coast orders had been given to detain vessels for the King's use. The Cardinal believed that these preparations were made to secure the Duke of Albany's passage to Scotland, the faction opposed to him having risen, and cut to pieces some of his adherents; and for the purpose of invading Flanders.

On the 18th he was to discuss the repeal of the wine duties with Cardinal Wolsey. Richard Pace, the chief secretary, had admitted the justice of the demand; but he added that, although the Council exercised great authority, everything depended on the sole will of the Cardinal.

Had been informed by a person in authority that France was arming either against Flanders or Scotland, and that an embargo had been laid on vessels in the ports of the Catholic King. King Henry had also ordered vessels to be in readiness, and hired a number of others, amounting, it was said, to 80 sail. This fleet, according to report, was mustered by sending messengers to all the English ports, and chartering every vessel in them, the owners being bound to tell no one of their embargo. The militia had also been ordered to be in readiness. This account was doubtless exaggerated. As yet no money had been disbursed.

London, 17th February 1518.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 78 lines.*]

Feb. 28.

1010. The SAME to the SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 163.

Had received the State's missives of the 23rd January, with the Turkish newsletters, and letters from [Antonio] Giustinian, Venetian ambassador in France. The latter set forth the good will of the King of France, and his wish for peace. Communicated this intelligence to the King at Windsor on the 23rd February. It was very agreeable to the King, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Lords. The Cardinal complained that no compensation had been made to the Englishmen who had suffered insupportable injuries at the hands of the French, whereas full satisfaction had been given for the damages incurred by French subjects.

The King made no comment on the Turkish affairs, but remarked concerning the King of France, "If he bore me good will, he would not weigh me so lightly as he does by wronging my subjects, and not doing them that justice which I did by his. Let him write and declare to me his good will, and act like a true king; and if he bears me any rancour, let him say so openly, and I will do the like. But I perceive that although his ambassadors who came here used

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language as bland and agreeable as could be desired, saying that they were not ashamed to demand peace in their King's name, and to desire union and a good undersanding with me, yet on their return justice was not administered to my subjects, who, on the contrary, when they presented themselves for compensation, received threats of being murdered, and have thus returned dissatisfied."

The King also said that the Venetian ambassador in France had written to the best of his knowledge, but knew no more than the King of France chose him to know.

Informed the King that the marriage between the Duke of Urbino (Lorenzo de' Medici) and the sister of the Duke of Albany had been concluded and ratified, that the bridegroom was going to France in Lent, and that the marriage was to be consummated after Easter. The King said he had received very recent news to the contrary. He ridiculed the agreement of France with the Switzers, saying that much money might have been promised, but would never be disbursed.

The King caused the Princess (Mary) his daughter, who was two years old, to be brought into the apartment where they were. The Cardinal, he (Giustinian), and the Lords kissed her hand, *pro more*. Greater honour was paid to the Princess than to the Queen. On seeing the Reverend Dionysius Memo, who was at a little distance, the Princess commenced calling out in English, "Priest!" and he was obliged to go and play for her; after which the King, with the Princess in his arms, came to him (Giustinian) and said, "*Per Deum! iste est honestissimus vir, et unus carissimus: nullus unquam servivit mihi fidelius et melius illo. Scribaris Domino vestro quod habeat ipsum commendatum.*"

Two ambassadors had been despatched from England to the Catholic King, namely, the Archbishop of Armagh (John Kite) and Lord Berners (John Bouchier).

The Cardinal had promised to appoint Richard Pace and Thomas More, as commissioners to negotiate the repeal of the wine duties. They are the most sage, most virtuous, and most linked with him (Giustinian) of any in England. Suspected this promise would not be performed, because Pace was known to be devoted to the Signory, and More to justice.

Earnest enquiries had been made of him (Giustinian) both by the Cardinal and many other Lords, when the galleys would arrive. Replied that he thought they would soon reach England. The King intended to go on board them.

London, 28th February 1518.

[*Italian, 8 pages, or 176 lines.*]

March 3.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 169.

1011. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

In the consistory held on that day, the Pope complained that Cardinal Adrian had not obeyed the monition. The term assigned him having elapsed, the Pope had summonsed him to Rome.

Rome, 3rd March 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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March 5.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 170.

1012. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The agents of Cardinal Adrian were sending one of his servants to Venice, to give the Cardinal hopes that his affairs would be adjusted. The Cardinal's followers in Rome were sanguine.

Rome, 5th March 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 10.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 164.

1013. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had at length been received by the reverend Spanish ambassador (the Bishop of Elna), who had previously refused to admit him. The Spaniard stated that the ambassador Francesco Cornaro enjoyed great authority with the Catholic King, who was well disposed towards Venice, and had used his best endeavours to reconcile the Signory to the Emperor, although at present the negotiation for a fresh peace was in the hands of the King of France. That an excellent understanding existed between France and Spain, although England had endeavoured to prevent it. That the conclusion of the agreement between the Emperor and Venice depended upon the Signory, or, in other words, upon the Signory's acceptance of the Emperor's terms. That it was expedient there should be peace between the Christian powers, to which England was much inclined, and especially Cardinal Wolsey, who, when there was a question of hostilities, opposed them strenuously.

Requests the Signory to despatch his successor.

London, 10th March 1518.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 42 lines.*]

March 13.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 165.

1014. The SAME to the SAME.

Proceeded to Wolsey, and announced the receipt of very important news on the 11th. Although indisposed, the Cardinal received him graciously, and having read the Turkish newsletter and the French news, evinced satisfaction at the friendly disposition of King Francis, saying, "Should such be the opinion of the King of France, his Majesty here will reciprocate it, for he is very desirous of peace with the Christian powers;" adding, however, "but if this desire be true, why does he not send letters of his own, confirming by the royal word that which you say was certified by him to your colleague in France?"

Replied that the English herald would doubtless bring a royal missive to that effect; but that his (Giustinian's) colleague wished to anticipate the herald. Thereupon Cardinal Wolsey expressed great satisfaction, saying this was the way to defend Christendom and make a Christian expedition against the Turks, provided it was not a feint on the part of France; and that if King Francis did nothing to raise a suspicion that his words differed from his deeds, all would go well. Did not demand further explanation, knowing the bent of the English ministers and the impossibility of rendering them satisfied with the King of France. The Cardinal then returned many thanks for his (Giustinian's) past and present good offices in this matter, saying they would much please the King, and adding, "Besides many other negotiations transacted

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by you during your stay here, this one has proved most agreeable, and had you done nothing else, this alone would endear you extremely to the whole kingdom."

Alluded subsequently to the repeal of the wine duties. The Cardinal replied, "You see that I am indisposed: I pray you delay for four or five days." He promised at any rate to despatch the business before his (Giustinian's) departure.

London, 13th March 1518.

[*Italian, 3 pages or 90 lines.*]

March 15.

1015. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 166.

Rode to Richmond on that day (15th March) to the King, who was in some trouble, as three of his pages and another attendant had died of plague. Communicated to him the letters of the ambassador [Antonio] Giustinian, and the Turkish newsletters. The King replied that, according to advices received from Rhodes, nothing was to be feared from the Turk that year. Alluded to the speed with which the armada was being fitted out, the supplies of biscuit being baked for its consumption, and the order given to levy 40,000 Christians alone to man it. The King rejoined, laughing, that Venice was so linked with the Turk that she had nothing to fear. Replied that the Signory had signed a peace with Sultan Selim, as with his father Sultan Bajazet, not of free will, but of necessity.

Upon this the King said, "Write to your Signory to be more apprehensive of a certain other person than of the Great Turk;—of one who devises worse things against Christendom than Sultan Selim," meaning the King of France. The King went on to say, "Do you not perceive what feints these are on the part of the King of France, who denies having engaged lansquenets, as appears by the letters of your ambassador; and yet I know that he has given them two crowns each man, as earnest money for their services in the course of April?" He further stated that the forces which King Francis pretended to be marshalling against the Turk were in reality intended for the invasion of Italy.

Defended King Francis. King Henry said he was not inclined to war, but was quite prepared to resist any attack. He complained that justice had not been done to his subjects by the King of France, and of the proposed mission of the Duke of Albany into Scotland. King Henry styled himself King of England and Scotland.

All these complaints were made with a view to prevent France from sending Albany into Scotland.

London, 15th March 1518.

[*Italian, 7½ pages, or 16½ lines.*]

March 15.

1016. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 174.

Account of the ceremonies performed by the Pope on the preceding day (Lætare Sunday), when he proclaimed the quinquennial truces between the Christian powers, and their intended expedition

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against the Infidels. Remarks that all the ambassadors were present, except the English ambassador, who absented himself on account of ill health.

Rome, 15th March 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 15.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 175.

1017. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Having met the English ambassador at the palace, asked him why he had not attended the procession on Lætare Sunday. Received for answer, "See what a state I am in." He spoke the truth, as he was in very bad plight. He announced the receipt of letters from his King, promising, should the Christian expedition be effected, not to fail giving it all assistance, to the full amount furnished by any other sovereign.

Rome, 15th March 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 26.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 255.

1018. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Amboise, 11th and 13th March.

Apparent intention of the King of England to offer his daughter as a wife for the Dauphin.

The King (of France) was sending the Bishop of Paris to try and arrange the disputes about Tournai, but did not wish him to cross the Channel.

Ambassadors from the King of Denmark had arrived to tell King Francis that should he choose to make war on England, King Christian offered him ships and assistance, for which King Francis thanked the ambassadors, and showed them great kindness.

[*Italian.*]

March 29.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 167.

1019. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The English herald who had been sent to France was returned, accompanied by a French herald, who had apparently confirmed the pacific assurances given by the ambassador [Antonio] Giustinian, and had notified that the Most Christian Queen had given birth to a son. Could not speak with the herald, owing to his sudden departure, but had learned his errand both from Cardinal Wolsey and the Bishop of Durham.

Had visited the reverend Spanish ambassador (the Bishop of Elna). Friendly disposition of the Catholic King towards France and Venice. Negotiation on foot for an interview between him and King Francis, with a view to arranging the Christian expedition. He had ready ten heavy ships and 16,000 infantry, besides two fine brigades of men at arms in Naples and Sicily. The Bishop was of opinion that a general peace would take place.

Subsequently proceeded to Cardinal Wolsey. The Spanish ambassador also made his appearance. The Cardinal spoke of the Papal legates appointed to the four sovereigns, and the ambitious designs of France. He said that Spain dreaded the French seizure of Naples and Sicily, and that King Henry suspected France of an

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intention to invade England, as they harboured Richard de la Pole, favoured the Duke of Albany, and encouraged disturbance in Scotland, whilst France on her part placed no reliance on England; so that it was impossible to organize a crusade. The Cardinal used much other scandalous language, to which he (Giustinian) made no reply. This joint audience was given for the purpose of making one ambassador evidence of the words of the other. In reply to the Cardinal the Spanish ambassador said that necessity would cause these princes to unite. The Cardinal rejoined that provision could not be made in time, because the Turk was on the point of putting to sea with his powerful armada. He also warned Venice to beware of the Christian Turk (meaning King Francis), who was more to be dreaded than the real Turk. The Cardinal then departed, and they accompanied him to hear a sermon.

After the sermon, had an interview with the Cardinal alone, when he no longer abused the King of France, but said he hoped the legates would be able to arrange all disputes. He promised to favour the general alliance, if King Francis showed himself well disposed towards England, and administered justice to English subjects; adding, "The King of France has now got a son, and his Majesty here has a daughter. I will unite them by these means." Commended the intentions of the Cardinal, and told him that he would thus prove himself to be that *lapis angularis* which joined the two detached walls of the Temple.

Again demanded the repeal of the wine duties, which the Cardinal promised after Easter, adding that he (Giustinian), on returning to Venice, would be able to convince the Signory that he (the Cardinal) was neither a liar nor a talker.

London, 29th March 1518.

[*Italian*, 6½ pages, or 140 lines.]

March 29.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 258.

1020. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Valladolid, 9th March.

Conversations with Mons. de Chièvres, who "*est alter Rex*." Was told by him that the King of France would make war on England, on account of Tournai; and that the Catholic King was the confederate of the King of England, and his kinsman. The Catholic King could not remain at peace. The war would be commenced by the King of France.

[*Italian*.]

March 29.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 179.

1021. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

On the preceding Saturday, the Pope said to him, that the Turk being occupied with the Sophy, the moment would be favourable for an attack, but that the Christian powers were apparently busy with other matters. Inquired whether there was any stir in Germany. The Pope said no, but that in England the King seemed ill-disposed towards France. Rejoined, he had heard of an English envoy who was sent to France, but that he found all peaceable there, and King Francis well-disposed towards King Henry.

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Thereupon the Pope replied, there were letters from some merchants purporting that the King of England had raised from five to six thousand infantry; but the King of France was disposed towards peace and the Christian expedition.

Rome, 26th March 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 12.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 168.

1022. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had paid several visits to Cardinal Wolsey. On the 11th he asked for Turkish news. The Cardinal then showed him a commission empowering Bishop de' Gigli to make truces, peace, and league with all the Christian powers, with a view to an expedition against the Turk; and nominating the Pope as arbiter of all disputes. The Cardinal enquired whether Venice wished for peace or war with the Emperor. Replied, according to information received from the reverend Spanish ambassador, that he believed the Signory was negotiating with the Emperor. The Cardinal said that the King of France was the greatest obstacle to this reconciliation, and that he had corrupted the Emperor's counsellors, and cajoled the Emperor himself both with money and promises. He added that, if the Signory chose, the King of England and himself would mediate to effect this peace.

Did not accept this offer, because the negotiation was in the hands of the French King, and because the intelligence was incredible, although the Cardinal stated that he had received it through a personage who enjoyed no less authority than himself,—probably the Cardinal of Sion. Alluded to the French King's evident friendship towards the Signory. Cardinal Wolsey rejoined, "Don't be surprised, for you have often been deceived by the King of France." Remarked, "*Alius fuit Ludovicus, alius Franciscus.*" The Cardinal replied, "*Omnes sunt Galli.*"

Again requested the repeal of the wine duties. The Cardinal promised a fortnight thence, when the members of the Parliament would assemble, to introduce him (Giustinian) into the Parliament, to hear what he had to say on the subject, and to arrange the matter according to justice and their opinion.

London, 12th April 1518.

[*Italian, 4 pages, or 86 lines.*]

April 13.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 184.

1023. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Session of the consistory on the preceding day, when the three Cardinals appointed as legates to France, Spain, and England set out.

In the same consistory the Pope pronounced a decree against Cardinal Adrian; and when several Cardinals informed his Holiness, that Cardinal Adrian was willing to obey him, and to go and reside in the Colonna towns, or in Germany, or at Carpi, the Pope caused a letter to be read from the King of England, urging him to deprive (*privar*) Cardinal Adrian according to the promise given to his Majesty. The affairs of Cardinal Adrian were in a bad way.

Rome, 13th April 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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April 20.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 169.

1024. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been unable to communicate to Cardinal Wolsey the news-letters which accompanied the Signory's despatches of the 3rd March. The reverend Spanish ambassador (the Bishop of Elna) had spoken to the Venetian secretary of the goodwill which the Catholic King bore to the Signory, and of his desire to reconcile Venice to the Emperor. He added, "Would that your confederates did the same, as then all dispute would be at an end." This was meant to be an imputation upon King Francis. The Spaniard had doubtless been instigated to speak thus by the Cardinal. Would acquaint the Cardinal with the fact that the Imperial ambassador had already reached the French King for the purpose of making this arrangement. The Cardinal's news was probably derived from the Cardinal of Sion, in whose name the report was circulated by one Dom. Matheo Becharia, an outlaw, a native of Pavia, who resided with the Emperor, and had lately arrived in England.

In June the King and Cardinal Wolsey were going to the confines of the kingdom, some said for change of air, whilst others asserted that the Cardinal wished to visit his diocese of York, which was on the Borders, whither he durst not go "*sine magno praesidio*." Believed he was going for the affairs of Scotland. It was reported that he would remain in those parts until October or November.

Everybody was in great expectation of the arrival of the galleys, owing to the recent fine weather. The King said that immediately on their arrival he should go on board them, as he was at no great distance from Hampton.

Requests the immediate despatch of his successor, in order that he may take leave of the King before his departure for the Borders.

London, 20th April 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 51 lines.*]

April 20.

Lettere del Col-
legio (Secreta).
File no. 6.

1025. The DOGE and COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Arrival on the preceding day of his letter of the 29th March. Were glad to learn the intention of Cardinal Wolsey to unite his sovereign with the most Christian King. Commend his (Giustinian's) policy, it being the intention of the State that he should always conciliate the two crowns to the utmost, but not interfere too eagerly. For the future to act with his usual prudence and moderation and temper, so that neither the King of England nor the Cardinal may have reason to complain, nor yet the King of France suppose that he failed to employ his good offices for France, according to the intention of the State.

The Venetian ambassador in Spain had been told by the French ambassador that he had asked the King of Spain's views, as the King of France intended to recover Tournai and Calais. Could with difficulty believe this intelligence, and desire him to keep it very secret.

[*Italian.*]

April 29.

1026. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 187.

The Pope was about to examine the followers of Cardinal Adrian, as to what gurb Cardinal Adrian wore when he quitted Rome, and who was in his company; and also the Roman courtiers

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who were lately at Venice, as to what they had heard there about Cardinal Adrian. Cardinal Adrian's affairs seemed to proceed adversely, although the Pope had stated he was acting unwillingly against the Cardinal, but had been urged to do so by the King of England, to whom he had written that if Adrian did not return to his allegiance, he would deprive him of his church preferment, but that if he would return to Rome forthwith, he should have the guarantee both of the Emperor and of the King of France for his safety. Had intimated this to the followers of Cardinal Adrian, that they might act accordingly.

Rome, 29th April 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 1.

1027. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 188.

Was asked by Marc' Antonio Colonna whether he had heard of the confederacy in negotiation between Spain and England. Said he knew nothing whatever about it, when Colonna rejoined he knew it by way of England, not by letters from Cardinal Wolsey, but from one who was his spirit.* On the same day, met the English ambassador, who said his King was willing either to keep peace with the King of France, or to go to war. Considered this very strong language, and was of opinion that the confederacy between England and Spain, as mentioned by Marc' Antonio Colonna, would take place.

Rome, 1st May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 2.

1028. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 170.

Having received the Signory's missives of the 4th and 30th of March, went to Cardinal Wolsey, who was taking his pleasure in the country. The Cardinal said he had been informed that the Duke of Guelders, at the instigation of the King of France, had made an unsuccessful attack upon certain towns in Flanders. He added that this was not the way to prove a desire for concord amongst Christians, in order to attack the Infidel; and that, moreover, the King of France was devising many hostile projects against England and other countries. Suggested that the rooted enmity between the Duke of Guelders and the Easterlings on the one hand, and the Flemings on the other, might alone account for hostilities, without attributing them to the King of France.

Promise of Cardinal Wolsey to cancel a law requiring that every butt of malmsey imported into England should be accompanied by ten bows, as the consul, Hieronimo da Molino, was afraid it would give great trouble to the galleys then on their voyage. The Cardinal also promised to despatch the affair of the malmsey duties at the end of Easter term.

London, 2nd May 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 47 lines.*]

* "Di uno ch' è il suo spirito."

1518.

May 5.

1029. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 190.

A messenger was despatched with a brief from the Pope, together with letters from the College of Cardinals collectively, and from other Cardinals individually, exhorting Cardinal Adrian to go to Rome, as the Pope had promised that he might remain at Rome in safety.

Rome 5th May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 12.

1030. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 171.

Arrival of an ambassador extraordinary from the Catholic King.* He and the ambassador in ordinary (the Bishop of Elna) had had a long audience of Cardinal Wolsey. King Henry was at a distance. Learned from this new ambassador that the Catholic King was on good terms both with France and England, but his confederacy with England was much the closest of the two. The ambassador declared, with great warmth, that were King Henry or his realm offended or invaded by any potentate, the Catholic King would employ all his forces against the assailant. He also said that he knew King Francis was allying himself with the King of Denmark, and added, in rather an angry tone, that were King Christian† to meditate any movement against England, the Catholic King would annihilate him, although he was his brother-in-law. Probably the mission of this ambassador had been caused by some project which the Kings of France and Denmark had formed against England, and which had come to the knowledge of the Catholic King, who had thus assured King Henry of his good will. The ambassador alluded to the discord between the Emperor and Venice, and stated that the Catholic King was very desirous for a reconciliation between them.

Had been absent from Venice for 42 months, a long period for a man of 58 years of age. At the end of June the King and Cardinal Wolsey were going to York, where they would not receive ambassadors. According to report they would remain there during the whole of November. Requests, therefore, that he may be enabled to return.

Lambeth, near London, 12th May 1518.

[*Italian, 5½ pages, or 120 lines.*]

May 12.

1031. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 191.

Had been told by the Pope that the Emperor had demanded the appointment of the Cardinal of Gurk as legate, and that his Holiness meant to grant it, but chose his own legate to arrive in Germany first. The Pope said he purposed to do the like in England, as King Henry chose the Cardinal of York to be appointed legate. His Holiness remarked, "These two Cardinals are themselves the Kings, so that we must content them."

Rome, 12th May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* George de Themseike, Provost of Cassel.

† Christian II., King of Denmark.

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May 15.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 319.**1032. CARDINAL ADRIAN.**

Note by Sanuto, that Cardinal Adrian, who was residing at Venice, in the house of the Bishop of Paphos at Cà Pesaro, had received from Rome the prolongation of the summons from the Pope desiring him to go there, together with a safeconduct signed by the Cardinals and ambassadors, which arrived on the — * May; so he thought of departing and going to Rome, but subsequently did not go.

[*Italian.*]

May 19.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 193.**1033. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.**

The demands made of the Swiss cantons by the King of France were to be answered in the Diet appointed for St. George's Day; and the anti-gallican faction was endeavouring to postpone any decision, as the only foreign envoy present there was the one from France, and they wished to give notice to the Emperor and to the King of England.

In the last consistory all the acts against Cardinal Adrian were enforced, including the act peremptory, though they would await the Cardinal's reply. They had also discussed the appointment of two other legates, namely, the Cardinal of Gurk, in Germany, and the Cardinal of York, in England.

Had been told by Hironimo Beltrame, that there were letters from London, announcing the failure there of the Frescobaldo bank for 300,000 ducats, one half of which sum was due to the King of England.

Rome, 19th May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 22.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 172.**1034. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

Had again conversed with the Spanish ambassador, who told him that the Infant Don Ferdinand, the brother of King Charles, had embarked for Flanders, to assume the government of that province.

Announces the receipt on that day of letters from the captain of the Flanders galleys (Andrea Priuli), which arrived at Hampton on the 19th May. The King was going there. Had given notice to the captain accordingly.

Whilst writing, had received the Signory's letters of the 20th April. Had anticipated some of the instructions contained in them, and vouched less positively for the pacific intentions of France with regard to England.

Lambeth, near London, 22nd May 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 51 lines.*]

May 28.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 173.**1035. The SAME to the SAME.**

An individual, who styled himself the son of the late King of Cyprus, had arrived in London. Supposed him to be one of the two sons of the late King Zacho (Jaques) who escaped from Venice,† but his (Giustinian's) secretary, who had seen this individual,

* Blank in MS.

† On the 30th March 1513, as recorded in Sanuto's Diaries.

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declared him to be neither of these. He called himself Zuan da Lusignano, legitimate son of a brother of the late King Zacho. He had been at the Court, but was held in small account there, because he begged for money* and personal favours.

Had been informed this Cypriot purposed visiting him; would give him a gracious reception, elicit what he could, and announce the result.

The captain of the Flanders galleys had made preparation to receive the King with very great honour, should the King go to Hampton, which was doubtful. Would endeavour to ascertain the time of his visit, in order to be present.

Lambeth, 28th May 1518.

[*Italian 1½ page, or 34 lines.*]

May 29.

1036. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 195.

Return of the messenger of Cardinal Orsini, who was sent to Venice with a papal brief for Cardinal Adrian's safe residence at Rome. The brief was insufficient, for Cardinal Adrian required a guarantee from the ambassadors of the Emperor, of the King of France, and of the Signory. The Pope had made out another brief, according to this request, and the required guarantee had been given. A messenger had been despatched to present the whole to Cardinal Adrian.

Rome, 29th May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 30.

1037. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 196.

Close of the Swiss Diet of the 9th. The Cardinal of Sion hoped the most Christian King would not obtain his intent, as the Cardinal had received letters from his envoy in England, that Cardinal Wolsey had received him well, and promised to subsidise the Switzers. The Cardinal of Sion had also received a letter from the Emperor, announcing his willingness to abide by the confederacy stipulated between himself, the King of England, and the Switzers, so that the Cardinal of Sion hoped to persuade the latter to observe it.

Rome, 30th May 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 6.

1038. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 174.

King Henry was going on board the Venetian galleys in three or four days. Would go there likewise to meet his Majesty. A report had prevailed for some time of the pregnancy of the Queen. Had been assured of it by a trustworthy person, who heard it from the King's own mouth. It was an event most earnestly desired by the whole kingdom.

The Spanish ambassador extraordinary had been despatched by the King and Cardinal to Flanders, where he would remain until the arrival of the Infant (Don Ferdinand), who was expected hourly.

* In Mr. Brewer's Calendar, Henry VIII., vol. ii. part 2, p. 1478, May 1518, there is an entry (taken from "the Book of the King's Payments,") relating apparently to this individual, thus: "To a gentleman of the realm of Cypres, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

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Had held a conversation with the reverend Spanish ambassador resident (the Bishop of Elna) respecting the arrangement of a general confederacy of the Christian powers. The Spaniard said Venice was closely allied with France; on the other hand the Emperor was bound by ties of blood and confederacy both to Spain and England, who are pledged to take up arms for the Empire; was therefore very desirous that the Signory should not hesitate to disburse money for this general union, as, if she omitted to do so, all the other powers would believe her to be intent not on peace but on war.

Had learned with regret that the despatch of his successor had been delayed.

Lambeth, 6th June 1518.

[*Italian*, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 63 lines.]

June 7.

1039. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 175.

A courier was come from Rome to Cardinal Wolsey, who, according to report, had been appointed legate *a latere*, a grade which he very much desired. It was said that he had made a very handsome present to the messenger.

Was about to leave for Hampton to meet the King.

Lambeth, 7th June 1518.

[*Italian*, $\frac{3}{4}$ page, or 16 lines.]

June 8.

1040. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 198.

Cardinal Medici had stated that the most Christian King would obtain a levy of Switzers, but they said they were expecting envoys from the Emperor and from the Catholic King. Rejoined, they ought rather to say, "From the King of England." The Cardinal replied, "The Catholic King likewise would give them a certain sum of money. It is possible they circulate these reports to obtain better terms from the most Christian King, for one of their chiefs told me that they are often compelled to act thus; though it is very credible that the Emperor and the King of England will make every effort to detach them from friendship with France."

Rome, 8th June 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 16.

1041. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 176.

Had been at Hampton, where he arrived on the 9th. Next day went out of the town with the captain and the masters of the galleys to meet the King. The captain on horseback delivered a brief Latin speech, well suited to the time and place. The reply, by the King's order, was made by a counsellor, one of the finest scholars in the court. They all accompanied the King to his dwelling, and then took leave.

On the 11th the Lord Admiral (Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey,) acquainted them with the King's desire that the crew of the flag-galley might not be on board during his visit, as it had been reported that the galleys were infected with plague; moreover, that all the powder should be disembarked, and that no cannon should be fired during his stay on board. This request was complied with.

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After dinner the King and the whole court went on board the flag-galley, which had been royally prepared, with a spacious platform decorated with every sort of tapestry and silk. On either side of the platform were four rows of tables, served with all kinds of confectionery, for there were upwards of 300 persons present. The King passed down the centre, and when he got upon the poop, a variety of dishes, containing sponge cakes and other confections, were produced, and, after they had been tasted by the King, distributed amongst the barons, lords, and other great personages. The rest of the company were placed at the table, which they cleared of the confections; and the glass vessels which had held the wine were also distributed amongst them. The King several times praised the arrangements.

Then the officials of the galleys performed feats on slack ropes suspended from the mast, to the great wonder of spectators unaccustomed to witness such feats. After this the King departed. Next day he chose to have all the guns fired again and again, marking their range, as he is very curious about such matters. He praised everything. In the evening fireworks were let off.

On Saturday, after dinner, the King departed from Hampton, and went to the palace of the Bishop of Winchester. Before his departure he asked him (Giustinian) for Turkish news. He also enquired what was the state of the negotiations between the Emperor and Venice. Recommended to the King the interests of the Venetian merchants, because many scandalous reports had been circulated by malignant persons.

Lambeth, 16th June 1518.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 82 lines.*]

June 21.

1042. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 177.

Had that day obtained audience of the Cardinal, who had been absent a long while. Congratulated him on his new dignity of legate, and communicated to him the newsletters from the Levant contained in the Signory's letters of the 20th April. The Cardinal seemed to hold the legation in small account, because (as the King had stated at Hampton) it was only to last during the stay in England of the Legate Campeggio, who had arrived at Calais, and was expected daily. The Cardinal expressed his satisfaction that Sultan Selim was occupied with the Sophy, as he could not therefore meddle with Christendom either this year or the next.

The Cardinal then complained, first, that only one galley had landed her cargo at Hampton, instead of two, as was expected; the other two having gone over to Flanders. Secondly, that in former years the galleys used to come so richly freighted that a small addition to the value of their imports sufficed to defray the cost of their exports; but this time they were so poor, that the whole of the imports would not equal the value of one sixth part of the homeward cargo, which must consequently be paid for with the funds of other persons than Venetian merchants. He therefore intended to forbid the Venetian merchants to ship merchandise of a greater value than their own effects.

1518.

Replied to the first complaint that the old custom was observed of unloading one galley at Hampton, the others proceeding to Flanders according to a very ancient agreement between that country and Venice. To the second, that the galleys were not so poorly freighted as it was slanderously reported; that remittances were being constantly made from Venice to England; and that sundry merchants, not accustomed to frequent this mart, had already come by land. Added that if the outward cargoes were less valuable than of yore, the reason was twofold. First because the spices were not saleable in England at the same price as formerly, owing to the competition with Portugal; and secondly, that nine years had elapsed since the galleys had last visited England, and the merchants were afraid to venture.

The Cardinal, however, again expressed his determination to see how the outward cargo of the galleys was made up. He had promised most positively to take him (Giustinian) before the Council, and obtain audience there for his arguments respecting the wine duties. The Cardinal said he wished the captain and masters of the galleys to allow him to purchase some choice carpets and other articles. Believed he could not be accommodated; whereas, if he had received twelve or fifteen small handsome carpets, he would have been extremely satisfied.

A French secretary and a herald had arrived, on account of the claims for damages made by the French and English, and because of certain fugitives from Scotland suspected of rebellion, who, according to the conditions existing between King Henry and that country, were not at liberty to remain in England.

Arrival in Flanders of the Infant Don Ferdinand.

Lambeth, 21st June 1518.

P.S.—Detained until the 24th.

One of the grievances which greatly harassed the Venetian merchants, has been redressed by Cardinal Wolsey—*ad vota: alia pendente adhuc*, and I also *pendeo inter spem et metum*.

[Italian, 5 pages, or 123 lines.]

July 3.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 178.

1043. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The French secretary was still there.

The Legate (Cardinal Campeggio) had been many days at Calais, where he was detained by order of the ministry. Preparations were being made in his honour.

Had asked the Cardinal of York whether it would be proper for him to go and meet the Legate. The Cardinal replied that it was not the custom in England for any great personage to be met on his arrival by others than those appointed by the King. Enquired whether the reverend Spanish ambassador (the Bishop of Elna) would go to meet the Legate. The Cardinal answered in the negative.

Had been visited by the Legate's secretary, who had arrived in London several days previously.

Lambeth, 3rd July 1518.

[Italian, 2 pages, or 42 lines.]

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July 5.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 210.

1044. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had given but four ducats to the bearer, as he was to receive the rest of his stipend from the agents of Cardinal Adrian, for bringing him the bad news of his degradation for the following reasons. On several occasions messengers went to Venice with apostolic briefs, to induce him to come to Rome, but he did not choose to obey. The Pope therefore on that day summoned the consistory, announced Adrian contumacious, deprived him of the grade of Cardinal, and of all benefices and dignities, and made him over to the secular tribunal. The sentence was assuredly a severe one.

Letters written by the Cardinal of Sion to his correspondents in Rome purported that the demands made by the King of France at the last Swiss Diet had been refused at the suit of the Imperial ambassadors; the Cardinal inquiring, "What then will come to pass when the Spanish and English ambassadors shall find themselves present?" The five Imperial ambassadors told the Switzers the Emperor was aware that the King of France had asked of them 12,000 infantry, which force could only be needed for the purpose of waging war, either on the Emperor, or on the Catholic King, or on the King of England, who were both leagued with the Emperor; and if the Switzers complied with the wishes of France, the other three sovereigns would unite against them.

Owing to this language, the Switzers made no reply, and the Cardinal of Sion hoped the King of France would not obtain his demand.

Rome, 5th July 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 13.

1045. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 211.

On the preceding day a consistory was held, in which it was proposed to give the bishopric (of Bath and Wells) hitherto held by Adrian to Cardinal Wolsey; but as the latter was the person who urged the privation of Adrian, they determined to delay the collation for the avoidance of murmurs, purporting that the privation took place on demand for that purpose; but Adrian's property was all divided.

His new house in "Borgo" was given to Cardinal Cibo; the house on the *Corso* (*in agmine*), where Adrian himself used to reside, to the Governor of Rome; his vineyard to the Count Hannibal [Rangone], the captain of the Pope's guard.

Rome, 13th July 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 22.

1046. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 179.

The French secretary had departed, and was to be replaced by two great personages as ambassadors. Their mission is generally reported to be for the purpose of stipulating the marriage of the Dauphin and the Princess of England, though this the ministers would not admit. Mentioned the matter to Cardinal Wolsey, who, whilst denying the fact, desired him not to speak about it to others. Subsequently, when talking with other ministers, took the fact for granted, and they owned that two ambassadors of great

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rank were expected shortly. Had remarked that none of the ministers any longer vituperated the most Christian King.

The Legate Campeggio had been detained at Calais a long while. It was said that he would be allowed to cross in a few days.

Had been 44 months in England. Two of his servants lately died of plague, and he himself had the sweating sickness twice in one week. The Signory will understand his anxiety to be recalled from "relegation" (banishment?) rather than a "legation."

Lambeth, 22nd July 1518.

[*Italian*, 1 page, or 25 lines.]

July 30.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 453.

1047. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Angers, 18th July.

Had been told by the Lord Steward, that Monsr. de Villeroy, the French ambassador in England, had announced to the most Christian King the conclusion of the agreement and league between France and England; Tournai to be surrendered, and a marriage made between the only daughter of the King of England and the Dauphin. The ambassador said that this intelligence had been confirmed to him by Madame the mother of King Francis, and that at Whitsuntide King Henry would cross over to Calais for an interview with King Francis.

[*Italian*.]

July 30.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 217.

1048. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

On the preceding day the French ambassador told him there would soon be good news. Went to the Pope, who, after some hesitation, said that the most Christian King and the King of England had arranged their differences, and were contracting a matrimonial alliance; the daughter of the King of England to marry the son of the King of France, to whom Tournai was to be restored. The Pope seemed much rejoiced, and added that the most Christian King meant at any rate to make the agreement with the King of England, even had he not obtained Tournai.

Rome, 30th July 1518.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

July 30.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 135,
tergo.

1049. DOGE LOREDANO to the KING OF FRANCE.

Letter of congratulation on the peace with England.

[*Italian*, 23 lines.]

July 30.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 136,
tergo.

1050. The DOGE and SENATE to the AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

To congratulate the King on the treaty and arrangements with France. To perform the like office with Cardinal Wolsey, telling him in addition that the Christian commonwealth ought to be much beholden to him.

Ayes, 177. Noes, 0. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 27 lines.]

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[Aug.]
Mantuan
Archives.**1051. [CARDINAL WOLSEY to SILVESTER DE GIGLIS, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, English Ambassador at Rome.]**

Anonymous fragment of a letter, giving an account of the entry of the Legate Campeggio into London.

On receipt of the news that the Pope had deprived Cardinal Adrian of his grade and benefices, the writer sent a Knight of the Garter to Cardinal Campeggio at Calais, where he was honorably greeted by the Governor. On the 23rd July Campeggio embarked for England, &c., &c.*

[*Latin*, 5½ *pages*.]

Aug. 2.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 180.**1052. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

Owing to the plague, had been unable to obtain audience either of the King or of Cardinal Wolsey. On the 29th July Cardinal Campeggio made his entry into London in great state, though neither the King nor Cardinal Wolsey were present, from dread of infection (*per suoi rispetti*). Obtained Wolsey's permission to meet Campeggio, and the Spanish ambassador did the like. On subsequently visiting the Legate, was received in a very gracious manner. He expressed the greatest affection toward the Signory, whose subject he styled himself in right of his see of Feltre. Reminded him of the Signory's affection for his late father. On the 3rd the Legate was to go to Greenwich, where he would be received by the King.

Lambeth, 2nd August 1518.

[*Italian*, 1½ *page*, or 35 *lines*.]

Aug. 5.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 181.**1053. The SAME to the SAME.**

The two Legates (Wolsey and Campeggio) had gone to Greenwich, where the King was. Had been invited to the ceremony. The King went as far as the lower hall to meet them, dressed in his royal insignia, with the greater part of the prelates and barons of the kingdom. He then walked between them to the upper hall, where the throne had been prepared, and two benches, one on the right hand and the other on the left. At the right of the throne were all the prelates and the two primates, according to their grades. The Legates were seated on two gilt chairs, a larger and a lesser one. On the former sat the Legate of York, and on the latter Campeggio. Then came the reverend Spanish ambassador (the Bishop of Elna) and the rest of the prelates. To the left were all the three Dukes (Buckingham, Norfolk, and Suffolk), and other lords and barons, the first place being assigned to him (Giustinian).

The Cardinal of York, hat in hand, and standing, (the King likewise being on his feet,) delivered a Latin oration, stating the cause of his mission, and the goodwill of the Pope towards the King, using the following form of speech:—"Sanctissimus Dominus noster colit, observat ac veneratur Majestatem vestram." The King replied also in Latin, most elegantly. Then the brother of Cardinal Campeggio

* In accordance with the letter published in "*Veterum Scriptorum et Monumentorum Historiarum, Dogmaticorum, Moralium Amplissima Collectio*," tom. III., pp. 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293 (Paris, 1724), edited by the Benedictine monks of S. Maur, Edmund Martene and Ursino Durand. The Benedictines omitted the close of the letter, which will be found in the Appendix to this volume, No. 1356. The Mantuan extract commences with the words, "*Allato præterea de Had præfatione*," as printed at the head of the second of the three columns containing the monastic version of this document.

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delivered a very elegant Latin oration, to the effect that the Pope had sent these two Legates to arrange peace between the Christian powers, and an expedition against the Turk. To this an answer was made, in the King's name, by one of the attendants of the Cardinal of York, who declared that the King was well disposed both towards peace and towards the projected expedition.

This ended, the King and the two Legates entered a chamber alone, and remained there together for about an hour. The Legates then came forth, and went towards their barge, unaccompanied by the King. It was said they would return to Greenwich on the 8th instant.

Had received confirmation of his statement that the French envoy lately in London was come to negotiate the marriage [of the Dauphin and Princess Mary], and that two very great personages were coming as ambassadors from King Francis to ratify the contract, on condition that King Henry should restore Tournai.

Lambeth, 5th August 1518.

[*Italian*, 2½ pages, or 56 lines.]

Aug. 5. 1054. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 220.

In the last consistory the benefices of Adrian were given to Cardinal Wolsey, who had written to the Pope about the agreement then on the eve of conclusion between England and France, telling him that, provided he would deprive Adrian and give his bishopric to him, Wolsey, confirming him in the post of legate *in perpetuo*, he would cause the honour of this alliance to be attributed to his Holiness.

To this the Pope replied that he had already deprived Adrian and conceded the benefices to Cardinal Wolsey, and that it was not the custom to create legates perpetual, but that he would from time to time confirm him in that post, so that he would obtain his intent. In the consistory, when in the act of conferring the see, the Pope said that everybody ought to be content, as this proceeding would produce a good result, not specifying it further to them, but merely saying that "he had something good in his pocket." *

Rome, 5th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 6. 1055. The VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. pp. 463-4.

Angers, from 21st to 25th July.

Marriage of the daughter of the King of England to the Dauphin; the alliance negotiated by Villeroy, secretary for England. King Henry to restore Tournai, and to give 366,000 ducats dowry. Should the King of England die without a heir male, his daughter to inherit the kingdom. The two Kings to have an interview. They had stipulated perpetual peace; the most Christian King withdrawing

* "Ch'el haveva de buon nella sua tascha."

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his protection from Scotland and giving its government to the King of England, to whom he had appointed three ambassadors.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 7. 1056. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 221.

Informed by the French ambassador of the alliance between France and England, by the marriage of the Dauphin to the Princess Mary. Terms of the agreement: the surrender of Tournai; 300,000 ducats to be paid by the King of France at the rate of 25,000 ducats annually; and 300,000 ducats to be placed to the account of dower.

Rome, 7th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 11. 1057. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 182.

The two Legates had gone to the court on the 8th. Went likewise to hear some news, but no business was transacted. Mass was performed and a grand banquet given to the Legates and all present, the pomp being very great, and the court more sumptuous than he (Giustinian) had yet seen it. Less respect for the Papal see could scarcely have been shown, as he would declare in his Report.

The French ambassadors were daily expected for the conclusion of the marriage of the Dauphin to the Lady Mary, and no one doubted the fact, although the ministry did not choose to admit it. Preparations were being made for jousts and other entertainments in their honour.

The Spanish ambassador (Bishop of Elna) had announced a victory gained by his King in Barbary.

Unable to negotiate with Cardinal Wolsey, as both he and the King hesitated to come in contact with him, because of the plague; but on the expiration of 40 days, which had nearly come to an end, would not fail to do his duty as heretofore.

Repeats his demand for recall.

Lambeth, 11th August 1518.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 39 lines.*]

Aug. 14. 1058. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 222.

At Rome the agreement between England and France was distasteful to the Spaniards.

Rome, 14th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 14. 1059. The SAME to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 223.

The Pope had said to him, "We have letters from Augsburg, dated the 1st. The Catholic King will be elected King of the Romans, and this he has obtained by dint of money; he has bribed the electors, and the Archbishop of Treves, amongst the rest, will have 300,000 florins. It is money that will make him King of the Romans."

Rome, 14th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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Aug. 19.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxv. p. 482.**1060. The FRENCH ALLIANCE.**

The Christian King had proclaimed the perpetual peace with the King of England, for their mutual defence against enemies on both sides the Alps.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 19.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 224.**1061. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.**

A Diet was to be held at Zurich for audience of the French ambassadors. Some proposed hearing the Imperial ambassadors first, hoping that the envoys of Spain and England might arrive, as Cardinal Wolsey had promised to send an ambassador.

Rome, 19th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 20.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 225.**1062. The SAME to the SAME.**

Cardinal Campeggio had crossed to England, and been received with much honour. The confederacy with France being made, King Henry and Cardinal Wolsey were well inclined towards the expedition against the Infidels.

Rome, 20th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 20.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 183.**1063. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

Return of the French secretary Villeroy to England. He would be followed in a few days by three ambassadors. The Cardinal of York had stated that the marriage was not yet settled, as England wished the general peace to be concluded in the first place. The proposed articles purported that the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France, Spain, and England made a perpetual peace and confederacy, for the purpose of undertaking an expedition against the Turks. It seemed that Venice was included only by France. The clauses had been already drawn up, and a copy transmitted to the Legate in France, whilst a similar guarantee from the French court was in the hands of Villeroy. If the King of France consented, the clauses would then be forwarded to the Legates with the Emperor and in Spain.

Had heard that Tournai was to be surrendered either by virtue of the treaty of peace, or because its surrender was an item in the marriage contract. Tournai was to be restored to England if the marriage did not take place. The King of France was to give a certain sum of money for it. If any one of the confederates invaded the territories of the others, all were bound to take up arms against him. According to report there were many other secret articles.

Lambeth, 20th August 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 56 lines.*]

Aug. 23.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xlii. p. 88,
tergo.**1064. DECREE of the COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA.**

Payment to Antonio Suriano, doctor and knight, appointed ambassador to England, of 600 ducats, at the rate of 120 ducats monthly, for his own expenses and those of his attendants, for five months.

Ayes 23. Noes, 4. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 17 lines.*]

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Aug. 27.

1065. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 226.

The Pope had stated that the Kings of France and England were well disposed towards the Christian expedition. The Pope had assisted in drawing up the exordium of the treaty between France and England.

Rome, 27th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 1.

1066. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 183.

Was unable to obtain information respecting the negotiations for peace and marriage, as all the important affairs of the English Government are transacted by two or three individuals, who did not choose their affairs to be known to any but themselves. On the 29th August visited the Legate Campeggio; could only elicit that the conditions of the peace and marriage were not entirely settled, and that there was some difficulty about them.

On that day had visited Cardinal Wolsey, who, after receiving the Legate Campeggio at dinner, accompanied him to his dwelling. When the Cardinal returned, applied for audience, which was appointed for the morrow. Believed that both the peace and marriage were settled, on account of the rank of the French ambassadors, and of the retinue and cost of their embassy. Four other great personages had also been appointed ambassadors from England to France, viz. the Lord Chamberlain, the Bishop of Ely, the Lord Prior of St. John's, and the Captain of Guisnes (Sir Nicholas Vaux), who were to go with a numerous train. The Spanish ambassador was sending despatches to Spain, and receiving replies thence, much more frequently than usual. Inferred therefore that the Catholic King would be one of the parties to the peace.

Lambeth, 1st September 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 54 lines.*]

Sept. 2.

1067. The SAME to the SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 183.

On the evening of the 1st Sept. the Bishop of Paris had arrived without the Lord Admiral (Guillaume Gouffier de Bonnivet). Went to the Cardinal of York to make enquiries about the cause of his coming, and found the Bishop already closeted with the Cardinal and three or four other councillors. They remained a long while in dispute and difficulty, and some high words passed between the Cardinal and the Bishop. When the council broke up, met the reverend secretary Pace, who stated that the Bishop of Paris and Villeroy were come with power to draw up the clauses of the peace and marriage contract. Asked how it was possible for these articles to be still under consideration, if the French ambassadors had been already despatched on a mission of congratulation, two of them in fact having already arrived. He denied this, and said that these ambassadors had been sent to demand the hand of the Princess, because King Henry had insisted hereon when the marriage was first proposed to him by Villeroy, and that therefore these two were come to settle the articles, on the conclusion of which the Admiral and his colleague would follow them, and propose for the bride. Tournai was to be surrendered to the King of France, on certain terms, as

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dower. The Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France, Spain, and England were the principals of this peace, places being reserved for many other potentates, including the Signory. An Imperial ambassador was expected. The peace would be concluded in England.

Inquired why the Spanish ambassador had been so busy of late, sending so many couriers to and fro. Pace said it was because the King of Spain seemed to be surprised that this business had not been communicated to him, and was apprehensive of its proving detrimental to him. King Henry had declared his intention of maintaining the friendship existing between them.

The ratification of the articles would not take place for some days, but before the end of the month.

The Bishop of Paris had declined to receive a visit from him (Giustinian). Had been unable to obtain audience of the Cardinal of York, but on the morrow would present to him the Signory's letter of congratulation on his legatine appointment.

Lambeth, 2nd September 1518.

[*Italian*, 3½ pages, or 74 lines.]

Sept. 2.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 4.

1068. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Nantes, 21st August.

The agreement with the King of England not concluded. The ambassadors of King Francis still in Paris; they had despatched an envoy to England and awaited his return.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 4.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 229.

1069. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Report at Rome that the Imperial Diet had been postponed until Martinmas, when it would be held at Mayence. Was told by the Pope that he also had heard that the Diet was to be prorogued, but that it would assemble at Frankfort.

The Pope had heard from England, and believed, that the agreement with France would be confirmed by both Kings. The Switzers would neither make a treaty with France, nor grant France a levy of infantry. The Cardinal of Sion expressed surprise that the English and Spanish ambassadors should so long have delayed their appearance. On that day (4th September), in the consistory, the Pope announced his intention of sending the rose to the Duke of Saxony, as that Duke was a good Christian (*Christianissimo*), and one of the chief princes of Germany. The Pope did this to try, through the medium of the Duke of Saxony, to allay a heresy (as they styled it) of a certain Dominican (*sic*) friar, who was preaching in those parts against the apostolic see, condemning the forms observed at present by the Church of Rome; alleging moreover that the indulgences daily conceded were of no value, and many other doctrines.*

Rome, 4th September 1518.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

* This serves to correct Bossi, who wrote that the rose was sent to the Duke of Saxony at the close of 1519; and it is also worthy of notice that Minio styled the *Austin* friar a *Dominican*.

1518.

Sept. 7.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 186.

1070. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The Bishop of Paris had told Cardinal Wolsey that King Francis was not forming a new friendship for the sake of relinquishing the old one, but intended maintaining his alliance with Venice; and, should the Emperor attack Venice, King Francis was bound to defend her. Cardinal Wolsey rejoined, "If the Signory of Venice is your friend, she is also ours." The Bishop had inquired of him (Giustinian) whether the King of England was on good terms with the Signory. Replied in the affirmative, though the understanding would have been better but for the disputes between France and England, as the latter was aware of the close alliance between France and Venice; but the present confederacy between the two crowns would render Venice much more dear (if possible) to England than she had been hitherto. Concerning the present state of the negotiations between France and England, the Bishop said that the negotiations between England and France were well nigh settled, and would be completed in eight or nine days. The Bishop, like all French ambassadors, acted with much reserve. He confirmed the news that, according to the marriage contract, Tournai was to be surrendered, with such terms as would satisfy England. He further said that the general peace would be concluded in England, but that the league against the Turk would be formed by means of the legates appointed to the sovereigns. The Cardinal of Sion had intimated to the King and Wolsey that King Francis told the Switzers he had meant to include them in this peace, but that the King of England refused his consent. This seemed somewhat to have offended the English government, but the Bishop showed that it was a calumny devised by the Cardinal of Sion. The Switzers would therefore be mentioned by the King of France as his friends, and (the Bishop believed) by the King of England likewise.

In reply to the Bishop, said he was daily expecting his recall, the object of his mission being now effected, as he had no mission but to keep England and France on good terms.

Had heard from the Reverend Richard Pace that the Scottish matters were arranged. The Duke of Albany would not return to Scotland, as the present negotiations tended to the removal of all cause for war.

Could not obtain audience of Cardinal Wolsey until the close of the negotiations, but proposed going to the King at Eltham to offer congratulations, which might perhaps cause him to change his opinion that the peace between him and France was not very agreeable to the Signory.

Lambeth, 7th September 1518.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 92 lines.*]

Sept. 10.

1071. The SAME to the SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 187.

Had dined with Cardinal Campeggio, who said that the King of France, since his accession, had obtained everything he desired, and would now obtain Tournai, though he was not to interfere in Scotland in favour of either party, so that the Queen (Margaret) might receive the honour due to her station, and the King (James V.) be educated

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by persons free from all suspicion. The Duke of Albany, therefore, would not return to Scotland.

Had visited the Bishop of Durham, who dropped a hint that in the treaty of peace England had included Venice amongst her confederates.

Campeggio had informed the English ministry of the amount of taxes paid by some of the Venetian nobility during the League of Cambrai.

Did not allude to the particulars about the inclusion and mention of Venice as written heretofore, but when the Bishop said he hoped a general peace would be made amongst Christians for the benefit of Turkish affairs, he (Giustinian) rejoined that as the negotiation for friendship and relationship was already concluded, the universal peace was in like manner concluded. The Bishop replied that it was not yet concluded, but was in a fair way, some clause or other being ratified daily. He added that the Admiral of France would soon arrive.

Had been unable to see Cardinal Wolsey, who was indisposed. Audience had been likewise denied to the Legate Campeggio. The Venetian secretary had conferred with Richard Pace, who confirmed the Scottish news, and stated that the negotiations would be soon despatched, and that the English ambassadors destined for France had not been appointed, though they were named. Should any be sent, they would be those already mentioned in a former despatch.

Intended to visit the King on Sunday, the 12th September.

Lambeth, 10th September 1518.

[*Italian, 3¼ pages, or 72 lines.*]

Sept. 18.

1072. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 188.

Had visited the King at Eltham, to congratulate him, as ordered. Communicated to him the Levant newsletters. The King said the treaty was not yet concluded, as some difficulties still remained. Took leave, as the King was going out on pleasure. After dinner, held a conversation with Thomas More, newly made councillor, who was a great friend of his. Could learn nothing from him, as the Cardinal of York, according to him, alone transacted the business with the French ambassadors, and when he had concluded he called the councillors, so that the King himself scarcely knew the state of affairs. More added that the Spanish ambassador had likewise received no information respecting these matters, except the assurance that nothing would be introduced in the negotiations at variance with the amity existing between England and the Catholic King.

Next day visited the Cardinal of York. Complimented him as the author of the peace. He stated that the Lord Admiral (of France, Bonnivet) was coming to remove certain difficulties. Acquainted him with the Levant news, and took leave speedily, as the Cardinal seemed to be unwell, but was called back by him. He said that Venice would be included in the league by King Henry. Returned thanks, but expressed neither assent nor dissent, knowing that the Signory had refused to be mentioned in the quinquennial truce made by the Pope, and to celebrate the prayers ordered by him, for fear of giving offence to the Turk.

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Had also visited the Bishop of Paris, who informed him that both England and France had included Venice in the treaty as their confederate. The Bishop remarked that Cardinal Wolsey negotiated very harshly (*è molto difficile in queste tractatione*); that much remained for conclusion; and that there were difficulties about the Emperor, which, however, did not relate to Venice.

The Lord Admiral was on the point of crossing. He had probably been detained by the bad weather. A vessel that was bringing over his attendants with his arms and other jousting implements, had perished, though the men were saved. Such entertainments and pageants were to be made in England as had never been witnessed there.

Lambeth, 18th September 1518.

[*Italian*, 5 pages, or 116 lines.]

Sept. 21.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 40.

1073. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Valladolid, 30th August.

Owing to the agreement and matrimonial alliance between England and France, Mons. de Chièvres had proposed to the French ambassador that the Catholic King should be affianced to the daughter of King Francis, an infant.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 24.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 189.

1074. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The Lord Admiral of France (Bonnivet) had made his entry into London on the 23rd with great pomp, accompanied by the other ambassadors, namely, the Bishop of Paris (Stephen Poncher), M. de S. Danie (Francis de Rochechouart, Seigneur de Campodenario), and M. Villeroy (Nicholas de Neufville, Seigneur de Villeroy), with a great number of gentlemen and others. There were 600 horses, 70 mules, and seven baggage wagons. Never had such a display been witnessed in England, or perhaps elsewhere. They were met by many English lords, knights, and gentlemen.

Had that day visited the Cardinal of York. Whilst waiting, M. Villeroy came, and remained a long while with the Cardinal. Was called after Villeroy came forth. The Cardinal stated that peace and confederacy would be concluded between the Kings of England and France, the Pope, the Emperor, and the Catholic King. If any one of the allies took up arms or plotted against another of them, all the confederates were bound to defend the latter, at the cost of the petitioner for aid. Knowing the Cardinal to be greedy of glory and covetous of praise, told him that he would obtain immortal fame by this alliance, for whereas the Pope had laboured to effect a quinquennial truce, his Lordship had made perpetual peace; and whereas such a union of the Christian powers was usually concluded at Rome, this confederacy had been concluded in England, although the Pope was its head.

The Cardinal assured him that Venice was included in it. He then went to his desk, and after producing a Papal brief, in the form of a commission, authorizing the conclusion of the league in

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England, he took up a piece of paper, on which was written one single clause relating to the Signory of Venice, and purporting that the Signory was included in the confederacy on certain conditions, and that, if the differences between the Emperor and the Signory were adjusted during the quinquennial truce, the latter would then become a confederate like the other parties to the treaty. If the differences could not be adjusted during that interval, the Pope and the Kings of France and England were then to arbitrate; and if they were not arranged, neither the Emperor nor the Signory was to have the benefit of the confederacy.

Was not pleased with this clause, but did not express either assent or objection to it, having no commission.

The Bishop of Paris was occupied in composing the formal oration which he was to deliver on Sunday, the 26th, and which would be answered by the Bishop of Ely (Nicholas West).

Would visit the Lord Admiral and his colleague on the 25th, though they would probably decline seeing him until after they had had audience of the King on Sunday.

The English government denied that the matter was concluded, for the sake of showing that the conclusion was made at the request of France, and not spontaneously. The whole country was extremely dissatisfied with the arrangement, on account of the surrender of Tournai; and in order to satisfy everybody, the conclusion was to be kept secret.

On Sunday, the 3rd October, Cardinal Wolsey would chant high mass in St. Paul's Church, and the peace and confederacy would be proclaimed. The Reverend Richard Pace would deliver the oration. On the Sunday after (10th October) the relationship and marriage between the Princess of England and the Dauphin would be proclaimed, and the oration made by the Reverend Cuthbert Tunstall, privy councillor, who was the most learned man in England, without competition, and a great friend of his (Giustinian's).*

Thanks the Signory exuberantly for his appointment by the Senate to the post of councillor of Venice.

Lambeth, 24th September 1518.

[*Italian, 5½ pages, or 114 lines.*]

Sept. 26.

1075. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 190.

On the 25th the King had given public audience to the French ambassadors at Greenwich. Had been invited to the ceremony. Great number of grandees present. The decorations were unusually splendid. The Legate Campeggio and all the other ambassadors were there. The Bishop of Paris delivered an elegant oration, in which he demanded the hand of the King of England's daughter, the Princess (Mary), for the Dauphin. The reply was delivered by the Bishop of Ely. The audience having ended thus, the King then led the French ambassador and the Cardinal of York into a chamber, Campeggio and the other ambassadors remaining outside.

On the 27th would visit Cardinal Wolsey and the French ambas-

* "Che è el primo homo di doctrina, senza concorrentia, che sia in questo regno; che etiam è molto mio amico."

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sadors, for the purpose of cancelling the clause which referred the differences [between the Emperor and Venice] to three arbitrators.

Death of the captain of the Flanders galleys (Andrea Priuli).

Lambeth, 26th September 1518.

[*Italian*, 2 pages, or 46 lines.]

Sept. 27.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 72,
tergo.

1076. LONDON FACTORY.

Motion made in the Senate, that, as the re-establishment of the voyages depended on providing for the factories of Alexandria, Damascus, and London, their proveditors be authorized accordingly to sit in the Senate without balloting.

Ayes, 153. Noes, 26. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*, 11 lines.]

Sept. 28.

Lettere del
Collegio
(Secreta).
File no. 6.

1077. The DOGE and COLIEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Although they had but little news from the Levant, enclosed a summary of letters received from Constantinople and Ragusa, that he might communicate it to the King and Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 29.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 86.

1078. RECEIPT at VENICE of LETTERS from FLANDERS, dated Antwerp, 16th September, announcing the death on that day of Andrea Priuli, captain of the Flanders galleys. The Council of Twelve had elected captain in his stead Vincenzo Zantani, master of one of the galleys.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 29.

Senato Mar,
vol. xix. p. 73,
recto.

1079. FLANDERS GALLEYS.

Decree of the Senate, confirming the election by the Council of Twelve at Antwerp of Nicolò (*sic*) Zantani to be governor and vice-captain of the Flanders galleys.

Ayes, 146. Noes, 54. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian*.]

Sept. 29.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 237.

1080. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The Pope had confirmed to him the intelligence received, to the effect that the Catholic King had four votes certain, 60,000 ducats having been paid down to the Count Palatine; and that Don Hironimo de Vich, who had been lately at Viterbo, had assured him (the Pope) that the election would fall on the Catholic King. The Pope conjured Minio to silence respecting his authority for the intelligence. The Pope had received urgent letters from Cardinal Wolsey, who hoped for a general peace between the Christian powers,—an arrangement the Pope thought could not be realized, as the King of France would be averse to it on account of the kingdom of Navarre, the restitution of which he claimed. The Pope said Tournai would be surrendered on condition that the newly built fortress should be razed, and on the same terms, as it had not been entirely subject to the King of France;* and that

* "Cum conditione che fusse ruinata la forteza novamente fabricata, si che la restasse nelli termini era prima, et cum quelli conditione, perchè la non era del tutto subietta al X^{mo} Re."

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of the spontaneous generation of life from non-living matter.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of the spontaneous generation of life. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that the spontaneous generation of life is a fact.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various objections to the spontaneous generation of life. It is shown that the objections are all unavailing and that the spontaneous generation of life is a fact.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of the spontaneous generation of life from non-living matter.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of the spontaneous generation of life. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that the spontaneous generation of life is a fact.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various objections to the spontaneous generation of life. It is shown that the objections are all unavailing and that the spontaneous generation of life is a fact.

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the agreement between England and France would take place, should the general peace not be concluded.

Viterbo, 29th September 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Oct. 1.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 190.

1081. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The French ambassadors had promised him that they would reject the clause concerning the disputes between the Emperor and Venice; and on that day (the 1st October), they had informed him that everything relating to the peace and betrothal had been concluded on the day preceding, and that the Signory had been included without the conditions alluded to. Inquired of them whether in the treaty mention had been made of Sultan Selim, who, doubtless having spies throughout Christendom, would become acquainted with the fact, and accelerate his hostile movements. Being answered that the preamble stated the object of the peace to be an attack upon the Turks, he therefore suggested the omission of this paragraph, and purposed giving the same hint to Cardinal Wolsey.

Lambeth, 1st October 1518.

[*Italian, 4 pages, or 89 lines.*]

Oct. 2.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 68, 69.

1082. GIAN GIACOMO CAROLDO, Venetian Secretary at Milan, to the SIGNORY.

Casale, 25th September.

The agreement with England might be said to be concluded. The Bishop of Paris was already in England. The Switzers were urging King Francis to renounce the alliance with England.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 2.

Commemoriale,
v. xx. p. 159.

1083. CLAUSES of a CONFEDERACY against the TURK.

Between Francis I., King of the French, and Henry VIII., King of England, made at the instigation of Leo X., and including the Pope, the Emperor Maximilian, and Charles, King of Spain.

[*Articles as in Rymer, v. xiii., p. 624, date London, 2nd October 1518.*]

[*Latin, 8 pages.*]

Oct. 2.

Senato Mar,
v. xix. p. 73,
tergo.

1084. FLANDERS GALLEYS.

Motion made in the Senate, in consequence of the death of Andrea Priuli, Captain of the Flanders galleys, that the confirmation of Vincenzo Zantani to be governor and vice-captain of the galleys be repealed, as having been decreed contrary to law and custom; and that on Sunday next the Grand Council do elect a captain of the Flanders galleys. The person thus elected to reply on the following morning before 9 a.m., and, having accepted, to depart from Venice within eight days, under penalty of losing the captaincy, and of being ineligible to any other captaincy for ten years, and of a fine of 500 ducats. To join the galleys wherever they may be, and continue the voyage according to the commission of the late captain, and the auction contract for the Flanders galleys. To be at liberty to go as captain on the next Flanders voyage, after the one of which the command had lately been assigned to Giovanni Moro.

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The captain elected to bring the present galleys from Antwerp or Hampton is to receive from the masters the customary pay, perquisites and emoluments ; and to receive 100 ducats in Flanders or England, to be raised by an average. Vincenzo Zantani to fill the post of the deceased captain until the arrival of the captain to be elected by the Grand Council.

Ayes, 81.

Amendment to the foregoing motion :—

To abide by the act already passed ; and that the following letter, destined by the Signory for Vincenzo Zantani on the 30th September, be approved by the Senate.

Ayes, 87. Noes, 2. Neutrals, 0.

The kinsfolk of Vincenzo Zantani, and the partners of the galleys, withdrew.

LETTER from the SIGNORY to VICENZO ZANTANI, vice-captain of the Flanders galleys.

The Senate having yesterday confirmed his election, made by the Council of Twelve at Antwerp, to be governor and vice-captain of the galleys there, charge him to attend to their command with diligence, and not to interfere in the command of the galley which lately belonged to him, under penalty of felony. To assemble the Council of Twelve, and elect a master in his stead.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 5.

1085. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 192.

On the 3rd October the general peace had been proclaimed in St. Paul's Church. The King was accompanied thither by the two Legates (Wolsey and Campeggio), all the ambassadors, and the lords and prelates of the kingdom. A solemn mass was celebrated by the Cardinal of York, with unusual splendour. After the Chief Secretary, Richard Pace, had delivered an elegant oration, the King, the Cardinal of York, and the French ambassadors proceeded to the high altar, where the articles of the peace were read, and sworn to by both parties, but in a tone audible only to themselves, which was tantamount to their having cancelled the words of the preamble concerning the expedition against the Turks.

The ceremonies being ended, the King and the rest went to dine in the palace of the Bishop of London. Then the King returned to Durham House accompanied by all the aforesaid. From thence the Cardinal of York was followed by the entire company to his own dwelling, where they sat down to a most sumptuous supper, the like of which was never given either by Cleopatra or Caligula. The banqueting hall was so decorated with huge vases of gold and silver, that he (Giustinian) fancied himself in the tower of Chosroes, where that monarch caused divine honours to be paid him.

After supper, a mummary, consisting of twelve male and twelve female maskers, made their appearance in the richest and most sumptuous array, being all dressed alike. After performing certain dances, they removed their visors. The two leaders were the King and the Queen Dowager of France, and all the others were lords and ladies, who seated themselves apart from the tables, and were served with countless dishes of confections and other delicacies. Large bowls

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filled with ducats and dice were then placed upon the table for such as liked to gamble. Shortly after, the supper tables being removed, dancing commenced, and lasted until after midnight.

On the 5th the bridal entertainments had been celebrated at Greenwich, being attended by the two Legates, the ambassadors, lords, and prelates. The decorations were very sumptuous. The King stood in front of his throne. On one side was the Queen, (Katharine) and the Queen Dowager of France (Mary). The Princess (Mary) was in front of her mother, dressed in cloth of gold, with a cap of black velvet on her head, adorned with many costly jewels. On the other side were the two Legates, and others, according to rank.

The Reverend Cuthbert Tunstall, Privy Councillor, delivered an oration, after which the Princess was taken in arms, and the French ambassadors asked the consent of the King and Queen to the marriage contract. Both having assented, the Cardinal of York placed on her finger a small ring, in which a large diamond was set, supposed to have been a present from the Cardinal, and the Lord Admiral (of France) passed it over the second joint. The bride was then blessed by the two Legates, and mass performed by the Cardinal of York. The whole of the choir was decorated with cloth of gold, and all the court was in exceedingly rich array.

After these ceremonies were ended, the King and all the company went to dinner. The King received the water for his hands from three dukes and a marquis,* and then water was also given to the Legates and others according to their rank. At the royal table the two Legates were seated on the right hand, at some little distance from the King; and on the left were two of the French ambassadors (namely, the Lord Admiral and the Bishop of Paris), the Dukes of Buckingham, Norfolk and Suffolk being seated at the inner side of the table. The other two French ambassadors, the Spaniard, the one from Denmark, and he (Giustinian), with marquises and other lords and prelates, dined in another chamber. After dinner the King and the Cardinal of York, with the French ambassadors, betook themselves into a certain room, to conclude some matters which remained for settlement, and all the rest departed.

Lambeth, 5th October 1518.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 72 lines.*]

Oct. 5.

Misti
Consiglio X.
v. xlii. p. 119.

1086. The COUNCIL OF TEN and JUNTA to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Transmit copy of a letter written by them on public affairs to the Venetian ambassador in France. Should he understand that the King of England purposes mentioning the Signory in any league against the Turks, he is to acquaint his Majesty, at a private audience, with the position of the Venetian maritime territory, at the mercy on every side of so formidable a sovereign, who would first of all ravage the Venetian provinces and ruin the whole of Italy, the Signory having been for many and many years the

* The Marquis of Dorset.

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bulwark of Christendom. Is to urge further that the ships and merchants of Venice would be the first to perish; and to represent to the King the readiness of the State to act for the benefit of the Christian commonwealth, they having of yore fought single-handed to their own detriment.

When congratulating the King on the peace, to confute the opinion entertained in England, that the Signory is not well pleased with the alliance between the two crowns.

Ayes, 27. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 7.

1087. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 84.

Nantes, 9th August.

The Legate Campeggio had written to the Legate Bibiena at Nantes, that the peace would comprise the Pope and the four sovereigns; that Tournai would be restored to France; and that the King of England had demanded that France should renounce the protection of Scotland, and not seek an understanding with the Switzers. To these demands King Francis would not consent.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 9.

1088. PRINCESS MARY.

Mantuan
Archives.

Anonymous account of the entertainments made in England when the French ambassadors went there to conclude the marriage of the Dauphin of France with the Lady Mary.

The French ambassadors arrived in England with great pomp, and the King did them extreme honour. Was present when they made the oration to the King and tendered him obedience: his Majesty treated them graciously.

Last Sunday the Cardinal of York sung mass in St. Paul's Cathedral. The large chapel and the choir were hung with gold brocade, wrought with the King's arms. Near the altar was a pew (*camaretta*) formed of cloth of gold, for the King, and in front of it a small altar quite crowded with golden images one foot high, with a cross of pure gold to correspond; all the rest of the ornaments being of silver gilt. At this altar two low masses were said before the King, whilst high mass was being sung.

On the other side of the high altar was a chair, raised six steps from the ground, surmounted by a canopy of stiff brocade hanging from the wall down to the chair, for the Cardinal of York. On the same side, farther removed from the altar, was another chair, raised three steps, with a similar canopy, for the Legate Campeggio. In the centre of the church a wooden platform was raised, reaching well nigh from the great gate to the choir.

The King entered the cathedral with the two Legates, all the ambassadors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and about 12 bishops, with some six abbots, besides dukes, marquises, and earls. At the mass, all the bishops and abbots wore jewelled mitres, taking their places beside the Legates; the ambassadors with the other great laymen being on the King's side. His Majesty's upper garment

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was a robe of crimson satin lined with brocade, and he had a tunic (*saione*) of purple velvet powdered with precious stones, viz., a stone and a large pearl, alternately; the stones being rubies, sapphires, turquoises and diamonds, all of the best water and sparkling. The King wore a collar thickly studded with the finest carbuncles as large as walnuts.

Mass being ended, the Legates in their mitres went out of the choir, and from a scaffold simultaneously gave their benediction to the people, and then returning to the altar, did the like again to the King and the others; after which, Sir Richard Pace made a good and sufficiently long oration, delivering it excellently; whereupon the King, together with the three French ambassadors, namely, the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and another, flanked by the two Legates, swore at the high altar perpetual peace between the King of France and the King of England, both the King and the ambassadors taking the oath upon the Gospels, "*et tacto corpore Christi.*"

The King then gave a dinner in the Bishop of London's palace to the Legates, ambassadors, bishops, and all the courtiers. In the evening the Legate Campeggio and the French ambassadors supped with the Legate of York; and at the end of the supper the King came to him disguised, with the Queen Dowager of France, and 12 other lords also in disguise, each with a lady, and performed a dance before him, after which the King discovered himself, laughing and drinking and making good cheer; and the entertainment being ended, and the King departing, every one went home.

On Tuesday, the Cardinal of York again sang mass before the King and Queen in his Majesty's chapel, in the form *ut supra*. Before the mass, the King, the Legates, and the French ambassadors, in the Queen's chamber, performed the espousals between the Lady Mary and the Dauphin François.

The Lady Mary was three years old, and talking with the ambassadors, she said to the Admiral, "Are you the Dauphin of France? If you are, I wish to kiss you (*ve voglio basare*)."

After the mass, the King, being between the two Legates, signed on the high altar the marriage contract, for delivery to the three French ambassadors, they having already done the like for the King; and on that day in like manner they dined with him at a great entertainment.

On Thursday afternoon a joust was performed, at which the Legates and ambassadors were present, the King himself jousting, and shivering eight spears; and in the evening they all supped together. The joust being ended, the Admiral of France gave the King a handsome horse.

The arrangement of the supper was as follows:

One table traversed the hall, and two others extended lengthways down the hall from the two horns* of the centre table, at the middle of which sat the King, the Queen of England on his right

* "*Alli corni.*" The table was in the form of a horse-shoe. This account differs from that of Giustinian, who says he dined in a chamber apart from the King's.

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hand, and the Queen Dowager of France on his left. Next to the Queen of England came the Legate of York, then a duchess, then the Admiral of France, with another lady beside him, next to whom came the Spanish ambassador, followed by another lady, and then the Venetian ambassador, &c. On the other side, next to the Queen Dowager of France, sat the Legate Campeggio, on whose other side was a marchioness; then came the Bishop of Paris and another lady, then the other French ambassador and a lady, the ambassador of Denmark in like manner pairing with a lady; then the other dukes, marquises, and bishops followed in succession, being separated by ladies in the same fashion.

On the buffet were 82 vases of pure gold, of various sorts, the smallest being the size of a tall glass, one foot high, and amongst them were four drinking cups two feet high, and four similar flasks, and two salt cellars, which were not used for the service of the table, though all the guests drank out of gold, and the silver vessels were innumerable.

The supper being ended, the King, accompanied by the whole party, with the exception of the Queen on account of her pregnancy, came into a large hall on the ground floor, where a royal throne (*una regale*) had been prepared, with a table in front of it, and there sat the King with the whole court. A comedy was recited there, thus—

First of all sundry Turks came forth with drums, and an individual on a winged horse, who made a long speech in substance as follows:—

“I am the horse Pegasus, who, having heard of this peace and marriage, flew to announce it to the whole world, and about this the whole world is singing. I, however, know not how to sing, but these two children will do so;” and accordingly the children, who were about 12 years old, sang an excellent composition about this matter. When they had finished singing, the Pegasean horse said, “You will now see a fine castle. We shall see who will be able to explain it;” and immediately after a curtain had been lowered, a handsome triumphal car appeared, with a castle and a rock, all green within and gilded (*deaurata*). Within the rock was a cave all gilded, the gates being of wood with silk curtains, like a recess;* and within the cave were nine very handsome damsels with wax candles in their hands, all dressed alike, looking through the veil, like radiant goddesses, so handsome were they. Outside the cave, seated about the rock, were nine youths all in one livery, besides musicians, who were not visible. On the rock was an olive tree with the Pope’s arms, and a fir tree with the Emperor’s arms, and a lily with the arms of the King of France, and a rose tree of roses with the arms of the King of England, and a pomegranate tree with the arms of the King of Spain. Between the olive tree and the rose tree was a little girl of about three years old, dressed as a queen, and prostrate, one hand touching the base of the olive tree, and her feet at the foot of the rose tree, with a dolphin in her lap; and the rider of the Pegasean horse delivered the following explanation:—

* “Come che fosse una impennata.”

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"That rock is the rock of peace; the Queen and the Dauphin thereupon signify the marriage. The olive I have given to the Pope, because it signifies peace, and it becomes his Holiness, as he is the commencement of this peace. Then I have given the fir to the Emperor as it is the tallest of trees, and the strongest, and therefore becoming him. The lily I have given to the King of France, it being written that the "*fleur de lys*" was given him from above; so to the King of France be the lily, which being beautiful and odoriferous, deservedly becomes him. The rose I have given to the King of England, because it is his emblem, having three properties: it is beautiful, of very beautiful colour, and very good odour; these qualities never failing the rose, which therefore right well belongs to him. To the King of Spain I have given the pomegranate, because it is round, and he in like manner is well nigh lord of the whole globe. The pomegranate being of golden colour, signifies that he is rich. And as all these personages rejoice at this peace, as also does the whole world, I planted the trees on the rock of peace."

The Turk replied, "Thou speakest not the truth: I, who am of this world, rejoice not at it." The other rejoined, "The whole world rejoices." Thereupon the Turk said, "I will now show thee whether I have soldiers in the world;" and so some 15 armed men appeared on each side and fought a tourney, which being ended, the triumphal car returned in front of the King, and the music of lutes and other instruments played beautifully; after which they took back the car to its place. The youths descended from it, and each of them holding a damsel by the hand, performed a very fine dance; and when that was ended, one hundred courses (*imbandisone*) of eatables, made neither of meat, nor of eggs, nor of cheese, nor of fish, though how made would be long to narrate, were served. These dishes were put on table before the King, and after his Majesty and the grandees had partaken of them, there was a scramble for the rest (*tutte forono messe a sacco*). After this silver shakers (*squasi d'argento*) with comfits were brought, the shaker with confections for the King being more than six feet (*palmi*) long, and the others exceeding four feet in length; and the King threw the comfits upon the scaffolds to the Frenchmen. There was a buffet, on which were 52 large silver vases or drinking cups, more than five feet (*palmi*) high each, all gilt, and these the King gave to the Frenchmen; and the collation being ended, he took off a royal robe of stiff gold brocade lined with ermine, and gave it to the Admiral. The entertainment lasted until two o'clock in the morning; and on Friday morning the Frenchmen took leave of his Majesty, and on Monday departed to their own country.

9th October 1518.

[*Italian.*],

Oct. 10.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 193.

1089. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Entertainments had been given at Greenwich during two days, consisting of stately jousts, banquets, and comedies.

On the 9th went to the Bishop of Paris to hear the contents of the clauses, which, with the consent of the Lord Admiral, the Bishop

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caused to be read to him ; that is to say, those relating to the peace, but not to the betrothal. The peace was to last for ever. The Pope, the Emperor, and the Catholic King were included as principal confederates. Should one of the confederates be invaded by another, the rest were to take up arms against the invader. The nominees of the King of England were the Pope, the Emperor, the Catholic King, the Kings of Hungary, Portugal, and Denmark, the Doge and State of Venice, the State of Florence, the Duke of Ferrara, Mantua, Duke Lorenzo of Urbino, all the House of the Medici, and the Switzers. The nominees of the King of France, in addition to the foregoing, were the Kings of Scotland and Navarre, the Duke of Pomerania, Duke of Lorraine, Guelders, Savoy, and the Marquises of Montferrat and Saluzzo.

It had seemed very strange that the Spanish ambassador should have been present, in a secret place, at a consultation held between the Cardinal of York and the French ambassadors, from which Cardinal Campeggio was excluded. Pretended therefore to the Bishop of Paris that he had heard many people complain of it, as it was suspected that the Spanish ambassador sought to embroil matters. The Bishop replied, that the Spaniard had sought to impede what had been already settled, but did not succeed ; and that they told him he could ratify if he had a commission from the Catholic King, but if not, the term of four months would be given him for ratifying. This information was confirmed by the Reverend Richard Pace.

Would visit the Cardinal of York, and endeavour to hear the articles read a second time, and to learn the conditions of the marriage and of the surrender of Tournai. Doubted whether the Cardinal would gratify him, as he was a very reserved person, and seemed to place little trust in any one.

The King had made very liberal presents to the French ambassadors ; to the Lord Admiral a very rich robe of cloth of gold, lined with cloth of silver, several pieces of plate valued at 3,000 crowns, and three palfreys ; to the Bishop of Paris, plate and 2,000 crowns ; to Mons. S. Danie (Champdenier) and Mons. Villeroy, plate of the value of 1,000 crowns each ; to the gentlemen in waiting on the King of France, plate and apparel worth 500 crowns each ; and to the other gentlemen of the embassy, 4,000 crowns to be divided amongst them. A very handsome suit of horse harness was to be sent to the King of France.

The departure of the ambassadors was delayed until the arrival of a courier from the French Court, and in the meanwhile they would be banqueted by the Duke of Suffolk and other lords.

Lambeth, 10th October 1518.

[*Italian, 5 pages, or 105 lines.*]

Oct. 12.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 194.

1090. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had ascertained from the Legate Campeggio that of the five principal parties to the treaty such as were absent were bound to ratify it within four months ; should they fail to do so, they would then be merely included as adherents. The difference between the principals and adherents was this, that should any foreign power

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attack one of the principals after the ratification of the treaty, all the other principals were bound to attack the aggressor at the common expenses; whereas, should one of the mere adherents be attacked, the confederates were to succour him at his own expense. So the adherents would derive no benefit from the confederacy.

Had also made enquiry concerning the separate clause stipulating that, if the shores of the Spanish, French, and German Ocean were invaded, France, Spain, and England were in that case to fit out fleets for defence at the common expenses. Supposed this clause to relate to a Turkish attack, but was told by Campeggio that when he remonstrated against the neglect of any defence for the Mediterranean, Cardinal Wolsey replied that the clause had no reference to the Turk, whose affairs would be negotiated at another time and in another form.

Mons. de la Bastie remained in London as French ambassador.
Lambeth, 12th October 1518.

[*Italian*, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 58 lines.]

Oct. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 90.

1091. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France,
to the SIGNORY.

Ancenis, 24th September.

Had been told by the Great Bastard of Savoy that the Admiral, having embarked for England, encountered a storm and lost his consort ship, on board of which were many French noblemen, and he himself was obliged to put back with his own.

[*Italian*.]

Oct. 19.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 241.

1092. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by the Pope that the Catholic King had certainly five votes, and that the Duke of Saxony, who had hitherto withheld his assent, had promised to make a greater demonstration than the others at the next diet appointed for Martinmas at Mayence. The Pope therefore considered the affair well nigh settled, and said that the difficulty consisted in this,—that the entire sum of money promised had not yet been provided.

The confederacy between France and England had taken place, and at the ceremony of ratification Cardinal Wolsey sang the mass.

Enquires whether news had reached Venice of a new league which was in course of negotiation between the Emperor and the King of Spain as principals, and to which the Kings of France and England adhered. They gave the Pope four months' time wherein to join this confederacy, and the other powers were to send their ambassadors within eight months to request and pray for admission. This was told to Minio by the Pope, who, with a sneer, exclaimed again and again, "We send to request and pray!" The word "pray," however, was omitted in the notification made to the Pope.

Corneto, 19th October 1518.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

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Oct. 25.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 195.

1093. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had received the State's missives of 17th August and 1st October, announcing the truce between the Emperor and the Signory. This news had previously reached him through another channel. On the 23rd received three other missives of the 5th, 17th, and 28th September, enclosing newsletters, which he had been unable to communicate, because both he and Cardinal Wolsey had been unwell.

On the conclusion of the peace and betrothal the reverend Spanish ambassador, who had resided in England four years, had requested dismissal of the King. He intended to depart in a fortnight. This proceeding was attributable solely to the dissatisfaction of the Catholic King.

The four ambassadors destined for the French court, namely, the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Worcester), the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Nicholas West), the Grand Prior of St. John's (Sir Thomas Docwra), and the Captain of Guisnes (Sir Nicholas Vaux), were preparing for departure. They were accompanied by a number of great personages as advisers, who were not mentioned in the commission; besides other gentlemen, who went to honour the legation. In all there were 600 horse. They would depart in eight or ten days, and after the ratification with the King of France, Tournai would be formally surrendered. Pecuniary compensation was to made by the King of France.

Within a month, or rather more, the Queen was expecting her delivery, which was looked forward to with great anxiety by the whole realm. "God grant she may give birth to a son, so that, having a heir male, the King may not be hindered from embarking, if necessary, in any great undertaking."

Understands that an accident has befallen his successor, calculated to delay his return. Hopes he will not scruple to depart in winter. Lambeth, 25th October 1518.

[*Italian, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 56 lines.*]

Oct. 27.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 117.

1094. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Ancenis, 13th October.

Told by the King that the agreement with England was concluded, the Signory having been mentioned by both parties. The peace was between the two crowns, place being reserved for the Pope, the Emperor, and Spain, "as principals."

The King had showed him a letter from his two ambassadors in England, dated the 4th October, announcing the conclusion of the agreement and marriage, a copy of which was enclosed.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 31.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxxvi. p. 136.

1095. NICOLÒ SAGUDINO, Secretary to the Venetian Ambassador in England, to ALVISE FOSCARI.

Lambeth, 30th September 1518.

The Lord Admiral (of France) and the other French ambassadors came across on 16th September. They entered London thus: first,

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the wagons loaded with chests and other baggage; then 70 sumpter mules, as usual; then eight French gentlemen dressed in silk, and many of them in cloth of gold, accompanied by an equal number of English lords and knights in most sumptuous array, very well mounted, with handsome chains; then came the four ambassadors, accompanied by the great personages of the kingdom, and followed by the Scotchmen of the French King's guard on horseback, accompanied by 30 of the guard of the King of England; then the pages of the French gentlemen and others; then some 400 English horse; the entire amount of cavalry, which made the entry, being 1,400, half English and half French.

On the 25th the Venetian ambassador visited the Admiral, and he (Sagudino) acted as interpreter. The Admiral asked after Dom Andrea Gritti. Amongst the company were Mons. de la Motte and Count Ugo de' Pepoli, who had accompanied these ambassadors.

On the 26th the French ambassadors went to Greenwich for audience in rich array. In the English Court there were upwards of 400 gentlemen, knights, and lords, dressed in silk and cloth and gold, with chains of unusual size and massiness (*grosezzi*). The King was seated at the extremity of a hall, in very rich attire, better than he (Sagudino) had ever seen him in. On the right hand were the Legates, Wolsey and Campeggio. The French gentlemen placed themselves behind the benches on which the great personages of the realm were seated. The King embraced the ambassadors lovingly, and they were seated in front of him. Silence having been proclaimed, the Bishop of Paris delivered a Latin oration, to which the Chief Secretary, the Bishop of Ely, replied. The King then embraced all the French gentlemen one by one, and as they were in great number this greeting occupied more than a quarter of an hour. When it was ended, the King withdrew into a more retired chamber with the Cardinal of York and the four ambassadors, and the others returned home.

On the 29th the ambassadors went again to the Court, to a grand banquet, and another was given them by the Cardinal of York. The Frenchmen changed their sumptuous slashed dresses daily, and went about London in bands on their mules, a fashion which was not usual amongst the English. The peace would be published on 3rd October.

LETTER from the SAME, dated 10th October.

On Sunday, the 3rd, the English lords and knights and the ambassadors assembled at a palace* where the King was, distant one mile from St. Paul's, whither he proceeded with 1,000 horsemen, all most richly clad. In the evening, after the banquet, at which the twelve nymphs made their appearance, there was dancing; and they played at the English game called mumchance. After midnight, when all had departed, the King remained to play high with some Frenchmen.

On the 5th the ambassadors went to Greenwich at 8 a.m. to celebrate the espousals of the Princess Mary. They assembled in a hall. Oration by D. Cuthbert Tunstal, privy councillor. The Princess was

* The Palace of Westminster.

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in her nurse's arms by the side of the Queen, her mother. In the evening, besides the royal dinner, there was also a supper and much dancing.

The ambassadors were to leave on the 13th. Handsome presents made them by the King, worth from 15,000 to 16,000 crowns. During the first day's joust the King was in a gallery with the ambassadors, dressed in a robe of gold brocade, lined with brocade of silver, when Mons. de St. Meme said jestingly, "Sire ! I never saw a robe more to my liking than that which your Majesty is now wearing ;" and thereupon the King gave it him.

That day, the 10th, the ambassadors were going to banquet with the Duke of Suffolk.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 1. **1096.** MOTION made in the SENATE by the Sages for a letter of reply to the ambassador in England, desiring him to thank the King and Cardinal for having included the Signory in the peace with France, praising the ambassador for what he had done, and desiring him to have certain words expunged.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 2. **1097.** The DOGE and SENATE to the Venetian AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 142.

Instructions to congratulate the King of France on the peace with England and marriage of the Dauphin.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 2. **1098.** The DOGE and SENATE to the Venetian AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 143,
tergo.

Acknowledge receipt of his letters dated 24th and 27th September, and 1st, 5th, and 10th October.

To repeat to the King and Cardinal Wolsey the congratulations and thanks of the Signory.

Ayes, 165. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 51 lines.*]

Nov. 5. **1099.** MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 245.

On the preceding day Cardinal de' Medici had said to him concerning the election of the King of the Romans:—"I will tell you the state of the case. The election has not yet been made, but five electors have promised to elect the Catholic King, to which effect they have drawn up an instrument and sealed it. The Duke of Saxony never chose to promise, but spoke them fair. The decision will be known at this next diet."

With reference to Scotland, the Cardinal de' Medici said the King of France chose the Duke of Albany to be at liberty to go to Scotland, whereas the King of England chose just the contrary. They had settled the matter thus: should the Scots summon the Duke of Albany to assume the government, in that case he was to be at liberty to go to Scotland, but unless summoned he was not to do so. Both parties were satisfied with this clause, the most Christian

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King hoping that his friends in Scotland were in sufficient force to obtain the summons, whilst the King of England on the other hand relied on having so many partisans there, that the Duke of Albany would not be sent for.

On that day in the consistory the Pope had conferred certain benefices in Scotland on the brother of the Duke of Albany.

Rome, 5th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 5.

1100. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 246.

Had been told by the Pope that he had received letters from the most Christian King, purporting that he considered the [proposed] election of the Catholic King to be King of the Romans was of the greatest importance, and that it would be an excellent opportunity to thwart him, so that this election might not take place.

Rome, 5th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 9.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. pp. 147,
148.

1101. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Ancenis, 8th and 11th October.

At Metz, a town belonging to the Duke of Lorraine, the most Christian King had mustered 4,000 lansquenets. Madame had told him that the marriage and peace with England had been ratified according to letters from the Admiral, dated London, the 4th October, and the ambassadors were returning to France. She commended Cardinal Wolsey, who had used his good offices, and complained of the Spanish ambassador, who endeavoured to thwart the negotiation.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 9.

1102. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 196.

Indisposition of the Cardinal of York. Had acquainted the King with the news from Turkey and Hungary, which he seemed to hold in as small account as if they related to the affairs of India.

The reverend Spanish ambassador (De Mesa) was to leave that day. He said he had been urgent for his dismissal many months past. The general opinion was that his departure was occasioned by the dissatisfaction of his sovereign at the new league.

The English ambassadors destined for France had taken leave; they went with almost regal pomp, endeavouring to outvie the late French embassy in England. Cardinal Wolsey had been somewhat busy in despatching them. Could not get him to discuss the repeal of the wine duties.

The "Presidents" in Flanders had subjected the Venetian galleys there to new impositions, amounting at first to 500 ducats, and subsequently reduced to 200, for each galley, under pretext of harbour dues for the excavation of a certain port. It would be desirable for the Signory to give notice that, should these new impositions be

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continued, the Venetian galleys would cease to go to Flanders, and all remain at Hampton. Had given notice to this effect to the captain Zantani.

Lambeth, 9th November 1518.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 58 lines.*]

Nov. 10.

1103. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 197.

In the past night the Queen had been delivered of a daughter, to the vexation of everybody. Never had the kingdom so anxiously desired anything as it did a prince. Had the event preceded the betrothal, Princess Mary would not probably have been affianced: the sole fear of the kingdom being that it might pass into the power of the French through that marriage.

Lambeth, 10th November 1518.

[*Italian, 14 lines.*]

Nov. 10.

1104. CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO to the MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Mantuan
Archives.

Letter of recommendation to him of a Bolognese gentleman, and of an Englishman, both in the service of the King of England, who are coming to those parts with letters and commissions from the King to bring horses from Italy.

King Henry is to meet the most Christian King beyond sea, for which purpose he is making great preparations, and, amongst other things, wishes for horses.

London, 10th November 1518.

[*Original. Italian.*]

Nov. 11.

1105. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 198.

Had visited the Cardinal of York to acquaint him with the contents of newsletters which accompanied the Signory's letters of 1st October. Arranged a dispute between the Cardinal and the Venetian merchants, who made the Cardinal a present of seven very handsome Damascene carpets; and when the merchants had left the Cardinal's presence, adjusted also two other differences of no small importance to other Venetian traders.

Had prevailed on the Cardinal to cancel a letter destined for the Signory concerning the arbitration of the Pope, France, and England in the disputes between Venice and the Emperor.

Lambeth, 11th November 1518.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 72 lines.*]

Nov. 12.

1106. SAME to SAME.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 199.

Had dined with the Legate Campeggio, who stated that the Catholic King had been created King of the Romans at the diet lately held at Augsburg, with the consent of five of the electors, the Duke of Saxony alone dissenting, though it was said that he also would give a favorable vote at the diet which was to be held at Frankfort.

After dinner the Legate informed him that the preamble to the general peace implied that the league was made for the purpose of invading the Grand Turk. The Emperor had expressed his approval

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of the union, and promised to empower the reverend Spanish ambassador to ratify it, both for himself and the Catholic King; but that ambassador had departed without effecting the ratification. A fresh ambassador, however, was expected.

The Legate also informed him that the surrender of Tournai would be made before the return of the English ambassadors. There was a separate contract concerning this matter, by which the most Christian King bound himself to give 600,000 crowns,—that is to say, 25,000 francs annually,—300,000 crowns of which were to be placed to the account of dower. The King of France was further to liquidate all the arrears of pay due to the garrison of Tournai.

With regard to Scotland, the Legate said the Duke of Albany was forbidden to return there. Remarked that the French ambassadors had denied the existence of this prohibition. The Legate was surprised that they should have denied it, as it was expressly specified in the contract relating to Scotland. The young King (James V.) was to be educated only by Scotchmen already in that realm.

Enquired whether "White Rose" (Richard de la Pole), resident in France, had been dismissed. The Legate replied that the league simply provided that no rebels were to be harboured; but within the past week a great personage had told Cardinal Wolsey that the King of France favoured "White Rose" more than ever, and had augmented his stipend.

The Legate further stated that the King of England was excellently disposed towards making an expedition against the Turk, and that the Kings of England and France were to have an interview that year in order to effect it. The Legate had seen a letter written by King Henry's own hand to France, pledging his royal word that he would cross the Channel between that time and June for the interview, at which all the legates and ambassadors of the other allied sovereigns, appointed for the Christian expedition, were to be present.

Lambeth, 12th November 1518.

[*Italian*, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 83 lines.]

Nov. 12.

1107. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 248.

The Pope believed that Mons. de Chièvres had caused the Catholic King to think of being elected King of the Romans for the following reasons: first, to prove that he used every effort to exalt his sovereign to the utmost, by which means his influence with the King of Spain would augment; and, secondly, were the election to take place, it would behove the Catholic King to proceed to Burgundy, where Chièvres enjoyed very great authority, without the opposition experienced by him in Spain; and moreover he would thus avoid the perils which might befall him from day to day on account of the Spanish grandees.

Rome, 12th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 14.

1108. SAME to SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 249.

The Spanish ambassador had made certain demands of the Pope in the Emperor's name concerning the election of the King of the Romans. Had ascertained that by letters from Spain dated 29th

1518.

September the Catholic King requested the Pope to give him fresh investiture of the kingdom of Naples, without the clause contained in the patent of Pope Julius, to the effect that, if the person invested should ever be elected King of the Romans, he was to be deprived of Naples. The Catholic King added that Maximilian proposed coming into Italy for his coronation, but that he would persuade him to rest satisfied with having the crown sent to him in Germany.

The Catholic King, therefore, would certainly be elected King of the Romans, and those who thought of preventing this would find themselves too late.

The reply of the Pope purported that the matter was very important, and must be well pondered.

The articles of the newly-made confederacy between France and England had not yet been received. The treaty was strictly between the two kings; nothing settled about the general peace, as the other sovereigns, with the exception of the Pope, had not sent their powers. The power from the Pope was conditional upon the other sovereigns doing the like.

Rome, 14th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 15.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. pp. 162,
163.

1109. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Vendôme, 1st November.

The King intended to receive the English ambassadors with greater honours than had been lavished on the French ambassadors in England.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 20.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 200.

1110. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had received their letter of the 6th October not to join any treaty between Christian sovereigns wherein Sultan Selim was mentioned. Embarrassed by this order; had it been given in the letter of the 30th July containing the congratulations on the peace, could have acted without offence to the English Government. Had himself not approved the mention of the Signory, and although invited by Cardinal Wolsey to attend the proclamation of the league, had declined, to avoid any mark of approval. Suspected the King would reply to any remonstrance, "*Post bellum auxilium.*" Besides, "*agere cum Rege est nihil agere,*" and anything said to the King was either useless or communicated to Cardinal Wolsey, who in the present instance would have been displeased because the announcement was not first made to him.

Lambeth, 20th November 1518.

[*Italian, 4½ pages, or 97 lines.*]

Nov. 20.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 201.

1111. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Interview with Cardinal Wolsey, to show him the Levant and Hungarian newsletters, and to discuss the question of the repeal of the duties on the wines of Candia.

The Cardinal seemed troubled by the foreign intelligence, but

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stated that if no efforts were made by England to avert the common peril, the reason was that it did not much affect her. Upon the question of the wines of Candia, obtained a gracious reply, and a promise of audience and entire satisfaction, to prove to the Signory the especial favour enjoyed by him with the King and Cardinal. Anticipated success, unless Wolsey proved more fickle and deceitful than the sea.

At the suggestion of the enemies of Venice, Wolsey had remarked some months previously to him that the cargoes of the Flanders galleys would not be paid for with the funds of Venetian subjects, as the greater part of the goods belonged to the Lucchese merchant Bonvisi established in London. Told him that purchases of wool had been made more than sufficed for the cargoes, besides woollens, tin, and other articles. The Cardinal replied that the surplus would be for the next galleys. Informed him that they were already "on the berth," and expected to quit Venice at the latest in May, and that by the continuance of these voyages he would know how much profit the King derived from his friendship with Venice. The Cardinal seemed satisfied, and entreated him to make vigorous exertions for the transmission to him, by the next galleys, of 100, or 80, or 60 handsome carpets "for the ornament of his house," which he would pay for thankfully. Made answer that he was shortly to return home and would deliver the message in person, when the Cardinal rejoined, "This I do not choose, because, should you not be in Venice at the time of the departure of the galleys, what I want would not be forthcoming." Promised therefore to write to the State. Bemoans his own protracted stay abroad; he had already remained in England 47 months. Beseeches the State, therefore, to render his appointment a legation, not banishment.

Lambeth, 20th November 1518.

[*Italian*, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 82 lines.]

Nov. 24.

1112. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 254.

Letters from the Cardinal of Sion and his secretary, dated 20th and 22nd October, purporting that, in the confederacy between France and England, there was a clause to the effect that neither of them were to employ the forces of the Switzers, but to seek rather to oppose and ruin them.

Rome, 24th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 26.

1113. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 181.

Chartres, 13th November.

The Court was going to Paris, where the English ambassadors were expected and would be received with very great honour. The Bishop of Paris and the others, with the exception of the Admiral, had returned to France. King Francis said they brought good news from England, which he would communicate another time.

[*Italian.*]

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Nov. 27.

1114. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 255.

Receipt of letters from England, dated 5 November, giving an account of the stately embassy destined by the King for France. According to report, Tournai would be surrendered before the arrival of the embassy. Arrangements were to be made for the interview between the two Kings in the spring.

Rome, 27th November 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 1.

1115. SAME to SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 259.

Had obtained the articles of the treaty between France and England. This copy did not comprise the secret articles, which were not, he believed, committed to writing.

Rome, 1st December 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 2.

1116. EMBASSY to FRANCE of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 191.

Rome, 27th November.

On the 5th [November] the Lord Chamberlain of England was going as ambassador to France, with 600 horse, and other ambassadors, to surrender Tournai, and arrange the interview between the two Kings.

Maria Vanoza, the mistress of Pope Alexander, and mother of Duke Valentino and of Madame Lucretia the reigning Duchess of Ferrara, had died on the 27th instant. She was buried with great pomp in the church of St. John's of the Lateran.*

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 3.

1117. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 202.

Had been informed by Cardinal Campeggio that the disturbances at Genoa had taken place with the consent of the most Christian King; that fresh negotiations were on foot for the marriage of the Catholic King to the daughter of the King of Portugal;† and that the King of Spain was sending foot soldiers into Naples, whither troops were being conveyed by way of Trieste, on account of the Turks. Believed that King Charles anticipated an attack on Naples by France, who would consider his proposed marriage a breach of the treaty of Noyon, which affianced him to the daughter of King Francis (Louise).

The Signory would do well to write to Campeggio in acknowledgment of his good offices.

Had been visited that day by the French ambassador. Could elicit nothing from him.

Lambeth, 3rd December 1518.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 58 lines.*]

* "Scrive è morta li a Roma Maria Vanoza fu di Papa Alexandro, et madre del Ducha Valentino e di la Duchessa Madama Lugrecia di Ferara che vive; et questa matina di "27 è stata seputa a S. Janin Laterano molto honoratamente."

† Elizabeth, daughter of King Emmanuel.

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Dec. 3.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 260.

1118. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The articles of the treaty in their original form had been sent to him by the English ambassador through his secretary. Believed these did not contain the whole of the negotiations, as there was no mention of either Scotland or Tournai.

Rome, 3rd December 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 4.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 193.

1119. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 20th November.

The English ambassadors had crossed the Channel, and would arrive in Paris in 15 or 20 days. The Duke of Ferrara would be present at the entry.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 5.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 261.

1120. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

On the 3rd a congregation was held to discuss the Catholic King's demand for the imperial crown to be sent into Germany. The Pope had received a hint on this subject from the Polish ambassador, who transacted the affairs of Maximilian. In the course of conversation with him (Minio), the Pope said, "This is a thing not usually done. It is true that the crown was sent here to Rome to Henry VI. and to Charles IV., because the Court was then at Avignon, but it has never been done otherwise. Before giving him any reply we shall hold at least two other congregations, and thus protract the matter."

When discussing the confederacy between France and England with the Pope, observed that no mention was made of Scotland, that he could not understand the mode of the surrender of Tournai, and that there must be other clauses.

The Pope answered that there were no other clauses, and nothing else had been put into writing, but there might be promises not committed to paper.

Rome, 5th December 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 11.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 218.

1121. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Saragossa, 13th November.

The King (of Spain) intended to ratify the peace between France and England. He had sent a commission to his ambassador in England to that effect, provided certain fresh ceremonies were performed. This demand not being complied with, the ambassador took his departure, but the King would still ratify the treaty.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 12.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 232.

1122. LUCREZIA BORGIA, DUCHESS OF FERRARA, to the FERRARESE AMBASSADOR in VENICE.

(This letter was shown by the Ambassador to the Signory.)

The Duke of Ferrara was on his way to France, to be present at the entry of the English ambassadors into Paris.

[*Italian.*]

1518.

Dec. 13.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 235.**1123. ADVICES from ENGLAND.**

The Queen had been delivered in her eighth month of a stillborn daughter, to the great sorrow of the nation at large.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 15.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 262.**1124. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.**

The congregation of Cardinals had sat on Monday. Was told by the Pope they had formed no decision, having merely held a consultation, which was done to gain time. The Pope repeated that it was unusual to send the crown into Germany, and had only been done when the Popes were in France. He added that if he were to grant the Emperor this, the next time he would ask him for his breeches.*

The Pope hoped France and England would make war on the Turks; and talking about the confederacy between the two Kings, he observed that the French ambassadors in Rome entertained doubts of the surrender of Tournai, owing to the receipt of sure news from Germany that a great quantity of salt meat had recently been stored in the castle of that city, whose delegates had gone over to England to offer the King a certain sum of money provided he would not make the surrender. All these statements the Pope believed to be false, as his own intelligence purported that Tournai would be surrendered before the return of the English ambassadors, and he knew that the Catholic King had promised Cardinal Wolsey 100,000 ducats if he would destroy the fortress of Tournai, and that Wolsey had refused. The English ambassadors accredited to France had crossed the Channel. On the 18th November Dom Matheo Beccaria was despatched by King Henry to the Cardinal of Sion with his pension of 1,000 nobles.

Rome, 15th December 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 20.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 245.**1125. The VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE to the SIGNORY.**

Paris, 6th December.

King Francis was gone out of Paris, until after the entry of the English ambassadors, because the King of England was not present when the French ambassadors entered London. The Duke of Ferrara had arrived in Paris to be present at the entry of the English ambassadors, which was to take place on the 9th.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 27.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 260.**1126. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.**

Paris, 9th December.

Arrival on the preceding day of the four English ambassadors, who made their entry without any ceremonies, such not being customary. They came with fewer horses than was expected, the number at the utmost not amounting to 200.

King Francis was expected at Paris on the 28th or 29th for their public audience.

[*Italian.*]

* "Un' altra volta ne richiederia le brage."

1518.

Dec. 31.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 273.**1127. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.**

Saragossa, 12th December.

Had spoken with the [Arch]bishop of Armagh, one of the English ambassadors at the Spanish Court. The Catholic King would join the league between England and France, but desired a modification of the clause requiring the other powers to pray for admittance into it. The Emperor had in like manner sent his mandate to England to join the league.

[Italian.]

Dec.

Mantuan
Archives.**1128. ENGLISH AMBASSADORS in FRANCE.**

Description of the jousts and military games celebrated in France in honour of the ambassadors of the King of England. Lists formed on the "*Place des Tournelles*," enclosed by a stockade, half the height of a man, and surrounded by wooden scaffolds, all covered with tapestry. On one side, the Queen and all the ladies of the court and many of those of the city, placed according to rank. On the other, the English ambassadors and gentlemen and other lords of the Court. Joust on Sunday afternoon, 12 jousts on one side commanded by the King, and 12 on the other under the Count de St. Pol. Account of costumes, etc. Joust repeated by the same parties on the morrow, even in the dark, so that one joust was often opposed to two, and at length, there being no longer any "whites" to oppose them, the "blacks" tilted against each other.

Yesterday, Wednesday the 22nd, the royal banquet was held. The site appointed was the Bastille, near the Tournelles. The great court of said Bastille was covered, first of all, by sail-canvas suspended by thick ropes, to keep out the rain. Beneath the canvas was another under cover of sky-coloured linen cloth (*tela*) powdered with stars and gold lilies, with which not only was the ceiling decorated, but also midway down the sides was the same design. From the ceiling there hung 12 chandeliers with 12 torches each; and on the sides were long bent sconces, gilt, with torches, in very great number. The border of the ceiling represented the 12 signs of the zodiac. The flooring of the court was wood, covered with drugget (*drapo*). At the sides were three galleries, one above the other, all covered with tapestries, where the ladies were.

At the head of the court was a platform, four steps high, of semi-circular form, the steps being in the centre; and around were other steps, which joined those aforesaid.*

The sides and the whole circumference were covered with cloth of gold. In the centre was the "cloth of estate" of stiff cloth of gold. The ceiling of the platform was pleached with ivy and box, with pendent oranges; and in the centre there hung a gilt ball with three golden lilies. In the centre of one of the sides were large tubs with green trees bearing apples, pears, and oranges, the fruit hanging from the branches and forming a bower.

* "In forma di senicirculo, lo cui diametro erano li scalini; intorno erano dei altri "che circumvano" (sic).

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On the other side of the platform were the daughters of the Signore Visconti adorned and clad in the Lombard fashion, and some 30 other French ladies in similar costume, (all at the King's cost,) in damask, satins, and velvets of several sorts, with gold embroidery representing foliage, fruit, fishes, and other fanciful things slashed about their apparel. The other ladies, clad in the French fashion, wore gowns of cloth of gold and silver. Her Majesty the Queen and Madame (Louise of Savoy) were at the end of a gallery by the side of the platform.

Before supper the King and other gentlemen danced a few dances. The cloths were then laid, and the water for the hands having been presented, they sat down to table thus: His Majesty was in the centre, leaving, however, sufficient space for Madame d'Alençon likewise to be under the cloth of estate. She was clad in a very handsome robe of stiff gold cloth lined with stiff silver cloth. His Majesty and the Duchess were seated on two gilt chairs.

On the right hand was the Legate, and by his side the Countess Borromea, daughter of the Signor Visconti; then came the Lord Chamberlain, the English ambassador, and next to him the daughter of the Lord Steward; then the Cardinal de Boissi, and by his side the wife of the Admiral Bonnivet. Next came the Prior of St. John's, the English ambassador, by whose side sat Visconti's other daughter; then Cardinal de Bourges and another lady; then Cardinal de Vaudemont; then the captain of Guisnes, the English ambassador, and then the Venetian ambassador. The Florentine and Spanish ambassadors were ill; the Nuncio had no place because the Legate was there.

By the side of the Duchess of Alençon sat the Bishop of Ely, the English ambassador; the Duchess of Nemours came next; then the Duke of Alençon; then Madame de Chateaubriand, Mons. de Lautrec's sister; then the Duke de Vendôme; then the Duke of Ferrara; then the Prince de Roche sur Yon; all with ladies.

The whole length of the court were two long tables, crowded with French and English gentlemen, all pairing with ladies. The courses were served with a flourish of trumpets in battle array, with heralds and archers; then the house stewards, all with white staves; then the Lord Steward. Besides the dishes for the first nine courses, they brought an infinite number of French delicacies. In the corners of the court were five cupboards with shelves full of gold and silver vases.

After the repast, which lasted four hours, maskers came in gold and silver, all pompous with new liveries of cloth of gold and silver slashed with devices, and they were many in number. Amongst them were the King, the Lord Steward, old Mons. d'Orval, Montmorency (who is very old indeed), and La Palisse. Very many of the young men danced a long while, and the entertainment lasted until two hours after midnight.

At the end there came a collation of sugar plums (*zuchari*) and confections, borne by the Italian ladies and others, dressed in the Italian fashion.

[*Italian.*]

A.D. 1519.

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Jan. 2.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 285.1129. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France,
to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 17th December.

Entry of Francis I. into Paris in state on the 11th December. On the morrow the King gave audience to the four English ambassadors. Latin speech made by the Bishop of Ely. On the 13th the peace was sworn to, in the cathedral of Nôtre Dame. The ambassadors dined with the King and supped with the Duke of Bourbon. On the 14th they visited the Queen, in whose company was Madame, the mother of the King. After the audience, the King's pages exercised some of his great horses in the lists prepared for the jousts, and tilted with short spears. On the morning of the 15th the English ambassadors heard mass with the Queen, who afterwards attested the marriage of the Dauphin. They then dined with the King's brother-in-law, the Duke of Alençon. The King and the nobility of France showed them great kindness, walking about the palace with them arm in arm, masking together, and visiting women (*et vano a done*). On the 17th they hunted with the King; would remain abroad the morrow, and return on the Sunday for a stately banquet. On the Monday the jousts and other entertainments were to commence. The King had sent M. de Chatillon to take possession of Tournai.

[Italian.]

Jan. 2.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 289.

1130. HIRONIMO DA CANAL, Secretary to the Venetian Ambassador in France, to ———.*

Paris, 17th December 1518.

On the evening of the 11th the most Christian King came into the town, accompanied by all his gentlemen and guards and court, and went and lodged at the palace,† and not at his usual residence.‡ On the 12th he gave audience to the English ambassadors in a handsome hall. At the extremity of a platform was a tribunal, with an ascent of three steps, and there stood a chair covered with cloth of gold surmounted by an ample canopy of gold brocade. On this chair the King was seated. He was dressed in a robe of cloth of silver, with a raised pile, and figured with very beautiful flowers, the lining being of Spanish herons' feathers. His doublet was of cloth of gold. On two other chairs below the tribunal were seated the Legate, Santa Maria in Porticu, and the King of Navarre. Princes, cardinals, bishops, and ambassadors present. Behind the King's chair stood the Lord Steward (Gouffier de Boissi) and his brother, the Admiral (Bonnivet), and others. The ceremony was viewed, behind blinds, by the Queen (Claude), Madame Louise of Savoy, the King's mother, Madame d'Alençon, his sister, and Madame de Nemours. There was also a platform holding all the ladies of the Court.

* The name of the person addressed is not given in the Diaries.

† Subsequently "Le Palais de Justice."

‡ Palais de Tournelles.

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After all were seated, the four English ambassadors made their appearance, namely, the Lord Chamberlain, the Bishop of Ely, my Lord of St. John's, and the Captain of Guisnes. The King embraced each of them very graciously. They then presented letters of credence. Near them were some 20 English gentlemen, superbly dressed. Latin orations by the Bishop of Ely and the Chancellor of France (Antoine Duprat). The King embraced all the English gentlemen.

On the 14th the King went to Nôtre Dame, accompanied by the whole court and the English ambassadors. Abundance of gold and silver and brocade. Cardinal Boissi chanted high mass. The King swore to observe the articles agreed to in England, and then went with the ambassadors to dine with the Bishop of Paris. Supper given them by Monsieur de Bourbon.

On the 16th the ambassadors visited the Queen, who gave her consent to the marriage. The King went boar and stag hunting, and took a number of the English gentlemen with him. He was expected to return that evening (the 17th). On Sunday he was to give a banquet. The jousts were to commence on Monday.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 6.

1131. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 266.

The Pope had heard from his legate and from Cardinal Wolsey, that the confederacy between England and France was about to become closer than ever, and that another league, more stringent than the one already made, was to be negotiated. The clause in the league which reconfirmed former confederacies was interpreted by Maximilian as meaning that the treaty between his grandson and the most Christian King was to be observed; which treaty in the course of time might prove injurious to the former, on account of the restitution of Navarre. The Pope, however, understood it to mean that the peace made with the other powers was to be observed.

The Pope told him that Maximilian had requested the Legate to beseech his Holiness to send him the crown; which he had determined not to do, as it would be very derogatory to the dignity of the Apostolic See, and would establish a precedent.

The Pope added that the King of England meant to confirm the truce with France, but chose the French ambassador simultaneously to do the like.

Rome, 6th January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 9.

1132. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 305.

Paris, 23rd December 1518.

After his last letter of the 17th the jousting commenced. On the 22nd the banquet was given in the Bastille, where a temporary wooden building had been erected. The ladies were dressed in the Italian and French fashions. Companies of masquers. After supper the King and princes disguised themselves. The chief table was shaped like a horse-shoe, and stood on a lofty stage. The feast

The first of these is the fact that the
 the second is the fact that the
 the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the
 the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the
 the seventh is the fact that the

the eighth is the fact that the
 the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the
 the eleventh is the fact that the

the twelfth is the fact that the
 the thirteenth is the fact that the

the fourteenth is the fact that the
 the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the
 the seventeenth is the fact that the

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lasted two hours. After midnight the collation was served by ladies.

That day the King had taken another oath in private to certain detached clauses, which were kept secret. The King of England had done the like in the presence of the Cardinal Legate of York.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 9.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 306.

1133. ANONYMOUS ACCOUNT of the BANQUET at the BASTILLE.

On 22nd December the banquet was held in the Bastille, a small fortress. In its centre was a large space, which was floored with timber, and three galleries were erected all round, one above the other, the whole being covered in with an awning of blue canvas well waxed and powdered with gilt stars, signs, and planets. In the hall a number of mottoes in French and Latin were suspended. The hangings and carpet were of white and tawny cloth, the colours of the most Christian King. Immense number of torches in sconces and in pendant chandeliers.

In each of the four corners was a cupboard, on which were very many rich vases of gold and silver. A large platform, on which the benches were placed; it was overhung by a bower of box, ivy, and other evergreens, with roses and flowers. At the end of the platform was a dais of cloth of gold, with a tester reaching the ground. Beneath the dais were two chairs covered with cloth of gold, one for the King, and the other for the Duchess of Alençon. Present, four Cardinals, the English ambassadors, &c.; gentlemen and ladies seated alternately.

On the floor below the platform were two tables filled inside and out with the gentlemen of the English embassy and many French gentlemen, with ladies.

The company danced to the music of trumpets and fifes until the third hour of the night. Thirty ladies dressed in the Italian fashion. Then supper commenced, and lasted two hours; nine courses served on dishes of gold or silver; each course announced by a flourish of trumpets.

After supper several companies of masquers appeared. Last of all came the King in a long gown of white satin embroidered all over with gold. There was nothing but gold and silver and silk. After these masquers had done dancing, a collation of sweetmeats and other confections was served by the ladies dressed in the Italian fashion, the chief of whom were the daughters of Messer Galeazzo Visconti. More dancing after the collation. At length, long after midnight, the company dispersed. The Queen and Madame Louise viewed the sight from one of the galleries.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 9.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. pp. 309,
312.

1134. ACCOUNT of the ENTERTAINMENT at the BASTILLE by one of the Attendants of Don Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara.

Paris, 23rd December 1518.

[On the 22nd] there was a fine tournament, the King and 24 aids, all dressed alike, being on one side, and Mons. de S. Pol, with

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as many more, on the other side, in a different costume. In the evening, on the site of this joust, which had been held at the Bastille, where sumptuous preparations had been made, from 24 to 30 young ladies made their appearance (all richly dressed in the Italian fashion, in divers colours, with caps on their heads), and danced with the lords and barons in the Italian fashion. At the second hour of the night the tables were set for about 250 persons.

The site was approached by a very wide and long street, arched over with box and laurel and other ornaments, and decorated with the armorial bearings of the King and his nobles. One entered the castle through a very narrow corridor. In the courtyard a very handsome temporary building had been erected; the floor was planked and carpeted. The covering was of blue cloth, with a vast number of gold balls. Three tiers of balconies for the spectators. At one end was a platform about 10 yards wide, with a row of columns. Evergreens suspended from above. Dais of cloth of gold for the King and the English ambassadors. 600 torches of white wax. Four cupboards set out with new vases, two with gold and two with silver. The Queen and Madame Louise looked on from their balcony, the former being dressed in cloth of gold lined with sables, and sparkling with jewels.

After the King and lords had danced two dances, tables were placed on the platform for the King, to whom water was presented for his hands. Cardinal Araceli made meagre fare, because it was Advent, being waited on by one of his monks.

Whilst the grandes were seating themselves, the musicians struck up, in the Italian fashion, and then proceeded to the kitchen.* The viands then began to appear on large dishes, some of which emitted fire and flames, being brought thus:—First came eight trumpeters playing, then the archers of the body guard, with Captain Gabriel in front dressed in a doublet covered with massive gold embroidery, a large chain round his neck, and a wand in his hand. He was followed by five heralds, who preceded the eight seneschals in ordinary of the King's household. After these came the Lord Steward in a very rich vest of cloth of gold, lined with sables, and wearing the collar of the order of St. Michael. The King's viands were borne by 24 pages of honour, in gold dishes. Then came some 200 archers with the rest of the viands for the tables below the platform. In this array they went twice to the kitchen. The King gave the heralds two large silver dishes, as usual, it was said, when the King of France banqueted in state.

At the close of the repast the tables were noiselessly removed, and those who did not dance went aloft into the galleries. Then several companies of masquers appeared, dressed in white velvet, tawny satin, and black satin, with plumes, caps, and swords. They danced in the Italian fashion. Captain Gabriel then took all the ladies dressed in the Italian costume into a chamber, and put into their hands silver dishes full of confections, which they carried in pairs to the ambassadors and all the others on the platform.

* "Mentre che se assentavano li primi, feceno una sonata a la Italiana, et poi s'e andà alla cucina."

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This entertainment, together with the presents given to the ambassadors, had cost the King upwards of 450,000 crowns.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 11.

1135. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 268.

The firm resolve of the Roman Court was, not to send the crown to Maximilian; apologizing, however, on the plea that it was incompatible with the dignity of the Apostolic See, and that such a thing had never been done previously. On the other hand the Catholic King continued urging the Pope to send it, and his ambassador took occasion lately to say, "The Court of Rome does not choose to send the crown to the Emperor; the day may perhaps come when they would fain send it, and no longer be able so to do."

It was certain that a considerable sum of money had been remitted to Frankfort for the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans; some said it was 250,000 ducats, and others 400,000.

The Spanish ambassador, understanding that the Pope wished to provide a wife for his nephew [Ippolito], the illegitimate son of the late Magnifico Julian [de' Medici], offered him, in the name of the King of Spain, a Spanish lady of the blood royal, with territory in the kingdom of Naples yielding 12,000 ducats yearly. This had caused great jealousy to the French ambassadors.

Rome, 11th January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 13.

1136. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 203.

Protracted absence of the Cardinal. Had himself been confined to the house by illness during many days. In accordance with the Signory's missive of 21st November, had congratulated the King on the relationship and amity contracted with the most Christian King, and thanked him for including the Signory in the league. The King was preparing for one of his pleasure excursions. On understanding, through the Levant and Hungarian newsletters, that a Turkish ambassador was coming to ask peace of King Lewis (of Hungary), King Henry expressed his satisfaction, as it proved that Sultan Selim was not meditating immediate hostilities against Christendom.

On quitting the King, dined with the Legate Campeggio, who showed him two letters, one from the Legate in France (Cardinal Bibiena), and the other from his colleague in Spain (Cardinal Egidio), concerning the amount of troops which would be furnished by King Francis and King Charles in the event of a Turkish invasion of Italy.

Cardinal Wolsey was expected to return in a week.

The galleys were still in Flanders, owing to certain garboil to which they had been subjected there; but they were expected at Hampton from day to day.

Lambeth, 13th January 1519.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 69 lines.*]

1519.

Jan. 15.

1137. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 269.

Had been told by the Pope that the Catholic King was anxious for the crown to be sent to Maximilian, and that when he (the Pope) discussed the matter with the Spanish and Imperial envoys, they told him that the Emperor meant to come into Italy to take the crown; whereupon the Pope replied that should he come he would give it him willingly. To Minio the Pope said that should he come with an army, the King of France would follow; though his opinion was that Maximilian would not put this threat in execution, as its cost would swallow up the money remitted to him for the election of the King of the Romans.

Indisposition of the Emperor.

Rome, 15th January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 18.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 320.

1138. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 24th December 1518.

After the Christmas holidays, the Prior of St. John's and the Captain of Guisnes would return to England. The Bishop of Ely would go to Blois to the Dauphin for the performance of certain ceremonies, the Lord Chamberlain remaining with the King. The surrender of Tournai had been delayed on account of the hostages.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 18.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 324.

1139. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Saragossa, 24th December.

On the 20th December letters had been received from King Francis, announcing the arrival of the English ambassadors, and the oath taken, the honours paid them, and the preparations for entertainments and festivities.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 18.

Sanuto Diaries,
x. xxvi. p. 322.

1140. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 4th January.

The English ambassadors were still in Paris awaiting a reply from their King about the hostages. They demand full grown men. King Francis would fain give them boys, the sons of rich French families, under pretext of their remaining at the English Court with the affianced bride of the Dauphin, and changing them annually until the time of the marriage.

There was also a question about a castle called Mortaia (Mortaigne) under the jurisdiction of Tournai, which it seemed the King [of Spain]* had given to a person by name —,† who demanded a considerable sum for its surrender. The King of England was bound by the articles to surrender Tournai and its territory and jurisdiction to the most Christian King as at first, and should Mortaigne not

* See no. 1149.

† Anthoine de Ligne, Count Faulconberg.

1519.

be surrendered, it would be taken by force. The English ambassadors anticipated a good reception for the hostages from their King.

In the secret treaty relative to Scotland, there was an article to the effect that King Francis was to continue his protection, and defend the Scots should they be attacked by England; but should the Scots be the aggressors, he was not to give any support either direct or indirect.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 19.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 204.

1141. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Absence of the King and the Legates, who were all abroad for their pleasure. Had been confined to the house by indisposition; had therefore no news of importance. The two Cardinals were to return on the 24th. Would then acquaint the King and them with the Signory's missives of 11th and 27th December.

Report that the English ambassadors were returning from France, and that they would certainly surrender Tournai. The surrender had been delayed because hostages were to be given by King Francis, but within the past few days the affair had been arranged.

The King of England had lately remitted 25,000 ducats to Augsburg. The Catholic King also had remitted 200,000 ducats to the Emperor and the electors of the empire, probably for his election as King of the Romans.

Arrival from Flanders in England of the Venetian galleys, at a port called "*Porto Camera*" (Camber before Rye),* as the weather did not allow of their going to Hampton. The vexations to which they had been subjected in Flanders had been entirely stopped by payment of 500 ducats. On their arrival at Hampton, would give notice to the State.

Lambeth, 19th January 1519.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 41 lines.*]

Jan. 21.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxiv. p. 339.

1142. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 8th January.

The King was sending Monsieur de Telegni to Venice, to acquaint the Signory with the peace, the matrimonial alliance stipulated between him and the King of England, the surrender of Tournai, and that the two Kings were to have an interview on the ———.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 22.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 270.

1143. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The Pope did not think King Francis would invade the kingdom of Naples, because his ambassador, with the English ambassador, would confirm the truces at Rome, on behalf of their respective Kings.

* This passage proves that the name "*Portus Camera*" was yet applied to *Camber before Rye* in the first quarter of the 16th century. The original words of Giustinian are as follow:—"Le galie di vostra Excellentia che erano in Fiandra sono juncte a questa insula, ad uno porto ditto *Porto Camera*. Non è tempo di venir in Antona. Li garbugli factoli in Fiandra in tutto sono sta conzi in ducati 500. Come le siano juncte in Antona vostra Excellentia per mie sarà advisata."

1519.

The Pope said the King of England would not allow the most Christian King to become greater than he was, and that attacks [on Navarre and Naples] would not be made unless the two crowns were agreed in the matter, for the King of England laid claim to Castile in right of his descent from a Castilian princess born in wedlock, whereas the Queen lately deceased was descended from the natural brother of a King of Castile, who got possession of that kingdom by murdering his brother; so that, were France and England to coalesce, matters would proceed *ad vota*.

The Pope next commenced talking about the election of the King of the Romans, which he said the most Christian King was endeavouring to thwart to his utmost, having already (the Pope believed) sent money to Germany for that purpose. He added that the King relied much on the relationship lately contracted between the Dukes of Saxony and Guelders, and on the constant opposition of the Count Palatine to Maximilian. The Pope also said that the Diet had not yet been announced; that six months' warning was requisite; and that the election could not take place until King Maximilian had received the crown, which, for the dignity of the Apostolic see, the Pope did not mean to send into Germany; and concerning this his intention he said he had declared himself, but had not yet received any reply.

Rome, 22nd January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 23.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 271.

1144. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Receipt at Rome of letters from Germany, dated the 10th and 11th, announcing the death of the Emperor Maximilian.

Rome, 23rd January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Jan. 24.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 351.

1145. VENETIAN SECRETARY at MILAN to the SIGNORY.

Dated 19th January.

Had news communicated to him by the envoy from the Duke of Ferrara: that the duke would quit Paris after the departure of the English ambassadors, on his way back to Italy; that the Catholic King had sent 25,000 crowns to Germany for his election as King of the Romans; and that the King of England had dismissed the Emperor's ambassador in a sinister fashion (*con sinistro modo*).

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 24.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 351.

1146. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Motion made in the Senate by all the sages, except Giovanni Francesco Mocenigo, for the commission to be given to Antonio Surian, ambassador elect to England.

To go to Milan and to France, and present himself to King Francis.

Then to proceed to England, congratulate the King on the league and marriage with France, and announce himself as the successor of Sebastian Giustinian.

1519.

To visit the Queen, Cardinal Wolsey, and the legate Campeggio, and to give notice of every event.

Amendment proposed by Giovanni Francesco Mocenigo, sage for the orders, for delay, saying that the embassy was a waste of money, and would cause suspicion to Sultan Selim.

For the motion : ayes, 116. For the amendment : ayes, 61.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 25.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta.
v. xlvii. p. 161.

1147. COMMISSION from DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to ANTONIO SURIAN, appointed Ambassador to HENRY VIII.

To take the place of Sebastian Giustinian. On arriving at the Court of France, to congratulate King Francis on his treaty with the King of England, and also on the betrothal of the Dauphin.

To make a similar announcement to Madame his mother, and to his consort. To visit the Lord Steward, the Cardinal Legate, the French cardinals and the other chief personages of the Court, always accompanied by the ambassador Antonio Giustinian. On arriving in England, to show his commission to his predecessor Sebastian Giustinian, and on obtaining audience of the King, to announce his mission as caused principally by the desire "*totius status nostri*," and to congratulate him on the excellent understanding and league formed between the King of France and his Majesty, and on the betrothal of his daughter to the Dauphin.

To announce his appointment as the successor of Sebastian Giustinian.

To visit Queen Katharine. Then to present the Signory's letter of credence to Cardinal Wolsey. To congratulate him greatly on the marriage and peace. To thank him for the good will and affection evinced by him in favour of the Signory, and of all the Venetian merchants and subjects.

To visit Cardinal Campeggio, legate *de latere*, paying him all fitting compliments, and such other prelates, lords, and gentlemen, as indicated by his predecessor.

Ayes, 116.

[*Italian.*]

Jan. 29.

1148. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 272.

Had been told by the Pope that the Imperial electors would soon go to Frankfort, and that he was of opinion the crown would be put up to auction, so that the highest bidder would be elected King of the Romans, insinuating that France and Spain would both accumulate great treasure to that effect. He added, however, that it was true that the Duke of Saxony and the Marquis of Brandenburg would each endeavour to get elected, and that the contest between them would be very violent, though it was also possible that they might make a compromise, securing the crown for themselves, and increasing the dignity of the one whose colleague should be elected King of the Romans.

Asked the Pope if he had written anything to Germany. The

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Pope replied affirmatively, and that he had exhorted them to comport themselves peaceably and quietly.

It was supposed that the Pope had written to his Legate, to exhort the electors not to allow the crown to be bestowed on anybody save one of themselves. The Catholic King had complained extremely of the Pope's refusal to send the crown to Maximilian, who, consequently, would come into Italy. So the Pope declared that by Maximilian's death Italy had been spared some great catastrophe; and to many it had proved a source of much satisfaction.

Rome, 29th January 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 3.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 379.

1149. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 14th January.

The English ambassadors were about to depart, the Bishop of Ely going to Blois, and the others returning to England. They were to surrender Tournai within eight days from the time of their departure. They had received four hostages, individuals of no account, the sons of gentlemen in the service of the King, who were to remain six months in England, and then be changed. These were men of low condition (*homini di bassa conditione*). He thought they would not be succeeded by any more, and that it was disgraceful for the King of England to have such hostages.

Monsieur di la Roxa (de Rieux), had come in the name of the Catholic King to give up Mortaigne, and compel the gentleman who wanted to keep it to make the surrender. King Francis had effected the purchase of the cannon in Tournai from the King of England.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 3.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 394.

1150. The SAME to the SAME.

Paris, 20th January.

Departure of the English ambassadors, who had received presents to the amount of 50,000 francs.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 4.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 274.

1151. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by the Pope that the Polish ambassador had shown him a written promise given by four of the Imperial electors, which the Pope deemed very binding; and when he (Minio) enquired if it would be kept in spite of the death of Maximilian, the Pope said, "I think so, because it is an absolute promise." Believed that this promise was the one mentioned in his letter of 5th November. The wishes of the Pope in this matter were in accordance with what every good Italian ought to desire.

Rome, 4th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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Feb. 7.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 405.

1152. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Saragossa, 8th January.

The English ambassadors (in Spain)* had taken leave of the King on their return to England, having received handsome presents. Cornaro accompanied them outside the town. On St. John's day they dined with him, he having given a sumptuous banquet for the honour of the Signory in celebration of the knighthood conferred on him by the Catholic King. Amongst the guests were the Papal nuncio, the French, Imperial, and Genoese ambassadors, and the silversmith of the Catholic King. Monsieur de Chièvres was prevented going by a fit of the gout, but sent some of his gentlemen as guests.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 7.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 406.

1153. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 20th January.

The King had given the English ambassadors, in gold, silver, and cash, 50,000 francs, equal to 25,000 crowns. Did not know how the presents were divided. The embassy had thus cost him 40,000 crowns, exclusively of the secret presents, and he had obtained all he desired with regard to the hostages.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 8.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 275.

1154. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been told by the French ambassador that the most Christian King was doing his utmost to prevent the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans, and that he therefore meant to favour the Duke of Saxony. Believed the Pope would endeavour to obtain the like effect, as privily as possible; but unless their wishes were backed by a considerable sum of money, they would not obtain them, as they had lost too much time.

The French hostages destined for the King of England had reached Calais, but the surrender of Tournai was not to be made until they arrived in England.

Rome, 8th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 11.
Misti
Consiglio X.,
v. xlii. p. 169.

1155. DECREE of the COUNCIL of TEN and Junta, for payment to Antonio Surian, doctor and knight, ambassador on his way to England, of 220 ducats, as supplement and residue of the 850 ducats voted by the college in August last, of which he had received but 630 ducats. The balance to be paid by the treasurer of the Council of Ten from the fund set apart for this purpose, according to the ballotation aforesaid.

Ayes, 27. Noes, 3. Neutrals, 0.

[*Latin, 6 lines.*]

* John Bouchier, Lord Berners, and John Kite, Archbishop of Armagh.

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Feb. 13.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 276.

1156. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Was informed by the French ambassadors that their King did not seek the dignity of King of the Romans for himself, but for the Duke of Saxony, for the quiet of Christendom. On the other hand, was told by Marc' Antonio Colonna, who also transacted the affairs of France, that the most Christian King was earnestly endeavouring to be elected. Informed him of the statement made by the ambassadors. He replied, "Let them say what they please, I assure you this is the truth." Considered this a confirmation of what the Pope had told him,—that the crown would be put up to auction, and be given to the highest bidder.

Rome, 13th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 15.

1157. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 277.

On the preceding day went to the Magnana, and found the Pope hawking in the country. Having sent to a certain distance all his grooms and the five Cardinals, by whom he was accompanied, the Pope said to him (Minio), "You must know that these two Kings, France and Spain, are each doing their utmost to be elected King of the Romans. The most Christian King has sent his envoys to the electors of the empire, and collected treasure; he has also despatched two other agents of his, one to England and the other to the Switzers; and he is making this canvass openly. He has written to us to favour him, and caused most earnest suit to be made us of this tenour; and the Catholic King has done the like; both one and the other having requested our support, that they may attain their end."

The Pope then asked what was the opinion of the Signory. Replied that he had no word from the State on the subject, and said the State bore great goodwill and friendship towards the Catholic King, but was the confidant of the most Christian King, and linked to him by an indissoluble tie.

The Pope said it appeared to him that the lesser evil would be the election of his most Christian Majesty. Enquired what reply the Pope had made to either party. The Pope replied, "We will tell you; we told them both" (meaning their respective ambassadors) "that we shall not fail them where we can with propriety give our assistance." It seemed, however, that the Pope would not wish either one or the other to be greater than he was.

Had been informed on the previous evening that there were letters from England dated the 1st and 2nd, purporting that they had heard of the Emperor's death, and that two of the French hostages had arrived in England. Enquired whether the letters contained any news about the election, and was answered in the negative, but that on the receipt of the intelligence a courier was immediately despatched; which implied that nothing had been previously known there.

Rome, 15th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

1519.

Feb. 17.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 428.

1158. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 28th January.

The surrender of Tournai was deemed quite certain.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 17.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 429.

1159. The SAME to the SAME.

Paris, 3rd February.

Announces the passage through Paris, on his way to Rome, of a courier from England, where certain great personages had risen against Cardinal Wolsey.

Since the death of the Emperor, Tournai had not yet been surrendered. It was to be given up to Monsieur de Chatillon, and the Lord Chamberlain of England had gone thither to effect the surrender.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 17.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 431.

1160. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Saragossa, 22nd January.

The King (Charles) had sent one of the gentlemen of his chamber, a Frenchman, by name La Troiete, to France, with orders to speak to Madame, to urge the interview between the Lord Steward (of France)* and Monsieur de Chièvres, and to announce the adhesion of the Catholic King to the treaty between France and England.

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 18.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlvii. p. 164,
tergo.

1161. BETROTHAL of MARY, PRINCESS of ENGLAND.

Reply of the Senate to Monsieur de Telnigny, French ambassador in Venice

Express their satisfaction on learning the alliance and marriage concluded by his most Christian Majesty with the King of England. Ayes, 41. Noes, 39. Neutrals, 5.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 20.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 279.

1162. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Announces the receipt of letters from Spain dated the 10th, whereby the Catholic King insists on the observance of the promise made by the electors of the empire during the lifetime of Maximilian, and that it may not be infringed; most especially as owing to the Emperor's death the previous obstacles to the election were removed.

At Rome not only the Spaniards but also the Germans declared that the Catholic King would assuredly gain his intent. Private letters had been received from Germany dated the 9th, purporting that all the German princes and nobility were much inclined towards his Catholic Highness; that the free towns, the league of Swabia, and the noblemen of Nuremburgh had sent their ambas-

* Gouffier de Boissi.

1519.

sadors to the Government of Inspruck to condole on the Emperor's death, offering all their resources for the maintenance of the house of Austria; that Casimir, the cousin of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Marquis himself, the brother of the Count Palatine, and the Duke of Bavaria, were also at Inspruck to condole on this demise; they, likewise, offering all their power in aid of the house of Austria; and that the Government of Inspruck had sent an envoy to the Switzers, exhorting them to maintain good friendship with the same house.

Arrival at Rome of Mons. de Pons from the King of France. Believed he was sent to negotiate with the Pope the election of King of the Romans. Had congratulated him on the surrender of Tournai. Was informed by him and the French ambassador, the Bishop of S. Malo, that the chief object of their King was to prevent his enemy—meaning the Catholic King—from being elected King of the Romans; but that it would much gratify him should he himself be able to obtain that dignity. They discussed this matter with much reserve, as usual.

Rome, 20th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 22.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 440.

1163. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 8th February.

Letters had been received from the King of England, promising King Francis all his favour and power to obtain for him the Imperial crown, notwithstanding which, Tournai had not yet been surrendered. The delay was occasioned either by the county (*contado*), or because the hostages had not quitted Calais; but letters had been received announcing the arrival of these last in England.

The Secretary, Robertet, had whispered in his (Giustinian's) ear, "The Signory must now demonstrate her goodwill towards the King, and acquaint him with all she hears about this election, and with every event, to confirm him in his goodwill, as he will be King of the Romans; and being thus convinced of the Signory's affection, he may benefit her more than she imagines. The State can aid him by writing to the Pope to that effect; and let her write hither often; for the King receives advices from every quarter."

Robertet then mentioned the offer sent by the King of England, adding, "The Florentine ambassador has informed the King that the Cardinal de' Medici went post to Florence by reason of the illness of the Duke Lorenzo; but it is believed he went about this election of the King of the Romans, because the Pope favours Don Ferdinand, of which the King has complained to the Legate."

Giustinian apologized for the Pope, saying that when he acted thus, King Francis was solely intent on preventing the election of the Catholic King; but that now, on knowing that the most Christian King himself was a candidate, he would act differently.

Robertet added that King Francis said the Pope did not wish him to be King of the Romans.

[*Italian.*]

1519.

Feb. 22.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvi. p. 441.**1164. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France,
to the SIGNORY.**

Paris, 11th February.

On the preceding day news arrived of the surrender of Tournai, Monsieur de Chatillon having entered the fortress with the troops on the 8th, when the English withdrew.

The Legate Bibiena had received a bull from the Pope, authorizing him to include his Holiness in the league between France and England, as chief principal (*capo principal*).

[*Italian.*]

Feb. 24.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 280.**1165. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.**

On 22nd February went to the Pope, who was in the castle of St. Angelo, for his usual diversions. He stated that the most Christian King was doing everything to get elected, saying, "His ambassador* wrote to him that we were opposed to him, and did not wish him to obtain this grade. And we will tell you what happened. When the news arrived of Maximilian's death, both the French ambassadors" (the Bishop of St. Malo and the Dean of Orleans), "came to us, and discussing it, we said that the electors would be ill advised were they to elect any but one of themselves to this dignity. Thereupon the Bishop of St. Malo, as he himself subsequently confessed to me, wrote to the most Christian King that we were opposed to him; so his Majesty informed the Legate (Bibiena) that although anxious for this dignity, yet as it was contrary to our will and intention, he would not meddle with it. We then gave the King to understand that we should be very well pleased to see him elected; and this we repeated at his first audience to Mons. de Pons, who made a similar announcement on behalf of his King, telling him that he would receive another order, as it was not our intention to thwart his Majesty in any way. On the following morning Mons. de Pons, having received three other letters from his King, came and acquainted us with their contents, namely, that the most Christian King had heard of our mind and was satisfied with it."

In the course of conversation the Pope also said to him, "We have pondered who had better be King of the Romans, and are assuredly of opinion that the most Christian would be much more fitting than the Catholic King [whose family has ever been hostile to us and to you likewise]."[†] The Pope also mentioned that he [the most Christian King] was amassing a considerable sum to give to the electors, saying, "He means to give each of them 300,000 ducats, and indeed the amount we thus quote to you falls far short of their statement. The French ambassadors declare that their King will spend from 400,000 to 500,000 ducats for each of the electors." The Pope also said, "We have understood that the most Christian has sent a power to Germany for the conclusion of the marriage of Madame Rénée to the son of the Marquis of Brandenburg, accord-

* In February 1519 there were three French envoys in Rome, namely; Brissonet Bishop of St. Malo, the Dean of Orleans, and Mons. de Pons.

† The bracketed words are cancelled in the letter-book, but were evidently uttered by Leo X.

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ing to the announcement made a year ago, which, if true, would procure his intent for the most Christian King, as he would thus obtain the votes of the Marquis of Brandenburg, of his brother, of the Count Palatine, and of the Archbishop of Treves. On the other hand the Spaniards insist on the validity of the promise already made, and we have also seen private letters from Germany, whereby it seems that there they are much inclined towards the Catholic King." The Pope then repeated well nigh the same intelligence as contained in his letter of the 20th, saying in conclusion, "We have no letters from the Legate, as he must be on the road; we have desired him to go to a place nearer at hand, that he may be enabled to negotiate with the Imperial electors."

Rome, 24th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Feb. 25.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 205.

1166. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Death of the Emperor Maximilian. Sumptuous obsequies celebrated in London. His demise held in small consideration.

Arrival of the Flanders galleys at Hampton.

Surrender of Tournai to the most Christian King. Arrival of the French hostages. Return of some of the English ambassadors; the rest detained at Calais by the stormy weather. Close union between the Kings of England and France. The French ambassador had daily audience of Cardinal Wolsey, and treated him (Giustinian) with great reserve.

Advent of an ambassador from the Catholic King, named Dom. Joan Jaghes (Mons. Jean Jouglet), an accomplished man. Had learned from him that he was expecting a colleague, a great personage (Count Horn). Had been told by Campeggio that this ambassador was come with special power to approve the confederacy between England and France. His predecessor* had departed on bad terms with King Henry, having refused to ratify the league unless all that had been arranged were annulled, because he was absent when it was concluded. Heard this both from Cardinal Wolsey and the Bishop of Durham, who seemed very displeased with him.

Had communicated to the King and Cardinal Wolsey the contents of the newsletters which accompanied the Signory's despatches of the 9th and 21st January. Refers to a statement made in a previous letter,† concerning the audience which he had at length obtained of Cardinal Wolsey and other ministers, who gave rather an unfavorable reply to his demands for the repeal of the duties on the wines of Candia; the Cardinal declared, however, that the reply was not definitive.

Was subsequently visited by the Secretary Richard Pace, who came to dine with him, and said he had been charged by the Cardinal to ask for explanations, which were given by him (Giustinian). Met Pace a second time, and gave further particulars, which doubtless settled the matter. Went on that day to discuss it with the Cardinal, but could not see him, as he was

* The Bishop of Elna.

† The letter referred to is not copied in the Giustinian Letter Book.

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occupied with the French ambassador.* The ministers would probably require to see the act passed by the Senate, imposing the duty of four ducats per butt in Candia, and also the act which repealed that duty; requests, therefore, copies of the two acts.

The return cargoes of the Flanders galleys would prove more valuable than had been expected, much wool having been loaded, with tin, and cloths of every description, to a greater amount than anticipated by any one. The galleys would depart at the stipulated period. The captain had comported himself admirably.

On his bended knees requests permission of the State to return home.

Lambeth, 25th February 1519.

[*Italian, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pages, or 78 lines.*]

Feb. 26.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 206.

1167. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

On that day had audience of Cardinal Wolsey alone concerning the repeal of the wine duties, as by appointment, the conference being no less official than if held in the presence of the whole Council. The Cardinal expressed surprise that the Signory should insist on diminishing the customs of the King, as inherited from his father, who had reduced the duty from four ducats to one noble, equal to one and a half ducat, and said that the Signory ought to be content with this reduction.

Replied that the Signory took off the duty of four ducats per butt in Candia, under promise from King Henry VII. that he would repeal the corresponding duty in England. The Cardinal rejoined that the duties were the sole benefit derived from the malmsies imported into England, that the government would rather the wines should not come than lose the duties, and that Venice derived greater benefit from what she exported from England than accrued to the English government, for the wools were extremely useful to the Signory, and their exportation very detrimental to England. Many months previously this opinion had been impressed upon Cardinal Wolsey by a rogue, one Lorenzo Bonvisi, a Lucchese, who lived by similar theories (*cose*). These replies the Cardinal accompanied with certain foul and uncivil language concerning the Venetian republic. Made a temperate reply, being more intent on not irritating him than on displaying suitable resentment, and after much discussion inquired whether this was his definitive decision. The Cardinal answered in the negative, saying that in a matter of that sort it was fitting to have more mature consideration, after which, he would give an answer in conjunction with the Council. Lauded the Cardinal for considering the matter.

Did not know what result to anticipate, as the King had been in possession for so many years, and as the duty of one noble depended on the mere will of the late King, and not on the decree that the duty of four ducats levied in England was to last as long as the four ducats were exacted for each butt shipped in Candia.†

* Olivier de la Vernade, Sieur de la Bastie.

† The Act of Parliament, 7 Henry VII. (1491), stipulated, "That this present Acte endure no longer than they of Venice shall sette aside the imposition of the payment of the four ducats aforesaid"

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But Cardinal Wolsey could say, "*sic volo et sic jubeo*;" nor could appeal be made from his decision to the King, as it would be of no avail, and render the Cardinal an irreconcilable enemy, to the ruin of the poor merchants, so that it was necessary to proceed *inter spem et metum*. Requests the State to send the two acts alluded to in the accompanying letter.

Lambeth, 26th February 1519.

[*Italian, 24 pages, or 46 lines.*]

Feb. 26.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 207.

1168. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Return of all the English ambassadors from France, with eight hostages, four of whom were men, and four lads of 17 years and under. As it was not believed they were hostages, Cardinal Wolsey would not receive them until they were publicly presented as such by the French ambassador. After this ceremony the Cardinal sent the Archbishop of Armagh (John Kite) to the Spanish ambassador resident (Jean Jouglet) with the following message:—"Que vos vidistis et aulistis, potestis scribere." The hostages had been sent because the English nation was not very well pleased with the surrender of Tournai.

When the ceremony was over, accompanied the Cardinal to York House. He said that they had acted thus, in order that everybody might be convinced of the durability of the peace.

Was told by the Spanish ambassador that his colleague, a German, a person of great authority, by name Count Horn, was to make his entry into London that day (the 26th). No preparations apparent for his reception.

The interview between the Kings of England and France was to take place at the end of June or the beginning of July. King Henry had drawn up a list of the names of all who were to accompany him, in order that King Francis might bring an equal company. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Treasurer, would remain in England as Governor, according to the general opinion. King Henry would reach the other side six or seven days before King Francis came to the appointed place, that he might be able to receive him in a becoming manner. Apprehended, from the preparations which were being made, that it would be a very fine sight. The meeting was to take place between Boulogne and Calais. There was a difficulty as to whether, after the conference, the Kings were to return for the night, the one to Boulogne and the other to Calais, or to sleep in tents in the country.

Return of the English ambassadors (the Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Berners) from Spain. They had probably induced the Catholic King to send these ambassadors to ratify the league. Had again inspected the original clauses of it. These English ambassadors greatly extolled Francesco Cornaro [Venetian ambassador in Spain].

The Flanders galleys had commenced lading at Hampton, whither all the merchants had repaired. Was unable to do anything further about the repeal of the wine duties, until he received the two acts previously mentioned.

Lambeth, 10th March 1519.

[*Italian, 4 pages, or 80 lines.*]

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Feb. 29.

1169. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 282.

Since many years no topic had been so much discussed at Rome as was the election of the future King of the Romans at that moment. Everybody much deprecated the election either of the King of France or of the King of Spain, on account of the great danger which would thus threaten the Apostolic see and all Italy. Had not found any one of opinion that France would obtain the crown, two strong arguments being urged to the contrary; namely, that the Germans would not consent to transfer the Germanic empire to France, and thus deprive themselves of so great a dignity, perhaps for ever; the other obstacle being the extreme hatred borne by the Germans to the French.

Was told by one individual that he had warned the Pope of this danger, reminding him that his authority in the matter was very great, as during the Imperial interreign, as at present, he succeeded to the entire jurisdiction and authority of the Emperor, in virtue of an "*extravagans*" of Pope John XXII. To this the Pope replied that he should not interfere in any way, but would act as common father; and that he had written to the electors to elect one who might prove good for the Christian religion, and to act with great caution, as the matter was one of vital importance.

The letters written by the Pope to Germany were truly to this effect, and perhaps in yet more express terms. Cardinal Colonna had received letters from Germany, acquainting him that the Archbishop of Mayence had convened the Diet destined to elect the King of the Romans for *Lecture* Sunday.

Rome, 29th February 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 3.

1170. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 283.

Had been told by the Pope that he was much surprised at receiving no news from Germany, having despatched six couriers to his Legate there, and not obtained any reply. He believed his letters had been intercepted, and said so to the Spaniards. He had received letters from the King of Spain, whose ambassador asked for support, complaining that the King of France not only sought the Imperial crown for himself, but also specially opposed the election of King Charles. "In reply to this," the Pope said, "we asked how he himself would act under similar circumstances, and told him to put himself in our place, and think what he would do, as the like would be done by us."

Concerning France, the Pope said that, besides the announcement made by the King of his wish to obtain the crown, he requested the Pope, although he (King Francis) had sent his power to Rome for the ratification of the five years' truce with England (in which treaty Spain was included), to allow the matter to be delayed for some days, for the mere purpose of terrifying the Catholic King, thinking thus to make him surrender Navarre, lest France wage war upon him, of which the Spaniards were already afraid.

The wish of the Pope would be, if possible, that neither of the two Kings should obtain the crown, but if destined for one or the other, he would apparently prefer France, though he said to him (Minio),

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"It is true that some maintain that the election of the Catholic King would be more advantageous." The court of Rome greatly dreaded the election as Emperor either of King Francis or of King Charles; and those who would prefer Spain argued that, were he elected, the Pope, France, and the Signory being leagued together, there would be nothing to apprehend; whereas should King Francis obtain the crown, it would be impossible to prevent his doing what he chose.

On quitting the Pope, conversed with the French ambassador, the Bishop of St. Malo, who was waiting for audience. Having understood that the Bishop was offended with the Signory, supposing Venice to be averse to the election of King Francis, assured him of the contrary. The Bishop said that the chief object of his King was to prevent the election of Spain; that he was indifferent to expense, and would pay 500,000 crowns for a single vote. Said he believed the Pope was much inclined towards France. The Bishop shook his head, evincing great distrust of the Pope, and that he was not well satisfied with him, saying, "I don't understand him; he addresses me in certain general terms, which signify little, and confers daily with the Spaniards." At the moment the Pope was giving audience to Don Hieronimo de Vich.

Rome, 3rd March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 7.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 20.

1171. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 21st February.

An interview was to take place in May between King Francis and the King of England, between Calais and Boulogne.

1172. The SAME to the SAME.

Dated the 26th.

The Lord Steward (of France) had showed him a letter from the King of England approving the election of the most Christian King as King of the Romans. King Henry stated that some of the electors had written to him desiring to elect him, but he said this grade became the most Christian King more than any one else. The Lord Steward remarked, "They know the King of England has a good mine of gold, on which account they wrote this to him." The King of England had made many offers to the most Christian King; and with regard to the interview between them, he had completed the roll of the persons he was to take with him, as King Francis was to bring a like number. This progress would occupy 20 days, and the place appointed was only 15 (*sic*) days journey from Paris.

[*Italian.*]

March 10.

1173. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 286.

On Carnival Sunday, when at the palace, on invitation from the Pope, to see a comedy and to sup with him together with the other ambassadors, was told by the Bishop of St. Malo that Mons. de Lautrec at Milan had complained that the Signory, in reply to the

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demands of Mons. de Teligni for support in favour of King Francis, had merely obtained general promises.

Mons. de Pons had asked several favours of the Pope to facilitate the election of King Francis, and amongst the rest that he should send some one in his own name to canvass the electors for him. Did not know what decision had been made by the Pope, who, however, made a show of intending greatly to favour France. The Spaniards said their King had raised another great supply of money for the election, and promised pensions on ecclesiastical benefices to the amount of 80,000 ducats; so that the contest would be very severe.

Rome, 10th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 13.

1174. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Senato Terra,
v. xxi. p. 4.

Decree of the Senate that by the authority of this Council the nobleman, Antonio Suriano, doctor, ambassador elect to the King of England, be allowed to take with him, at the Signory's risk, for the use of his legation, wrought silver, to the value of 400 ducats. Ayes, 163. Noes, 3. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 5 lines.*]

March 13.

1175. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 287.

Details a long conversation held by him on that day with the Pope about the conference between the Lord Steward of France* and Monsieur de Chièvres. The Pope said, "What is your opinion? We do not believe that this interview proceeds from any other motive than the following: the King of France sees that he cannot get elected King of the Romans himself, and means to favour the Catholic King, compromising his affairs with him, either through the surrender of Navarre or by some other means. Should he do this, he will ruin himself and us. We have told his envoys here that we are much surprised at this. It is true he has written to us, saying that if we disapprove of this conference, he will stop the Lord Steward on the way. We tell you truly that if they held this interview in order to arrange their differences, we should be glad of it, as on no account would we that these Kings came to blows, for with such an opportunity the Turk would doubtless perpetrate some great mischief." The Pope continued, "They say that the object of this meeting is to confirm the espousals, which is not credible. It would have been in the power of the King of France to elect whomsoever he pleased King of the Romans, and at small pecuniary cost, (seeing that he himself, according to my belief, could not succeed,) whereas at this present being willing to consent to the election of the Catholic King, he will repent it."

When Minio told the Pope that he understood Mons. de Pons had requested him to send a nuncio to canvass the electors in favour of King Francis, the Pope replied, "I will speak freely with you. I was willing to do whatever they chose to prevent the election of the Catholic King, and had fortune favoured the most Christian, we should have deemed it the will of our Lord God" (here the Pope

* Gouffier de Boissi.

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shrugged up his shoulders, and then continued; "but as for the Catholic King, on no account would we have him. Do you know how many miles hence the borders of his territory are? Forty miles! He cannot be King of the Romans. He has forfeited his fief of the kingdom of Naples, and cannot be elected; but he is not even at liberty to canvass, and by the mere act of canvassing he is excommunicated, and I mean to let him know that he is *de jure* ineligible to this dignity."

The Pope then resumed the topic of the conference, on which he laid great stress, saying, "I do not believe that the King of England will by any means approve of this."

Rome, 13th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 14. **1176. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.**

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 288.

Had mentioned in his last the request made by the King of France, for the appointment of a papal nuncio to Germany, to canvass the electors on his behalf, and now informs the State that the Archbishop Robert Orsini was gone on this mission; thus showing that the Pope evinced a strong inclination to favour the interests of the most Christian King.

Rome, 14th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 14. **1177. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.**

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 35.

Motion made in the Senate by the sages for permission to Antonio Surian, ambassador elect to England, to take with him, at the Signory's risk, plate to the amount of 400 ducats, according to valuation.

Ayes, 163.

[*Italian.*]

March 17. **1178. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.**

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 208.

Arrival of an ambassador* from the Catholic King to ratify the league. Public audience given him on the 16th, in the presence of all the other ambassadors. Sumptuous preparations for it; a great number of lords and prelates convened, including 17 bishops not usually in attendance at the great Court. As the Pope had sent a fresh commission to the Legates (Wolsey and Campeggio), confirming what had been done, the two Cardinals came to the Court as if they were newly sent by the Pope, and were met by the King and all the prelates, lords, and ambassadors, with all the ceremonies usually observed on a first arrival.

The prothonotary Campeggio, the Legate's son,† delivered an elegant oration in the Pope's name, alluding to the formidable power of Sultan Selim, and the peril which threatened the whole of Christendom, and apparently placing the King of England, rather

* Count Horn.

† Or brother? "F'lo" in MS. In Sanuto's Diaries, date 14th Jan. 1524, where mention is made of Cardinal Campeggio's appointment as legate in Germany, for the Lutheran affairs, it is distinctly stated that he had a natural son.

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than his Holiness, at the head of the alliance. The Pope had lavished every possible expression of honour upon the King, somewhat to the degradation, perhaps, of the Apostolic see.

Then one of the Spanish ambassadors* made an oration, thanking King Henry for having named the Catholic King as one of his confederates, and beseeching him to receive him as such.

The reply was made by Richard Pace, the King's chief secretary, who alluded to the Pope, "*tanquam comitem (!) confederationis;*" and to mitigate the arrogance of such an expression, he added, "*Comitem, et quod maxime optavit hic saceratissimus Rex, Principem confederationis.*" He praised the Pope for having sent a commission to conclude and ratify this confederation in England, rather than at Rome in the presence of his Holiness, and he greatly extolled the power of the King of England. In answer to the Spanish ambassadors, he said that King Henry was content to include the Catholic King among his chief confederates.

From this the Signory would comprehend in what great repute the King of England stood with all the princes of Christendom. The principal author of all these proceedings was the Legate of York, whose sole aim was to procure incense for his King and himself. No one could please him better than by styling him the arbitrator of the affairs of Christendom. For further particulars refers to his Report.†

The French ambassador resented these marks of deference shown to England by Rome and Spain, and enquired of him (Giustinian) whether the Signory would approve of the election of King Francis as Emperor. Replied affirmatively.

Lambeth, 17th March 1519.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 69 lines.*]

March 21. 1179. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 289.

Was informed by the Pope that he had received letters from France to the effect that King Francis was more inclined than ever to do his utmost to be elected King of the Romans, and announced his having four votes, so that he had very great hope. The Pope then said to him (Minio), "I will speak to you as to my confessor. I have determined to favour the most Christian King, for it may be supposed that, should he obtain this thing through our support, he would not be ungrateful. I would rather he should be elected *cum nostro consensu* than otherwise, and have therefore sent Archbishop Orsini to Germany, to the electors of the empire, to favour the interests of the most Christian King. We choose to declare ourselves, and to do it openly. At any rate, no one can obtain this dignity without us, as we have to confirm it." The Pope then explained how the Catholic King was ineligible to that grade.

Perceived the Pope adopt such a course as he never hitherto witnessed, for until then he chose always to dissemble with either party; nor had he ever seen him so much inclined to one side as to fail entertaining the other; whereas at present he leant entirely

* Probably Mons. Jean Jouglot, who is described on p. 498 as "an accomplished man."

† See *post*, 10 Oct. 1519.

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towards France, it appearing to him that were the Catholic King elected King of the Romans, he should have much more to fear than from the election of the most Christian King.

The Pope also said that the Imperial Diet had been convened for the 12th of June, and that the Cardinal of Gurk had written falsely that it would assemble on *Lature* Sunday, as such was his wish, in order that King Francis might not have time to canvass. In conclusion, the Pope announced the receipt of a letter from the Cardinal Egidio, the legate in Spain, exhorting him to canvass for the Catholic King, the Pope saying with a smile, "He has written me, as it were, a Ciceronian oration; it would very much amuse you; Cardinal Cibo has had it. It is an oration *pro Pompejo*." And the Pope jested about it.

Rome, 21st March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 22.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 209.

1180. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had visited the Spanish ambassadors; was received graciously. Amicable intentions of the Catholic King towards the Signory. On the 20th they went to Greenwich, whither all the ambassadors were invited. Cardinal Campeggio celebrated high mass in state, and gave plenary indulgence to all present. Then, near the high altar, the two Legates confirmed the league in the Pope's name, and signed the articles, and the King did the like. The Spanish ambassadors then read the article relating to their King, and promised in his name to conform to it, and the oath was taken both by them and King Henry.

This ceremony was followed by a banquet. With his Majesty sat the two Legates and Count Horn. The other Spanish ambassador, the French ambassador, and he (Giustinian), with other lords and prelates, were seated at another table. A visit was paid to the Queen.

Had been assured by Richard Pace that the conference between the Kings of England and France on the other side of the Channel would take place about the commencement or middle of July.

The French ambassador had again enquired whether Venice would be content that the most Christian King should be elected Emperor. Had been informed by Cardinal Campeggio that the Diet was to assemble at Frankfort the fourth Sunday in Lent. Told him the Signory was neutral with regard to this election. The Prothonotary had said that he did not approve of the election of either of the two Kings (Charles and Francis), and that it would be well to take the King of Poland, an able man, and violently opposed to the Infidels.

Lambeth, 22nd March 1519.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 64 lines.*]

March 23.

1181. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 290.

Receipt of letters from the Papal legate in Germany, dated 29th February and 9th March, stating that he was in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, but not being lodged in the town, had been unable to speak with the electors, though the report there was (and it ap-

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peared to be in accordance with the general wish) that the Catholic King would be elected King of the Romans.

Friar Nicholas Schomberg, who had lately arrived at Rome from Hungary and Prussia, having passed through some places in Germany, entertained this same opinion. He was a person of some ability and great experience, and had been much employed. He regretted that the Pope should have declared himself for France and against Spain, as he considered it certain that King Charles would be elected, and make terms with King Francis.

Believed that Friar Nicholas laid great stress on the conference which it had been said would take place between Mons. de Chièvres and the Lord Steward, and then seemed to be suspended, the French choosing in the first place to receive the reply from Spain, after which they would decide about the interview, as already stated in his letter of the 21st.

The diet was to assemble at Whitsuntide (which would fall on 21st June), in accordance with the constitution (*et questo per constitutione*), independently of any arbitrary resolve, they having a bull in Germany called "The Golden Bull," or "Carolina," purporting that on the demise of the Emperor, the Archbishop of Mayence was allowed the period of one month from the day of his acquaintance with the fact wherein to give intimation of the diet, and that after this intimation the electors were allowed the term of three months for assembling in the diet, and one month in which to effect the election. If within that term they should fail to elect a King of the Romans, they incur various restrictions and censures (*stricture*), as usually observed in similar cases; nor could anything else authentic be discovered concerning the election than this bull. Had also been told a few days previously by the Spanish ambassador, that he likewise had endeavoured to learn what authentic records existed concerning the mode of this election, and that no one could tell him anything; the Pope in like manner being unable to quote any other document than the bull. Hence proceeded the delay of the diet.

Rome, 23rd March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 24.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 70.

1182. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Paris, 10th March.

The King of England had sent to the most Christian King the list of the persons he meant to bring with him to the interview, including his consort and daughter, the daughter-in-law of King Francis, that the Queen of France might kiss her.

[*Italian.*]

March 26.

1183. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 291.

Had acquainted the Pope with the contents of the Signory's missive of the 17th, touching their wish for the election of the most Christian King, and the reply made to him about the defence of his Holiness, in case, &c.

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The Pope expressed himself much obliged to the State for the offer, saying, that no later than the other day he had told him (Minio) he was aware of the Signory's good-will. Enquired if what his Holiness said to him on that occasion had reference to this matter, as he did not at the time go into any further detail.

The Pope said "No," (although on weighing well his words Minio believed them to have alluded to that offer,) "for the idea that we three should form a league together proceeded from the most Christian King."

The Pope did not say anything more on the subject. He appeared to be suffering somewhat from his ailment (*fistula*). When he (Minio) entered the chamber the Pope was seated, and rose. Requested him to remain seated. He replied, "We had rather not." They sat together for a short while, but on rising he again perceived that the Pope had some little difficulty in walking. The Pope then said, "We have letters from the Legate dated the 9th, from a place near Frankfort; he had not spoken with the electors, because he himself is not in that town; he had only spoken with the Archbishop of Mayence, who announced to him his intention of acting according to the wishes of his brother" (the Elector of Brandenburg). Was unable to elicit any other news from the Pope.

The Spaniards at Rome, being astute persons, were very reserved when talking about the election of the King of the Romans. It was supposed that, not expecting any favour from Rome, they did not choose to disclose the state of their affairs.

Had been told by his friend Abbatis that he had seen a letter from the Cardinal of Gurk, dated Augsburg, 14th March, purporting that although the King of France made very great offers, he would not succeed, whilst on the other hand the Catholic King was not sure of his election. It was true the Cardinal of Gurk was opposed to France.

Had learned that King Francis was making great offers, and had some promise of support from the Count Palatine.

Rome, 26th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

March 28.

1184. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 294.

In his last informed the State that the Archbishop of Mayence meant to vote according to the wishes of the Elector of Brandenburg. Had subsequently ascertained that the Archbishop expressed himself much more clearly, saying that neither he nor his brother could break the promise given to the Catholic King. Infers therefore that according to the Roman news the affairs of France did not prosper, as confirmed by the fact that it was then said that the conference between the Lord Steward and Mons. de Chièvres would certainly take place. Moreover, although of late the Spaniards at Rome had been very reserved, a friend of his (Minio's) was told by the Spanish ambassador that the Catholic King would experience no difficulty in being elected King of the Romans, so that he considered his success certain.

Rome, 28th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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March 30.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 295.

1185. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

On going to the Magnana, found the Pope abroad hawking with a few Cardinals, and discussed a variety of topics with Cardinal de' Medici. The Cardinal, who had always inclined towards France, said that King Francis had nothing certain (*non ha alcuna cosa certa*), making it appear that but little hope could be entertained of his success. He said that whether the crown were obtained by France or Spain, the sovereign would become so great that all other powers must yield to him. The Cardinal then added, "The Signory promises very freely to lend her favour to the most Christian King," saying that the Pope had acquainted him with the intimation made by the Signory; and this he uttered with a smile on his lips (*facendo bocha da ridere*).

Rejoined that the State sought the aggrandizement of King Francis for the benefit of Christendom.

So far as he (Minio) could judge from the words and gesticulations of the Cardinal de' Medici, he considered that the demonstration made by the Pope had been immature (*immatura*),* and that he had declared himself before there were any visible proofs that the most Christian had any foundation for his hopes.

Enquired of the Cardinal whether they had any letters from Germany. He said the Legate wrote in date of the 14th that he had been unable to speak with anybody but the Archbishop of Mayence, who inclined towards the Catholic King; that the electors were to meet at a place near Frankfort (he did not know its name), to arrange the affairs of the diet; and that the Duke of Wurtemberg had 6,000 Switzers.

The conference between the Lord Steward and Mons. de Chièvres was dreaded by the Papal Government. The Cardinal said their letters from France dated the 21st announced that the Lord Steward had already set out with a very great retinue.

Whilst they were talking thus, the Bishop of St. Malo was announced, and said he came to convince the Pope that he had cause to approve of the conference between these two prime ministers. On arriving from the hawking field at the Magnana villa, the Bishop had audience of the Pope, and on coming forth appeared very pensive. Approached him. With his mind overflowing (*il qual havea l'animo pieno*), the Bishop said he had received letters in date of the 20th, that the Lord Steward had not yet set out, and that the conference related to the marriage. He added that the Catholic King had promised, in the event of the death of Madame Louise, to marry her sister, and asked, "What does the Pope wish my King to do? Here they say that Mons. de Chièvres had set out."

Cardinal Cornaro was present when these words were uttered by the Bishop of St. Malo, who, although no one made any remark

* The Cardinal de' Medici had been at Florence owing to the illness of Lorenzo de' Medici. His return to Rome is mentioned by Minio in letter no. 291, date 26 March 1519. It is probable that Leo X. would not have committed himself so much to France had the Cardinal been at his elbow; but he quitted Rome on the 23rd January, and arrived at Florence on the 25th, as seen by letters no. 271 and no. 272.

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to him, nevertheless he himself being aware that such things were not credible, as the moment was unsuited to similar negotiations, said, "God forgive me! I am certain that my King, let him make what promises he may in this matter, will not keep them." Explains this indiscreet admission by supposing that the Bishop would not admit that the conference was held for the purpose of discussing the election of the King of the Romans; that probably the Pope had said something to him on the subject; and that on coming out of the audience chamber he in the fulness of his heart unbosomed himself.

Rome, 30th March 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 1.

1186. The PLAGUE at SOUTHAMPTON.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 93.

Death at Southampton, by plague, of Nicolò Dolfin, vice-master on board the galley of the vice-captain. Some other deaths had occurred on board that galley, but the master survived.

[*Italian.*]

April 2.

1187. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 296.

On the preceding day, after the consistory, went to the palace to hear news from the Pope, most especially as, since the arrival of two posts from Spain, it was reported that the Catholic King would certainly be elected King of the Romans.

In reply to Minio's enquiries, the Pope said, "We have letters from Spain, the last dated the 25th; the affairs of that King prosper, and so far as can be seen he will be Emperor. He has given me to understand that he has the promise of four electors, who assure him they will be true to their pledged faith, and not swerve from it. He complains that we should have declared ourselves for the Christian King. We told him openly that we were averse to his being Emperor. We have acted loyally; and to tell you the truth we regret that he should be elected; but I believe the business to be as it were settled.

"We have letters from Germany signed on the 15th, but with a postscript dated the 20th. The Legate had spoken at Frankfort with the Archbishop of Mayence, who went there I believe to visit somebody, not for the meeting of the diet; and, in short, he, his brother, and the Count Palatine together, are for the Catholic King. The most Christian King ought to try and gain Brandenburg, for he would have had all these three; but look ye! by our faith, down to 20th, no one had appeared there [at Frankfort] on behalf of the most Christian King. The temperament of these Frenchmen is such that so soon as they desire anything, they fancy themselves certain to obtain it.

"The Legate writes us that he had congratulated the Archbishop of Mayence on the marriages made. The King of Spain arranged them; he has given the Queen Consort, widow of the late King of Spain, his grandfather, to a cousin german of Brandenburg, the brother of Casimir, who is in Spain, and they say that he has already

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consummated the marriage.* The other espousals are those of Madame Katharine, the King's sister, the one for whom the mad Queen wept so bitterly when deprived of her, to a son of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the very same to whom the King of France was to have given Madame Renée. I do not announce this marriage to you as certain; don't quote me as an authority.† The most Christian King, seeing that he cannot obtain the crown for himself, ought to endeavour to elect a third; this he might easily have effected, and this we thought would have been the case. He has not so much as a single vote; for to one which he thinks is his he prefixes a 'but,' (*perche de una che pensa di havere, mete un 'ma,'*) which means that they have not got even that. Had they at the time acted thus, we should have proved that the Catholic King could not be elected, and would have informed the electors, and most especially the Bishops, that he was excommunicated, and therefore ineligible, as you well know."

The Pope thus implied, as it were, that he should let things take their course. He no longer showed himself so energetic (*cusi gagliardo*) as he was at first. Believed the Pope's bias to be excellent, and that even if induced by other motives, that of self-preservation (*salus*) would alone account for it.

Spoke with the English ambassador (Silvester de Giglis, Bishop of Worcester). He said that the Catholic King would be Emperor; that the Pope had sent Archbishop Orsini to Germany, of which act the Catholic King had complained; and that the King of England did not support France, nor yet the Catholic King. He also made enquiry relative to the affairs of Lucca.

Rome, 2nd April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 4.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 96.

1188. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 19th March.

Had requested the Lord Steward and Robertet to cancel the objectionable clause concerning Venice in the treaty between France and England. They replied that King Francis had mentioned the Signory as his good friend and ally, and that the clause constituting France and England judges was not inserted, because the Venetian ambassador in London spoke about this to the French ambassadors.

[*Italian.*]

April 4.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 96.

1189. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Antonio Sarian, ambassador elect to England, to depart on the morrow.

[*Italian.*]

* The marriage of Germaine de Foix to John, Margrave of Brandenburg, took place at Barcelona between the 8th and 12th March 1519, as seen by the despatches of the Venetian ambassador, Francesco Cornaro, from which there are extracts in Sanuto's Diaries. As Varillas and Bayle deny her marriage, the statements of Leo X. and Francesco Cornaro are valuable.

† The Infanta Katharine, the posthumous daughter of Philip the Handsome and Queen Juana, did not marry the son of the Margrave of Brandenburg; she became the wife of John III., King of Portugal.

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April 5.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 210.

1190. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Departure of the Spanish ambassadors from London. They were met at Dover by letters both from the Catholic King and from Flanders, and one of them returned with the despatches. It was reported they had news of an attack made by the Duke of Guelders in those parts; and this seemed likely, from the embargo laid on all vessels in Spain. These signs were not at all indicative of peace.

Delay of all preparations for the King's voyage across the Channel.

Cardinal Wolsey had been busily occupied in assessing a tax upon the clergy, which would produce a great sum, and to which the Pope had given his assent.

Lambeth, 5th April 1519.

[*Italian*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ page, or 32 lines.]

April 6.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 103.

1191. EMBASSY to ENGLAND.

Departure on that day of Antonio Surian, ambassador, on his way to England.

[*Italian*.]

April 9.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 300.

1192. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been told by the Bishop of St. Malo that he hoped the affairs of his King would proceed prosperously, and that he might at least prevent the election of his enemy, meaning the Catholic King, saying, "We don't choose to utter a thousand bravadoes, like these Spaniards, but I promise you that we will do deeds." He also spoke of the interview between the Lord Steward and Mons. de Chièvres, and said he did not believe they would come to terms, that he was certain France would not obtain Navarre, and that those two individuals were the prime ministers of their respective Kings. He (Minio) on the contrary inferred that, being persons of great condition, they would not meet to conclude nothing.

Rome, 9th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian*.]

April 11.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 211.

1193. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Went on the preceding day to the King at Richmond to communicate to him the contents of the newsletters which accompanied the Signory's despatches of the 28th February and 5th March. Having listened to them, the King enquired whether he had news of France, Spain, and Guelders. Replied in the negative. The King and the ministers care not the least for Levant news. The King said he should shortly cross the Channel for the interview with King Francis. Was assured by the Bishop of Durham and Secretary Pace, that the King would go in July. One of the great personages of the kingdom had said to him very secretly, "In a fortnight you will see something of importance," hinting at preparations. The Spanish ambassador, who returned from Dover, was still in London, but to no purpose. He (Giustinian) was unable to elicit the slightest matter of importance from the English ministry, unless they allowed it to escape them by mistake.

London, 11th April 1519.

[*Italian*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ page, or 33 lines.]

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April 12.

1194. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 301.

The Pope having returned to Rome from the Magnana, announced to him (Minio) the receipt of letters from Germany, dated 25th March, purporting that the Archbishop Orsini had arrived there. Besides a joint letter from the three, namely, the Legate, Orsini, and Caracciolo, they each wrote to him separately, and to use the Pope's own words, they found the Archbishop of Mayence *softer*, displaying better intentions than heretofore, but as yet they had been unable to speak with the other electors. Told the Pope that the French ambassadors entertained very fair hopes.

The Pope said that their intelligence was the same as that which he had received from his Legate and the nuncio in France, dated the 1st, to the effect that the most Christian King had made an agreement with Brandenburg, the terms being that Madame Renée was to marry the son of the Marquis of Brandenburg, to whom the King would give 300,000 ducats dower, with an annuity of 6,000 for the son, and a like annual amount for the Marquis himself; that to the Archbishop of Mayence the King was to pay 12,000 ducats annually until he should have provided him with church benefices to that amount, besides 80,000 ducats for the purpose, nominally, of building a church, and that King Francis was also negotiating with the Count Palatine. The Pope added, "Were it thus, affairs would proceed prosperously, but I do not believe them to be yet in this state. On a former occasion we were told the like, and it was not true."

Enquired of the Pope whether it had not also been said that the son of the Marquis of Brandenburg was to marry the sister of the King of Spain. Thereupon the Pope replied, "What would you have me to tell you? We do not believe that either one or the other speak the truth. We are doing everything for the most Christian; should he succeed, we trust he will remember our proceedings; should he fail, he will have had proof of our good will. On no account would we wish to see the Catholic King elected, and being averse to him, it is well to favour (*accostarsi*) the most Christian King. Should a third party be elected, we must endeavour to come to an understanding with him. We are allied with the King of France, and so are you likewise. We have sent the oath* to the Catholic King, with a message that we do so in order to remind him of it."

The Catholic King being in possession of the kingdom of Naples, the Pope would by no means wish him to be Emperor, from fear lest such vicinity should cause much and serious disturbance to the Papal States. The Spaniards in Rome continued to assert that the election of their King was certain, though he (Minio) shared the belief of the Pope that neither party spoke the truth. Some persons said the Spaniards made these positive assertions to induce the Pope to desist from favouring France, as his support would prove vain, and merely render him odious to Spain.

Met the English ambassador, who told him a Spanish ambassador had arrived in England, to include the Catholic King in the con-

* Probably a copy of the oath taken by King Charles on receiving the investiture of the kingdom of Naples.

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federacy between England and France, the period of four months having been allowed him for the notification of his adhesion. He also said that the Pope had told him to write to England that no intervention would take place in the affairs of Lucca; and that his King would stand godfather at the christening of the son of King Francis.

Rome, 12th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 14.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes mc.
Letter no. 304.

1195. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Having assured the French ambassadors of the extreme desire of the Signory that their King might obtain the Imperial crown, they read to him an extract from letters received by them from France, purporting that King Francis had excellent hopes, and that the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Archbishop of Mayence, the Archbishop of Treves, and the Count Palatine would vote for him. The Bishop of St. Malo added, "We have four, and the Spaniards say they have four; so the electors must be eight in number."* The French ambassadors seemed no less certain of obtaining the four votes than the Spaniards did, and one side at the least must remain disappointed.

Rome, 14th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 15.
Commemoriale,
v. xx. p. 90.

1196. LETTERS PATENT from DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO, confirmed by the Senate, and furnished with their pendant leaden seal, ratifying the nomination of the Venetian Signory by Henry VIII. in the treaty of peace recently made by him with Francis I., King of the French.

Has addressed them for delivery to his ambassadors Sebastian Giustinian, knight, and Antonio Surian, doctor and knight.

[*Latin, 21 lines.*]

April 15.
Commemoriale,
v. xx. p. 93.

1197. RATIFICATION by the VENETIAN SIGNORY, of a confederacy between Pope Leo X., the Emperor (Maximilian), and the Kings of France, England, and Spain; the treaty having been made by Francis I. and Henry VIII.†

Document transmitted to Leo X., a similar announcement being made to Charles King of Spain: the words "*observance*" being substituted for "*devotion*," and "*Catholic Majesty*" in lieu of "*Holiness*."

[*Latin, 11 lines.*]

April 15.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 212.

1198. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Could give but little news, as the King, the Legates, and the rest of the ministers were abroad taking their pleasure.

Had been assured by the French ambassador the interview between the two Kings would take place in July, although common

* Until the peace of Munster the electors were but seven in number.

† "*Auctoribus excellentissimis et potentissimis Francorum et Angliæ Regibus.*" The treaty had been made 2nd October 1518, in the lifetime of the Emperor Maximilian, who died 12th January 1519, nor did the election of Charles V. take place until the 28th June following; so this ratification was dated during the interregnum, probably to remind Charles of his grandfather's engagement.

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report said nothing about it. He said he understood the return of the Spanish ambassador was caused by the preparations of the Duke of Guelders, the Catholic King being desirous of support from England. With respect to the empire, he said King Francis would be favoured by the Pope, the Signory, and the Swiss cantons. Enquired whether King Henry would be favourable to the King of France. He replied that King Henry seemed to be content that the empire should fall to King Francis rather than to others; but that he himself was of opinion that France would receive neither favour nor disfavour from England.

Believed the French ambassador had no sure foundation for his assertions.

Lambeth, 15th April 1519.

[*Italian*, 1 page, or 21 lines.]

April 16.

1199. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 305.

The Duchess of Urbino had given birth to a daughter (Katharine de' Medici). When with Cardinal de' Medici, said he would not fail to congratulate him on the birth, although it was that of a girl, as were females not to be born, the birth of males would be impossible. The Cardinal laughed at this, and said, "Know that, had he not first procreated a female he would not have been of our family, for our house has always generated the females before the males."

Rome, 16th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 18.

1200. LETTER from ZURICH, stating that the King of England had sent an ambassador to the Switzers, and Monis. de Tansom (*sic*) to the Electors.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 138.

[*Italian.*]

April 18.

1201. LEAGUE between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 141.

Motion made in the Senate by the sages, for a letter to Sebastian Giustinian, ambassador in England.

The clause concerning arbitration of the disputes between the Emperor and the Signory having been cancelled, Giustinian and his successor were to ratify the league.

They were to tell the King and Cardinal Wolsey that the Signory's adherence to the league should be kept secret, on account of the Turk, the Venetian territories being on the borders, and exposed to the first attack.

The ambassador in France to acquaint King Francis with these instructions given to the ambassador in England.

Amendment proposed by Zorzi Emo the Procurator, and supported by Marin Sanuto, that the Signory should not interfere, as it would expose them to another war. Replies of Polo Capello, sage of the Council, and of the sage for the mainland, that in November the State wrote to thank the King of England, wherefore it was necessary to make this ratification.

Remark by Sanuto that the argument was false, but that the

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ballots were, Ayes, 125; Noes, 47; Neutrals, 7; and that secrecy was very strictly enjoined.

[*Italian.*]

April 18.

1202. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 306.

Had been to the palace on that day, but the Pope having taken pills, and being consequently in bed, was unable to see him. Conferred therefore with Cardinal de' Medici, who told him they had received letters from Germany, dated the 1st, to the effect that the affairs of the Catholic King did not seem so prosperous as at first, although the Archbishop of Mayence seemed rather inclined to favour him, which was at variance with the assertions of the French ambassadors at Rome, who considered themselves sure of that prelate. The electors were holding a diet at Uxella (*sic*), on the dissolution of which they expected to hear with greater certainty who would be elected King of the Romans.

The Cardinal also said there were letters written by the Admiral of France (Bonnivet) from Lorraine, on the 4th, who, alluding to his former negotiations at Noyon and in London, gave very great hope to King Francis that his present journey would be equally successful. Replied that the French ambassadors anticipated the election of their King, who had already sent 500,000 ducats into Germany. The Cardinal said it was true he was sending 400,000 by messengers express, as he had not the means of remitting bills.

Rome, 18th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 23.

1203. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. pences me.
Letter no. 307.

On the dissolution of the diet of the four electors, namely, the three ecclesiastics and the Count Palatine, had hoped to be able to announce, well nigh with certainty, the successful candidate for the Imperial crown, but letters in date of the 4th received from Germany merely state that the electors seem rather more inclined towards France than formerly, and that the favour hitherto shown to the Catholic King had much declined. The letters from France represented the election of King Francis as certain, but the French ambassadors in Rome, whom he had seen frequently since the dissolution of the diet, although they said the affairs of their King were proceeding much more favourably than usual, did not say that the result was very certain, but rather dwelt on the decline of the support given to the Catholic King.

On the 21st of April the Spanish ambassador went to the Pope, accompanied by a Swiss chieftain, who had been in Rome since many days. They presented a letter to him from the Switzers, complaining greatly of his having shown himself so much in favour of the most Christian King, with regard to his election as King of the Romans, and declaring that they would by no means tolerate this, and that the Pope should continue, as at the commencement, to show himself the common father. Mentioned this to the French ambassadors. They said the letter had been begged by the Spaniards; that it was not written in such strong terms as stated; and that France likewise

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had friends in Switzerland, endeavouring to prove that the Switzers would not oppose King Francis. The ambassadors either made very fictitious statements, or else deceived themselves, for it was seen by his despatches, and by the copies of letters from Switzerland, that the Switzers openly declared that they would not tolerate the election of the most Christian King as King of the Romans.

Rome, 23rd April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 25.

1204. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes mc.
Letter no. 308.

On the preceding day had audience of the Pope, who told him that, in reply to certain communications made by the ambassadors from Hungary, he had recommended them to put forward their King as a candidate for the Imperial crown.

In reply to his (Minio's) enquiries about news from Germany, the Pope said he knew nothing whatever for certain about the dissolution of the diet, though it was true that the affairs of the most Christian King wore a more favourable aspect than usual, but that the French would endeavour to make the matter certain, and were therefore sending 200,000 ducats into Germany.

Then the Pope, continuing his discourse, said, "To you we tell the truth; neither the Legate nor my Nuncio write us this. They spoke with the Archbishop of Mayence, who does not seem much inclined towards the most Christian King. Doubtless had they [the French?] gained Brandenburg, the thing would be certain. They say they have him, and that the marriage is made, but, were this the case, it would be known; these are not things to be done in a corner." Replied that the French considered the thing certain. The Pope rejoined, "It is true, because they wish it to be so, but from our envoys we have nothing more than what we have told you."

Asked whether it was true that the Switzers had written him a letter on the subject. He replied, "It is true they wrote a sturdy letter, but in fair words, wherein, without specifying any one in particular, they say endeavours should be made to elect a German; nor will they by any means have the King of France; neither, according to my belief, would they choose to have Spain."

The Pope, moreover, said that he suspected the two Kings would come to blows, and that the Spaniards said so publicly; nay, that they said they would come and conquer Italy, and thus secure the matter for themselves.

Was informed by the Bishop of St. Malo that they were in good hopes of getting the Duke of Saxony. Unless they deceived themselves, the French would soon have encircled all the electors.

Rome, 25th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 25.

1205. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. pp. 148,
149.

Barcelona, 27th March and 7th April.

Details conversations with the English ambassador (Spinelly), who said Chièvres had shown him letters from Inspruck, written to the

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Signory, about good neighbourhood, and that the State replied in the same strain.

Cornaro had also been informed that on the preceding day (6th April) the Catholic King sent one of his stewards, a Fleming, by name El Beton,* to England; and the English ambassador said that King Henry had a good understanding with his Majesty of Spain, and would never allow any sovereign to do him any harm.

[*Italian.*]

April 28.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlviii. p. 9,
tergo.

1206. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

The nomination of the Signory by the King of England, in the peace between England and France, ought to be unconditional (*semplice*), as was the nomination made by his Christian Majesty, which the State ratified by the letters patent, as usual.

Have desired the ambassador in England, should the nomination be unconditional, to ratify as aforesaid, but if not, to suspend, and write back.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 28.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlviii. p. 10.

1207. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

As the period within which they were to ratify the nomination of the Signory, in the confederacy between France and England, was approaching, send herewith letters patent accordingly. Should he understand that the King has named the State simply and absolutely, without any condition about referring the Signory's disputes with the late Emperor to judges, as written by him heretofore, he is then, on his successor's arrival, conjointly to present the Signory's ratification to the King. Should he understand that the condition has been inserted about the above-written disputes (of which the Signory cannot be persuaded), he is then to suspend the ratification, giving speedy notice of the fact. If his successor fail to arrive within the eight months assigned to the State, which expire on the 2nd of January next, he (Giustinian) is then to ratify alone, apologizing for the delay, on the plea that his successor, with whom he was to have performed the act, had been compelled by ill health to postpone his departure. To present the ratification with as little display as possible.

[*Italian, 33 lines.*]

April 28.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlviii. p. 10.

1208. The SAME to the SAME.

After presenting the ratification, to tell the King secretly that they desire to communicate to his Majesty in confidence what on the like subject they had also told the Pope and the King of France, that with regard to the affairs of the Turk, the Signory is as well disposed as ever for the benefit of Christendom, but that it was requisite to proceed cautiously, as were the State to declare herself prematurely, they would incur manifest peril from a powerful and formidable sovereign, though whenever the Signory should

* Count Bartholomew Tattano.

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see a general expedition on foot, they would not swerve from their ancient policy.

At liberty to make the like communication, also in secret, to Cardinal Wolsey.

[*Italian, 28 lines.*]

April 28.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xlviii. p. 11.

1209. The DOGE and SENATE to ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassador on his way to England.

The ratification had been addressed to his predecessor. To speed his journey to the utmost.

Ayes, 125. Noes, 47. Neutrals, 7.

[*Italian, 12 lines.*]

April 28.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 309.

1210. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The Pope was in great trouble on account of these negotiations. Warm siege was laid to him daily by the French ambassadors, who sought to keep him on their side, and to make him persevere in the course he had commenced; whilst the Spanish ambassadors, who complained of him greatly, urged him at least to abstain from favouring the most Christian. The open demonstrations made by the Pope in favour of France had greatly annoyed Cardinal de' Medici, despite his invariable Gallican tendency.

Rome, 28th April 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

April 29.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 213.

1211. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had received the Signory's missives of 25th March, with curtailed copies of the acts concerning the repeal of the wine duties in Candia, so that they were useless.

Arrival of a fresh Spanish ambassador, named Bartholomew (Count Tationo), steward of the Catholic King. He came post in eight days, and had complained grievously to King Henry that the most Christian King was attempting to extort the Imperial crown from the electors by violence and tyranny, and making warlike preparation, having on his side the Pope, the Signory, with a considerable force, the Florentines, the Genoese, and the Switzers. The King of England, he said, should beware of allowing the most Christian King to obtain a dignity which would render him irresistible, with much other strong language, which was repeated to the French ambassador, who denied that his King meditated any violence.

The English lords seemed to lament this contention, and the Marquis (of Dorset) expressed his great regret to the French ambassador, who had informed him (Giustinian) that King Henry had given a favorable reply to King Francis, appearing to be content; but the French ambassador did not believe it. Had received no advice from the State, though everybody said that Venice favoured the King of France, and had made preparations in aid of his undertaking.

Nothing was said about King Henry's passage to Calais. Had again made enquiries on the subject. Some said they did not know, and others that it depended on King Francis, from whom a special

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messenger was expected with his decision. No stir of troops or arms in England. Did not know what money was in circulation, but fancied England was intent on economizing.

The Venetian galleys set sail on 19th April. As strong breezes (*bise*)* had since prevailed, it was supposed they would have already crossed the Bay of Biscay and entered the Mediterranean. They had shipped as much as possible.

Had not chosen to ask Cardinal Wolsey for a copy of the articles of the league, as it would have implied adherence thereto on behalf of the Signory. Was shortly, however, to receive a transcript of them, after they had been collated with the originals, from Cardinal Campeggio, and would transmit it forthwith. Was sorry the Signory had never sent the slightest word of thanks to Campeggio for his many good offices.

[No date of place.] 29th April 1519.

[Italian, 3 pages, or 63 lines.]

May 4.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 313.

1212. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Was told by the Pope on the 3rd, that the nuncio Caracciolo had written to him that, according to report, the Marquis of Brandenburg had concluded an agreement with France, and that he (Caracciolo) had spoken with the Archbishop of Mayence, who took it very much amiss that this agreement should have been made, and, indeed, said that if it were true, he would not attend the diet, but send a proxy, a proof that he did not intend to support France. The Legate was with the Archbishop of Treves, and had good hopes.

An envoy had arrived at Rome from the King of Spain, complaining of the Pope's strong opposition to him, and that he should have declared him ineligible to the dignity of King of the Romans.

Rome, 4th May 1519.

[Extract, Italian.]

May 6.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 214.

1213. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

The important event anticipated in his letter of 11th April had apparently not taken place, but he understood that King Henry had written to King Francis in moderate terms (*modestamente*) to desist from hostilities, and to seek the empire by other means, and not by force, in accordance with the peace lately contracted. This seemed to be credible, as the two Spanish ambassadors, at whose suit apparently he wrote this letter, had departed; and it had been said at the time that the last ambassador came to report the preparations making by the King of France, and to persuade King Henry to write to him on the subject. Neither King Henry nor any great personage of England would wish the most Christian King to obtain the imperial crown, and therefore he would receive no succour from England, either of men or money. This was the opinion both of himself and the Legate Campeggio, who had told him that the Switzers would not favour the most Christian King, but had desired

* This word does not exist in Boerio's *Venetian Dictionary*. Qy. Does not "*bise*" mean the same as the French term "*vent de Bise*," i.e., North wind, prevalent in the gulf of Lyons? Such a wind would have the effect described by Giustinian.

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him to desist from his attempt; and that one of the electors, whom King Francis boasted of having at his beck, had no intention of complying with his wishes.

No preparations for the conference between the two Kings. A reply was sent by King Francis, but it was not definitive. Another express was expected, and on its arrival a consultation would be held, whether to meet or not.

For some days past the Cardinal of York had been indisposed, and was much reduced by dysentery, so he had received no one. Would, however, call upon him on the morrow.

Receipt of the State's missives of 11th April, with the Hungarian newsletters. Would communicate them to Cardinal Wolsey and also to Campeggio, of whom the Signory should make mention in its letters, since it was not thought fit to write him a letter of thanks.

Lambeth, 6th May 1519.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 39 lines.*]

May 8.
Mantuan
Archives.

1214. CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO, Legate in England, to FREDERICK GONZAGA, MARQUIS OF MANTUA.

Condoles with him on the death of his father.

London, 8th May 1519.

[*Original, Italian.*]

May 11.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 215.

1215. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Had been told by Cardinal Campeggio that, considering the articles of the recent treaty, war between Spain and France on account of territory could only proceed from the kingdom of Navarre, which, at the time of the formation of the confederacy, was held by the Catholic King; and that therefore King Henry was bound to afford him assistance in retaining possession of it. Campeggio thought England would remain neutral in the contest for the empire, and write to both parties that the crown was to be obtained not by force, but by free election. Had imparted this opinion to the French ambassador.

The lords were unusually occupied with public business, and Cardinal Wolsey, who had been grievously ill, had gone twice to Greenwich in three days. Was unable to ascertain the motive of such frequent cabinet councils.

Had received three missives from the Signory; the one a patent ratifying the league, and the other two indicating the mode of executing the ratification, enjoining him to await his successor until 2nd June, and instructing him to communicate the Signory's intention, if necessary, to Cardinal Wolsey. Had informed the Signory, at least a hundred times, that it was necessary to have recourse to the Cardinal in all matters, and that, should it be requisite to neglect either the King or the Cardinal, it would be better to pass over His Majesty.* Would therefore make the communi-

* In the original: "Et quando se dovesse pretermetter ò questa Maestà ò sua Signoria reverendissima, saria da pretermetter la antedicta Maestà."

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cation to both, but first of all to the Cardinal, lest he should resent the precedence conceded to the King.

Complaints of doubts cast on the veracity of his statement respecting the erasure of the clause touching the disputes between Venice and the Emperor, and declares that he had not written lies to the Signory.

Lambeth, 11th May 1519.

[*Italian*, 4 pages, or 77 lines.]

May 11.

1216. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 319.

News received by the Spaniards of the arrival at Montpellier of Mons. de Chièvres and the Lord Steward of France. Confirmation of this intelligence by the Bishop of St. Malo, who told him (Minio) that both the Kings were nevertheless preparing for war, but the King of Spain had no money, having already pledged part of his revenues in order to obtain the Imperial crown.

The Bishop added that his King had four votes, and that they moreover hoped for the fifth, though it was true the Archbishop of Mayence showed himself averse to them, owing to the great promises made to him by the Catholic King. Also that they had fair words from the Duke of Saxony, who had however not yet declared himself for either side.

The Bishop alluded to the preparations making by France for the defence of the Milanese. Assured him that the Signory would not fail King Francis in his need, for her own sake and in conformity with the existing confederacy. In reply to his (Minio's) enquiries the Bishop said the Pope, in a few general words, had given him promises to the like effect.

The Hungarian ambassadors had been knighted by the Pope, who gave to each of them a gown of cloth of gold and a chain; and on their departure they were accompanied by the Polish and Spanish ambassadors, who considered it certain that their King [Lewis of Hungary and Bohemia] would vote for Spain.

Rome, 11th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 13.

1217. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 219.

Poissy, 2nd May.

Informed the King of the Signory's ratification of the league between France and England. His Majesty replied that the Signory did well to join the league with the King of England, who might be of great use to him in his canvass for the grade of King of the Romans. He said he was sure of four votes, viz., the two brothers, Mayence and Brandenburg, the Palatine, and Treves; and had hopes of the Duke of Saxony. The Archbishop of Cologne would not promise; but he was open to terms.

[*Italian.*]

May 13.

1218. CONTEST FOR THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 227.

Motion made in the Senate by the Sages for a letter of the following tenor to the Signory's ambassador in France, in reply to his last.

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Were glad that King Francis approved of their joining the league with England, which they did willingly, it seeming to them very advantageous to keep King Henry on terms of peace and love with his most Christian Majesty, as he would hear from the ambassador on his way to England. Rejoiced also to hear that his canvass for the empire prospered. Should he succeed, the Signory would pay the 100,000 crowns promised him.

Disapproval by the Senate of this last clause, and after debate the clause was withdrawn.

[*Italian.*]

May 13.

1219. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 320.

On the preceding day went to the Magnana, to accompany the Pope on his way back to Rome. The Pope told him that, according to letters from Germany, the account of the agreement between Brandenburg and France was true; and that King Francis had assuredly that one vote, though the other electors had not yet pronounced themselves. The Pope added that the Legate in France wrote to him that it was said there that they had four votes, whereas the Papal envoys in Germany merely wrote that the affairs of the most Christian King were in a favorable condition.

The Pope did not wish either of the two kings to obtain the crown, and, as already stated, was desirous that King Francis should condescend to favour some third candidate. The support given by the Pope to France had for object to prevent the Catholic King from being elected Emperor, and the Pope therefore regretted that King Francis should persist in thinking himself sure of his election.

The Pope also told him (Minio) that in Germany they were anxious for the arrival of the money, but that nothing had yet been received; whereas, the Legate in France informed him that they had sent 200,000 ducats besides the first remittance, and that by the middle of the month they said they should have 500,000 ducats in Germany.

Concerning the interview at Montpellier between Mons. de Chièvres and the Lord Steward of France, the Spanish ambassador (Don Luis de Carroz) had shown the Pope letters dated the 2nd and 4th of May, stating amongst other things, that the conference had been held "frankly." When the Pope enquired the meaning of "frankly," the Spanish ambassador interpreted it thus, that Chièvres, who was suspected to have been bribed by France, had acted loyally. The Pope was apprehensive the two kings would come to blows, and told him (Minio) that he had therefore addressed other briefs to them exhorting them to peace.

The Pope disapproved of the steps taken by Monsieur de Lautrec for the defence of the Milanese, as parties otherwise inclined to remain quiet, on perceiving the fear they inspired, would take heart. The Pope added that he understood Lautrec had sent to ask troops of the Signory, but that to him the French had said nothing at all. Infers, therefore, that the "general terms" in which the Bishop of St. Malo said he had spoken to the Pope on this subject were so

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very general, that they signified little, or else that the Pope chose to understand them only by halves.

Rome, 13th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 18.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 216.

1220. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

On 17th May Richard Pace, the King's Secretary, departed on his way, as generally reported, to the electors of the empire. The Legate Campeggio did not know for certain the object of Pace's mission, not having had an interview with the Cardinal of York for four days, but he thought it was to exhort the electors to choose an Emperor suited to the need of Christendom, and not to allow themselves to be cajoled or overawed by any one.

The French ambassador, who had been with Cardinal Wolsey the day preceding, believed Pace was sent to thwart the projects of the most Christian King, and seemed to entertain a very bad opinion of the intentions of the entire English ministry. Had been told by the Lord Treasurer (the Duke of Norfolk) that King Henry had taken, and was taking, steps to secure the freedom of this election, which he (the Lord Treasurer) was of opinion would not fall on either of the two Kings (Charles and Francis), but rather on one of the princes of Germany, which seemed to be the universal belief and desire.

Within the past few days King Henry had made a very great change in his court, dismissing four of his chief lords in waiting who had enjoyed very great authority in the kingdom, and had been the very soul of the King. He had also replaced some other officials by men of greater age and repute. This measure was deemed of as vital importance as any that had taken place for many years. The King had, however, given employment *extra curiam* to the parties dismissed, some at Calais and some in other parts of the kingdom, assigning them titles and considerable appointments, which was a proof that they had not been dismissed for any fault, though the true reason was unknown.

Had obtained this intelligence from the Reverend Dionysius Memo, who, at his request, came from Greenwich to Lambeth to give him an account of the circumstance. It was said by some that these persons, having accompanied the ambassadors who went to ratify the peace, had been discovered to be too partial to the King of France. Others maintained that they had been the cause of the King's incessant gambling, by which he had lately lost much money, and that the King, resolving to lead a new life, had removed these companions of his excesses. This was the opinion of the Lord Treasurer.

On the other hand, the French ambassador and the hostages considered this had taken place either from distrust of France, or at the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey, who had perhaps apprehended that these young men might oust him from the government. Fully shared this opinion, which was corroborated by the fact that the places had been filled up with creatures of the Cardinal.

The French ambassador said he had told the Cardinal that such a stir would not have been tolerated at the French court, and that

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Wolsey replied the French followed their own fashion, and the English that of England.

Considered this dismissal important, connecting it with the embassy of Pace. Had been urged by the Lord Treasurer to commend all these proceedings when speaking with the Cardinal, but was not inclined to assume similar burdens.

It was generally believed that the interview between King Henry and King Francis would be deferred, as might be readily conjectured from what had taken place.

Lambeth, 18th May 1519.

[*Italian, 3½ pages, or 76 lines.*]

May 18.

1221. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 321.

On the preceding day went to the Pope at the Magnana, who said that the Spanish ambassador (Don Luis de Carroz) and Don Hieronimo de Vich,* had shown him two letters dated the 9th and 10th, stating that the Lord Steward and Monsieur de Chièvres had held a conference; that the former demanded the restitution of the kingdom of Navarre, which Monsieur de Chièvres refused;

* On St. Peter's Day (29th June) 1517, there were two Spanish ambassadors at Rome, the Rev. Don Pedro de Urea and Don Hieronimo de Vich, who, together, presented to Leo X. a "haekney," which was very richly trapped in cloth of gold and silver. (Minio's Letter Book, Letter no. 76.)

Don Pedro de Urea died at Rome on the 15th March 1518. (Letter no. 174.)

On the 9th of April 1518, Minio wrote to the Senate (Letter no. 183), that a new Spanish ambassador, by name Don Luis de Carroz, was expected to make his entry into Rome on the following Tuesday, from Naples.

By Minio's letter of 1st May (no. 188) 1518, it is seen that Carroz was then established at Rome as ambassador; and on 16th May 1518 (no. 192) Minio added that Don Hieronimo de Vich, late Spanish ambassador to the Pope, had been deprived of his post, because he was not in favour with Mons. de Chièvres. "He remains at Rome, and the Pope has taken him as his counsellor, and gives him a salary, which causes complaints from everybody. He was the bitter enemy of the late Don Pedro de Urea, and wrote abusively of him to Spain. The letter fell by accident into the hands of Mons. de Chièvres, which has been the cause of all this mischief."

On 16th May 1518, therefore, it was known at Rome that Mons. de Chièvres had dispensed with the diplomatic services of De Vich; but a few days later (29th May) Minio informs the Signory that the Catholic King had sanctioned the marriage of the ex-ambassador's son to the Pope's niece, the daughter of Jacopo Salviati, as seen, moreover, in a letter calendared by Mr. Brewer, dated Saragossa, 25th May 1518; the writer, Spinelli, implying that De Vich was still accredited by Spain to Leo X., which is flatly contradicted by Minio, who, nevertheless, shows that in September 1518 Vich was again employed officially by the Spanish Government, in whose name he informed the Pope that the confederacy between France and England would not take place.

Subsequently, in Minio's letter of 18th May 1519 (no. 337), and in other letters, it is stated that De Vich was again negotiating with the Pope as the colleague of Don Luis de Carroz, who remained at Rome until the arrival of his successor, Don Juan Emanuel, on 10th April 1520.

No mention is made by Guicciardini either of the death of Don Pedro de Urea or of the temporary disgrace of Don Hieronimo de Vich; and in like manner the embassy and name of Don Luis de Carroz are omitted entirely by the Italian historian.

From Mr. Brewer's Calendar, 1515-1518, no. 291, p. 92, we learn that Don Luis de Carroz had been ambassador in England in April 1515. I may add that the prepotent proceedings of Carroz during his two years residence at the Court of Rome illustrate the general character of Spanish diplomatists at that period of strife and rivalry with France; nor did Carroz evince more respect for Leo X. than for Francis I.; and a month after the election of Charles V. he settled a case of appeal made by a Spanish subject to the Pope about a priory, by seizing the plaintiff and sending him off a prisoner to Naples, concerning which outrage Minio remarked that "never had the Pope been seen so enraged." (Letter of 28th August 1519, no. 369.)

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and that they were soon to separate. The Pope mentioned having sent briefs to these two ministers, exhorting them to devise some expedient for the prevention of war between their sovereigns.

It was very difficult to guess the motive of the interview, for which the Spanish ambassadors assigned certain very unsuitable reasons. The Pope was of opinion that when King Francis proposed it, he had not the slightest hope of being elected King of the Romans, and wished to arrange his disputes with the Catholic King, expecting, through the cession of the Imperial Crown, to obtain his demands; but that he had changed his mind on perceiving the chance of becoming King of the Romans himself. The idea of any compromise by means of a matrimonial alliance between the two crowns was considered fallacious.

With regard to their military preparations, the Pope said he had been assured by the Spaniards that their King would never be the first to make war, to which the Pope knew that France was averse, as King Francis had requested him to write briefs exhorting the other sovereigns to peace; adding that, in confirmation of this, he had received the power from King Francis, whereby he ratified the five years' truce, and that the Pope was expecting a like power from England. The Pope said, moreover, that besides briefs he had also sent an envoy, one D. Baldassar, to the Switzers, exhorting them to peace.

Concerning the affairs of Germany, the Pope merely understood that the most Christian King had but one vote certain, namely that of the Marquis of Brandenburg, the other electors all saying, "*Should the others choose, I likewise am content*;" the Pope adding, "After our own fashion at the election of a Pope. The French, however, consider the thing certain, and you must know that when the Lord Steward wrote to King Francis to withdraw from the contest, by reason of the great difficulties which he, the Lord Steward, perceived, the King wrote back, desiring him never again to write in a similar strain."

With regard to the steps taken by Monsieur de Lautrec for the defence of the Milanese against the Switzers, he (Minio) having suggested to the Pope that France might possibly ask him for Papal troops, the Pope smiled, and said, "We have need of our troops here: what are we to do for ourselves?"

Understood a fresh confederacy was being attempted between the Catholic King, England, and the Switzers.

Rome, 18th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 19.

1222. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original Letter Book, MS. penes me. Letter no. 323. On the preceding day a report had circulated that the Spanish ambassadors were gone to the Magnana, with news of the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans. Sent, therefore, to the Magnana, and ascertained that the Spanish ambassadors were the bearers of letters from Monsieur de Chièvres with condolences on the death of the Duke of Urbino (Lorenzo de' Medici), and announcing

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the dangerous illness of the Lord Steward at Montpellier, owing to a retention of urine.

Rome, 19th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 20.

1223. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 324.

The Spanish ambassadors had that day received letters announcing the death of the Lord Steward, and that the Spaniards had quitted Montpellier on their return homewards.

Monsieur de Chièvres wrote that he could no longer remain with honour, as there was no other person at Montpellier accredited by King Francis; and that nothing had been proposed, except the restitution of Navarre, which had been referred to French and Spanish jurists.

It was for the best that the conference should be dissolved, as the parties separated in friendship, and the interview terminated without any disturbance.

Rome, 20th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 20.

1224. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta.
v. xlviii. p. 15,
tergo.

Received his letters purporting that the Christian King had commended their ratification of the treaty with the King of England. Were gratified at this result, as their chief object in sending an ambassador to England was to keep England and France united.

Ayes, 166. Noes, 5. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 51 lines.*]

May 20.

1225. LETTERS PATENT from DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO for POPE LEO X. and the CATHOLIC KING.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta.
xlvi. p. 16.

Peace having been concluded between the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France, England, and Spain, of which the authors were the Kings of France and England, the Doge ratifies the same.

15th April 1519.

[*Latin, 18 lines.*]

May 20.

1226. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ROME.

Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta.
v. xlviii. p. 16,
tergo.

Ratification of the peace sent for his instruction.

20th May 1519.

Similar letter from the Doge and Senate to the Venetian Ambassador in Spain.

[*Italian, 17 lines.*]

May 29.

1227. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 326.

Receipt at Rome of letters from Germany, Spain, and France. Found the Pope well nigh despairing of the election of King Francis, as the letters of the Papal envoys in Germany purported that neither the people nor the princes and barons would permit the election of the most Christian King; nay, that they affirmed that even if the electors wished to elect him, it was not in their power to do so.

The Pope also stated that he had received a letter from the

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Archbishop of Mayence in reply to the one he wrote him. The Archbishop declared that, when it was in his power, he would never fail doing what was agreeable to the Pope, but that it was not to be hoped that the most Christian King could obtain his intent; and that both by love and by coercion it would behove them to elect another than him. The Archbishop greatly blamed his brother (the Marquis of Brandenburg), saying he was a madman, and that whichever of the two kings might be elected, they would both be his enemies, as he had negotiated with both.

The Pope then complained bitterly that things should have been brought to such a pass, saying that had King Francis canvassed for a third party, the Catholic King would never have been elected. Asked him, "Holy Father, does your Holiness believe that there is no hope for the most Christian King?" The Pope replied, "In my opinion there is not. It is true that, as occasionally happens, some great change might take place." Then he proceeded to say, "Be pleased to keep secret what we have told you, for you must know that we have not chosen to impart these particulars to the French ambassadors."

The Pope added that the Germans had determined to keep on foot the forces of the League of Swabia, and that he considered it certain there would not be war between France and Spain, saying, "As we told you the other day, we know that the most Christian King wishes for peace, because he made us write to the other powers to that effect; and even if he wished to make any stir of arms, the King of England would not tolerate it."

Concerning the affairs of France, the Pope said that but a very small sum of money had as yet reached Germany, and that it was not on account of the election, but for payment of arrears of certain pensions; though the Legate in France, Bibiena, wrote that they had sent 400,000 ducats; the Pope adding that the sum might perhaps amount to 100,000 ducats.

The Spaniards in Rome did not scruple to assert positively that their King would obtain the Imperial Crown. On the preceding evening spoke with an individual who had received letters from the Spanish court, purporting that it was considered certain there King Charles would give his sister in marriage to the son of the Marquis of Brandenburg, which confirmed the statement made by the Archbishop of Mayence, that his brother had negotiated with both the kings, a system which was perhaps also adopted by some of the other electors, and would account for the fair hopes entertained by either sovereign.

Rome, 29th May 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

May 31.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. pp. 257,
258.

1228. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain,
to the SIGNORY.

Barcelona, 7th May.

Receipt of a letter from Germany, purporting that, should the Catholic King lose his election, the cause must be attributed to his ambassador, the Count of Nassau, who did not know how to negotiate like French ambassadors and the nuncios there. The English am-

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bassador* at Barcelona told him his King had written to the Catholic King, that it would please him were he, the Catholic King, elected; and that a new Spanish ambassador was going to England, namely, a Dominican friar, the Bishop of Euna (Elna).

[*Italian.*]

May 31.
Sanuto Diaries,
vol. xxvii.
p. 259.

1229. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Poissy, 11th May.

In a former letter stated that King Francis had desired his ambassadors to ask the King of England for a loan. It now appeared that he had written desiring them not to ask for anything, and that he had received a letter from King Henry acquainting him with his reply to the Spanish ambassador, to the effect that he hoped war would not be waged, and wished to remain at peace with both kings; but that whichever commenced, he, King Henry, was bound to assist his antagonist.

[*Italian.*]

June 4.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 276.

1230. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassadors in France, to the SIGNORY.

Poissy, 20th and 21st May.

Arrival of Surian at Paris on the 17th. Audience of the King at Poissy. Surian congratulated the King on the league with England, on the marriage, and on the Queen's delivery.

The King said, "You will find a new world in England, where the King has sent into exile on the island nine of his chief favorites, and appointed others in their stead," because they wished to be on good terms with King Francis, whereas the grandees were opposed to his interests. His Majesty continued, "He (King Henry) has an old deformed wife, while he himself is young and handsome. You must keep company with Cardinal Wolsey, and have a good understanding with him."

In date of the 21st the ambassadors mention having visited the Queen and Madame (Louise).

[*Italian.*]

June 5.

1231. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 327.

In the course of several conversations held with the Pope since his last, was informed by him that the electors had curtailed the period within which the King of the Romans was to be elected, and that on Thursday next, the 9th of June, they were to assemble for the commencement of the election. The Pope was of opinion that the electors had a mutual understanding with each other, though it could not be ascertained whom they would elect.

Enquired of the Pope if he thought the Catholic King would be elected in case of the failure of King Francis. The Pope replied, "I think not; and that they will elect either the Marquis of Bränden-

* Sir Thomas Spinely.

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burgh or the Duke of Saxony, who has many partizans;" showing by his words that the Duke had a strong party; although, through another channel, he (Minio) understood that the Cardinal of Gurk had written to one of his agents in Rome that the Marquis of Brandenburg would certainly be elected King of the Romans.

The Papal envoys in Germany in like manner made contradictory statements. The Archbishop Orsini believed that the most Christian King would be elected; whereas the Legate had great doubts on the subject, and wrote argumentative letters, from which it was difficult to draw any positive conclusion. From the last letters of the Legate in France, dated 27th May, the Pope understood that the French said they had gained the Count Palatine, who had accepted the moneys of the most Christian King, so that they hoped he would be elected. Asked in what form the moneys had been accepted, and was told they had been deposited in a bank, with the condition that they might be removed after the event had taken place.

Told the Pope that the Spaniards did not consider themselves so certain as heretofore. The Pope replied that, on the contrary, they considered the thing more certain than ever. The Pope also said that the Switzers, in reply to his brief, had promised to remain neutral; that the army of the League of Swabia would disband, and that not more than 8,000 men remained in the ranks.

Rome, 5th June 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 9.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 217.

1232. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Having received the power from the Signory, authorizing him to render Venice a party to the league, made the announcement accordingly to Cardinal Wolsey. Had obtained a copy of the clauses, whereby it would be seen that the one referring the disputes between Venice and the Emperor for arbitration to the Pope, France, and England had been cancelled, and that he had written the truth.

Return of the Spanish ambassador (Bernard de Mesa, Bishop of Elna), who had departed eight months previously, after a residence in England of four years.

Close negotiations between the French ambassador* and Cardinal Wolsey and the King. Unable to ascertain their object. The ambassador said there were certain differences about damages inflicted on each other by the English and French. Did not believe this.†

His successor (Antonio Surian) was staying in Paris for the christening of King Francis' son (Henry). On his arrival would go with him to the Cardinal and King Henry, and then return to Venice.

London, 9th June 1519.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 43 lines.*]

* Mons. de la Bastie.

† Despite Giustinian's incredulity, the French ambassador had told him the truth, as may be seen in the letters of Sir Thomas Boleyn, English ambassador at the French Court, calendared in Mr. Brewer's "Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII.," vol. iii.

1519.

June 9.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 218.

1233. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Having written the foregoing, heard on good authority that Richard Pace, who had been sent to the electors of the empire, was gone to the Switzers for a purpose which the Signory would easily comprehend.

Had been informed that the proposed interview between the two Kings (Henry and Francis) would not take place that year, and that gold nobles were being coined in the royal mint with great expedition, which was very unusual.

London, 9th June 1519.

[*Italian*, 11 lines.]

June 11.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 328.

1234. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Announces the receipt of letters from France and Spain, in consequence of which the ambassadors went to the palace on the preceding morning. Expecting this intelligence would be well nigh the last before the election, which was to commence on the 9th, went to the Pope on the afternoon of the 10th, and was told by him that, on that morning, he had been informed by the French and Spanish ambassadors that their respective kings would be elected King of the Romans, and the Pope added, "One of the two will blush scarlet (*uno di loro è per restare molto rosso*). We have heard two things to the disadvantage of the Catholic King, which we did not choose to tell his ambassador, to whom, on the contrary, we merely said that we were very glad to hear what he had communicated to us. The one is, that the last intelligence received by the Catholic King from Germany was not so good as that which preceded it; nay, that his Majesty's affairs were in some difficulty; and this was written to us by our nuncio in Spain. The other is, that we are informed by the Cardinal of Sion that, when the Swiss envoys went to the imperial electors about this election, they were not received graciously, but dismissed speedily, save by the Archbishop of Mayence; which is a proof that the electors are not in favour of the Catholic King." The Pope, therefore, inferred that things were more in favour of France.

The result was expected in a few days, and the Polish ambassador said he had heard from his colleague in Germany that the electors would proclaim the King of the Romans on the Wednesday following, 11th June; but the statements of the Polish ambassador were not held in much account at Rome.

At the Papal court the present imperial electors were considered to have surpassed their Germanic qualities (*conditione*), having proceeded with the utmost possible caution in their negotiations; in such wise that both kings anticipated for themselves the majority of their votes.

Rome, 11th June 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 16.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 297.

1235. ANTONIO GRUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian

Ambassadors in France, to the SIGNORY.

Poissy, 25th, 26th, and 31st May.

Surian delays his departure for England until after the christen-

1519.

ing of the second son of Francis I. The King had said he would write to his ambassador in England to have a good understanding with Surian.

In date of the 31st, write that the christening had been fixed for 5th June. According to the news from Germany, the Count Palatine had ratified the agreement made by his secretary with the Admiral, and had received 30,000 crowns; the residue to be paid him after the election of King Francis, who, at the suggestion of the electors, delayed making any warlike demonstration. The letters of the Archbishop Orsini, sent to the Legate Bibiena in France for transmission to Rome, purported that the affairs of the most Christian King proceeded prosperously; that the Catholic King would not be elected, and that should King Francis be unsuccessful, a third candidate would be chosen pacifically; so that there was no stir of arms in France, though the troops were in readiness. A few days previously King Francis had given a buffet of gold and silver plate to the Cardinal Legate Bibiena, worth 20,000 francs.

Some dispute had apparently arisen about the interview between King Francis and the King of England. The articles stipulated that the conference was to take place in the interior of the country, but King Henry, having to cross the sea, wished it to be held at Calais; to which King Francis would not consent, and had written to England accordingly.

Two English gentlemen, stipendiaries of King Francis, who resided in the house of the English ambassador, had taken leave of his Majesty and departed for England, from fear their King should suspect them, and that they share the fate of the friends of King Francis, who had been dismissed the English Court by King Henry. The English ambassador at the French Court* was the dependant of Madame Margaret,† to whom he imparted whatever came to his knowledge; on which account great hatred was borne him universally at the French Court.

Receipt of the letters patent concerning the ratification of the league with England for transmission to Rome and Spain, as recommended by the Lord Chancellor.

[*Italian.*]

June 16.

1236. CONTEST for the IMPERIAL CROWN.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. pp. 308,
309.

Newsletter from a trustworthy person addressed to Zuan Vituri; dated 14th June 1519.

The conference between Chièvres and the Lord Steward had been dissolved in discord. The Lord Steward subsequently died. There were 200 French spears in the duchy of Lorraine. The most Christian King was raising as many lansquenets as he could, and would fain have 20,000; all for the purpose of marching to Frankfort, where the election was to take place.

The King of England had declared in favour of the Catholic King. He had canvassed the adherents of England, and promised them money. The Princess of England was not dead. King Henry ac-

* Sir Thomas Boleyn.

† Archduchess of Austria, and Regent of Flanders.

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cused King Francis of having infringed the treaty in three respects: by his demands made of the Switzers; by acting against the Emperor; and by causing the Cardinal of Sion, the pensioner of the King of England, to be summoned to appear at the Papal Court under penalty of losing his hat; whereupon Bishop Giglis appeared before the Pope as the agent of England, and caused the order to be repealed.

[*Italian.*]

June 17.

1237. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 218.

Since the 9th, the King and Cardinal had been absent from London. All England was extremely anxious about the election of the new Emperor,* and no one wished it to fall on either of the two kings,† though the English ministers did not speak openly. Had been lately with the French ambassador, who said that his King was much favoured by the Pope and by the Signory, and that some of the Swiss cantons, at the suit of the Cardinal of Sion, opposed the election of King Francis, though he believed they would not stir. The French ambassador further remarked, that to whomsoever Pace might have been sent, he would not do anything against King Francis, should King Henry keep the promise given him; as, before entering into the contest, King Francis had an understanding with King Henry that he should not oppose his canvass. The ambassador could not imagine that Pace would act in opposition to his most Christian Majesty. With regard to the interview between the two kings, the ambassador said he did not believe it would take place in the present year, though it had not yet been settled to suspend the meeting; but from another source he (Giustinian) understood that it would certainly not be effected.

On the morrow or next day Cardinal Wolsey was expected at Hampton Court. Hoped to obtain from him the royal letters including the Signory in the league. Understood that his successor had arrived at Calais, and expected hourly to hear of his passage across: would go to meet him, and do his utmost to procure for him a stately entry. They would then proceed immediately to pay their respects to the Cardinal at Hampton Court, and according to his decision go to where the King might be, and after paying the usual compliments, he (Giustinian) would set out on his return towards Venice.

London, 17th June 1519.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 39 lines.*]

June 21.

1238. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassadors in England, to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 220.

Entry of Surian into London on the 20th. He was met by the Venetian merchants, and many of Campeggio's attendants, as also by two privy councillors of good repute, the one a layman and the

* "Tutto questo regno sta in grande expectatione de la creation del novo Imperator."

† Viz., the Kings of France and Spain.

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other an ecclesiastic, with a suitable number of horses. The King was at a distance of 30 miles from London. They were to go to the court on the morrow, when Surian would have his first audience and Giustinian would take his leave of the King, as arranged by Cardinal Wolsey, because immediately afterwards the King purposed making a very long journey, and then Giustinian would have found it troublesome to perform the ceremony.

London, 21st June 1519.

[*Italian, 1½ page, or 30 lines.*]

June 21.

1239. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 332.

Was told by the Pope that he had received letters from Germany dated the 8th, and although his post started on the 9th, yet nothing fresh had taken place that morning. That he had letters from each of his three agents, purporting that the electors had arrived, and were all to be at Frankfort on Monday evening, with the exception of the ambassador of the King of Hungary, who meant to wait three or four days, after which they would commence the election. Understood from Cardinal Cibo that the Diet would commence on Friday, 17th June.

The Pope said that the Legate and the Archbishop mentioned conferences held by them with the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Archbishop of Cologne, and that they hoped the affairs of France would prosper, as Brandenburg had promised them to make Cologne vote for King Francis. Cologne himself spoke them fair, saying that if the most Christian King obtained the other votes, he should also have his; and they reckoned on those of Brandenburg, the Count Palatine, Cologne, and the King of Hungary in favour of France. The Pope added that at the close of the letter they expressed belief in the election of King Francis, should Brandenburg remain firm in his opinion, a proviso on which the Pope laid much stress, saying he had not chosen to mention it to the French ambassadors.

The Nuncio Caracciolo wrote that, although sick, he went in a litter to the Archbishop of Mayence, beseeching him, in the Pope's name, to favour the Apostolic see and give his vote likewise for the King of France. The Archbishop replied that he would by no means assent to the election of King Francis. On hearing such strong language, Caracciolo told him to beware of what he was doing, as, should he not unite with the others and elect King Francis, that sovereign on becoming Emperor would be his bitter enemy. The Archbishop rejoined that he considered it certain that the King of France would not be elected, and that his brother Brandenburg was a madman for having done what he did; thus showing there was very great discord between them. Caracciolo asked him who would be elected. He replied, "The Catholic King." Caracciolo then asked who would get the crown, should it not be awarded to Spain. Mayence said it would be given either to the Duke of Saxony, or to the brother of the Count Palatine.

Although great enmity prevailed between Saxony, and Mayence and Brandenburg, yet Mayence appeared to be more inclined towards one who was his open enemy than towards the King of France.

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The Pope then discussed the matter, and said he feared the Catholic King would be elected, as, on the meeting of the electors, there would be no lack of German princes and ambassadors to tell them that, should they elect the King of France, they would remain the most disgraced and infamous men in the world, his election being universally ascribed to bribery. The Pope said that by these means, independently of all other obstacles, the electors would determine not to mention the King of France, and thus put him aside; and being an avaricious race, they would elect the Catholic King for his money, and think they had done the thing very secretly.

The result continued uncertain. M. de Poitou said the affairs of his King were proceeding as prosperously as possible; whereas the Spanish ambassador believed King Charles to be very sure of the crown.

The Pope had said that both France and Spain reckoned on the votes of two identical electors. Had been told by Cardinal Cibo (who, during the absence of the Cardinal de' Medici, was acquainted with everything) that the King of France had only 150,000 ducats in Germany, although the French represented the sum as much more considerable.

Rome, 21st June 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 24.

1240. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 334.

Conversation held by him on that morning with Marco Antonio Colonna. Said, in conformity with the last advices from France, he hoped King Francis would attain his object. Colonna replied, "It is true that these Frenchmen say so; but, talking with you confidentially, as is my wont, things do not stand thus. My agent in France sends me a contrary account; in fact, he writes, that the French *say* the most Christian King will assuredly be elected Emperor, but that the advices from Germany were not of this tenor; so that in his letter of the 17th he tells me that either King Francis is deceived, or chooses to make believe that he is so."

Subsequently, when in chapel, congratulated M. de Poitou, the French ambassador, on the fair prospects of his King. He replied that the Spaniards nevertheless considered the election of King Charles certain, though they merely mentioned the Archbishop of Mayence. Said he understood the Marquis of Brandenburg had gone to confer with his brother. Mons. de Poitou rejoined, that he went with the Admiral of France, and that they were returned, having been unable to obtain anything; the Archbishop of Mayence again appearing to persist in his original opinion.

The Pope had mentioned to him two facts worthy of mature consideration, but would not on any account have them announced on his authority. The one was that the Pope knew for certain that two of the electors were canvassing the crown for themselves, three of the six alone being eligible, as the other three were ecclesiastics; so that they were making deceptive promises. The other fact purported that King Francis now said that, were the Catholic King elected, he should not attach any importance to it,

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though it would distress him on the score of honour; so that he seemed rather to despair, and not to have such high hopes as at first.

Rome, 24th June 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 28.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 221.

1241. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassadors in England, to the SIGNORY.

Audience of the King at Windsor on Corpus Christi Day, in the presence of the Legate Campeggio and the French ambassador. Gracious reception of Surian by the King, who expressed regret at the departure of Giustinian, saying he had ever loved him as a father. After the procession and mass, Surian congratulated the King on the league and marriage contracted with France, and thanked him for having included Venice. The King replied courteously, and again gave the title of "father" to Giustinian, who then took leave. On the morrow they visited the Queen (Katharine), who also styled Giustinian "father."

They then returned to London, where they would visit Cardinal Wolsey and others.

London, 28th June 1519.

[*Italian, 4 pages, or 80 lines.*]

June 29.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 323.
L.

1242. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Poissy, 7th June.

On Sunday, at the second hour of the night, the second son of King Francis, by name Henry, entitled Duke of Orleans (instead of Duke of Berri, as at first intended), was christened in very great state. The godfathers were the English ambassador and the Duke of Alençon, the King's brother-in-law; the godmother being the Duchess of Nemours, the sister of Madame (Louise). The ambassador Surian was present, and Madame thanked him much for remaining.

Subsequently Surian took leave of the King, and departed; the two ambassadors together having first presented the ratification of the league with England, which he said was in good form and that they would forward it.*

With regard to the election the King hoped much, and told a gentleman in the service of the Marquis of Mantua to write to him to keep himself in readiness to accompany his Majesty to Germany. King Francis had given Mons. de Roval as hostage to the Archbishop of Cologne, who on the other hand gave his brother to the most Christian King. The King was sending the little Duke of Orleans to Blois to remain with the other children, and was going himself to hunt at Melun, 12 leagues from Paris, to pass the time until the period of his election, that he might be nearer Germany.

[*Italian.*]

* "*Disse stava bene e le manderiano.*"

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June 29.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii, p. 323.**1243. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France,
to the SIGNORY.**

Poissy, 16th June.

Receipt of letters from Germany, dated the 4th, that the electors had not yet all arrived at Frankfort, but were expected. In the course of conversation with Madame (Louise) she told him this, and that she had no other news, referring everything to the will of God. Her countenance betokened some anxiety, a proof that matters were not proceeding as she wished.

Speaking about the interview with the King of England, she said things were going on well, and that King Francis had always notified his readiness to comply with the wishes of King Henry; adding, "This English ambassador here has made many demands of the King, about which neither King Henry nor Cardinal Wolsey have said a word to our ambassador in England; and we must first of all await the election, that the King may hold this interview like a glorious Emperor." On this account, therefore, nothing more was said about the interview, and Madame added that the mission of the ambassador sent to England concerned certain English outlaws who were doing mischief.

She also said that the result of the election would soon be known; that the King had three votes certain; that if he were not elected, neither would Spain gain the crown; and that King Francis had canvassed more for honour than for anything else.

King Francis had sent to promise the King of Poland an annual pension of 20,000 crowns, should he, King Francis, be elected; and would give the Polish envoy at the Diet, once for all, 25,000 crowns; so that he tried every turn.

Had met the Cardinal Legate Bibiena returning from the court quite disheartened. Asked him if there were any news. The Legate answered in the negative, and said he had found Madame in great suspense; that the Pope did everything in order that King Francis might be elected, yet the Archbishop of Mayence said the Pope made demonstrations to that effect, but did not wish it; and that the Admiral wrote thus to the King. The Legate however believed this to be the mere opinion of Mayence, who was averse to France; though the Admiral also wrote that he credited Mayence.

[Italian.]

June 30.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 222.**1244. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the
SIGNORY.**

Had at length been received by Cardinal Wolsey, who complimented them both, corroborating the expressions used by the King and Queen. Concerning mercantile affairs, the Cardinal said it was desirable that the question of the wine duties and many others, including that of the bastard cloths (*pani bastardi*), should thenceforth be regulated by authentic written statutes. Giustinian would acquaint the Signory with his view of the case in his Report.

London, 30th June 1519.

[Italian, 3½ pages, or 69 lines.]

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July 1.

1245. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 336.

Report in Rome on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., of the election of the King of Spain as King of the Romans.* The intelligence was conveyed in every direction by the Spanish grooms, and all Rome flocked to the Spanish embassy. He (Minio) being on his way to the palace, saw the arms of Spain surmounted by the imperial crown hoisted in the "Borgo."

Whilst waiting for audience at the palace, the Spanish ambassador (Don Luis de Carroz) arrived, accompanied by upwards of 100 horse. He had divested himself of the mourning hitherto worn by him for the death of Maximilian, and on arriving at the palace stairs was saluted by a flourish of many trumpets. On his entering the ante-chamber went to meet him, and asked what good news he had. He replied, "I have nothing at all from Germany." Enquired the cause of such a crowd at the Spanish embassy, adding that he likewise had intended going thither to offer his congratulations, supposing him to have received intelligence that the Catholic King had been elected King of the Romans. The ambassador rejoined, "By my faith, I have nothing at all about this; but the fact is, that, having just received letters from Spain, I chose to come and show them to the Pope, and accordingly gave orders for the riding horses to be prepared; and hence arose this rumour and report;"† adding that his letters from the Court of Spain were dated 22nd June, and that his King in truth had very great hope.

On entering the audience chamber the first words of the Pope were, "Sir Ambassador, what say you?" Replied, "Holy Father, I have come in consequence of a great rumour, that the Catholic King has been elected King of the Romans; and I have already seen his arms hoisted with the imperial crown." At these words the Pope smiled, and said, "There is nothing whatever."

Then asked what news the Spanish ambassador gave. The Pope replied that he announced the receipt of letters from Spain; that his Holiness likewise had received some from his own nuncio, but they had not been entirely deciphered; and that the Catholic King informed him the King of France was urging a conference between them, and requested the Pope to give him advice, and to say whether he recommended the interview; at which words the Pope smiled, from a notion (Minio suspected) that this demand for advice was a feint and not sincere. With regard to the election of the King of the Romans, the Spaniards considered it certain.

Concerning the news from Germany, the Pope said his letters were dated the 13th, and that the diet was to commence on the 17th.

The Legate and the Archbishop Orsini wrote that affairs were proceeding favorably for France, and that so far as they could ascertain, hopes might be entertained of the election of King Francis;

* The election took place at Frankfort on 28th June, and although the Spanish Ambassador denied the report which circulated in Rome on the afternoon of the 30th June, the news had perhaps reached him by means of carrier pigeons.

† The ambassador does not attempt to account for his change of costume; for the addition of the imperial crown to the arms of Spain; for the flourish of trumpets at the Vatican; nor yet for the unusual number of his attendants.

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the Archbishop Orsini writing most especially to that effect. The Legate made a long discourse specifying the votes that appeared to be in favour of the most Christian King, namely, Brandenburg, Treves, and the Palatine; but he came to no conclusion, save that, at the close of the letter, he wrote there were hopes, if Brandenburg remained staunch.

Was of opinion, from the tone in which the Pope mentioned this, that his Holiness suspected the apparent discord between Brandenburg and his brother to be a fiction. The Pope believed that King Francis would either have four votes or none; of which last case he was very apprehensive, as the entire support of France depended on the Marquis of Brandenburg, and if he should marry, as was feared, all would be at an end. The Pope added that Brandenburg had also canvassed for himself, though at the present time he seemed to have ceased to do so.

The matter was insoluble, and the more it was investigated, the greater were the difficulties it presented.

Rome, 1st July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 4.

1246. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 337.

Receipt at Rome of letters from Germany, dated the 22nd, from the Legate and the nuncios Orsini and Caracciolo. As they each had conferred with various electors, their statements varied accordingly. Those who spoke with the elector of Brandeburg said the King of France, or a third person, would be elected. He who conferred with the Archbishop of Mayence said the like of the Catholic King, or of a third person.

The Diet was sitting, and the affairs of King Francis seemed to have much deteriorated, notwithstanding the many and great favours conferred on him by the Pope; amongst which was this one, that when the King of Hungary requested the Pope to empower him to vote at the election notwithstanding his nonage, the Pope consented, requesting him to vote for King Francis, to whom he sent the necessary dispensation. Believed it was to this the Pope was alluding when, on 30th June, he said King Francis would have four votes or none; having already anticipated those of Brandenburg, Treves, and the Count Palatine.

Notwithstanding all this support, the affairs of King Francis appeared to be hopeless, and those of the Catholic King greatly improved, so that many letters from Germany declared that, with the exception of the Marquis of Brandenburg, all the other electors would vote for him; of which a strong confirmation had been afforded by the following fact, namely, that when the Diet assembled, the electors dismissed all the ambassadors and agents of the other powers, and merely retained those of Spain.

On 3rd July went to the palace, but was unable to obtain audience, the Pope being closeted with the Spanish ambassador (Don Luis de Carroz) and Don Hieronimo de Vich. Believed they were making some demand in favour of the Catholic King; possibly that his Holiness should despatch the bull absolving him from the oath taken

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when he received the investiture of the kingdom of Naples, whereby he was declared ineligible to the dignity of King of the Romans.

The bull of absolution, although never despatched, was made out during the lifetime of Maximilian, when he obtained a solemn promise from the electors to elect the Catholic King.

Rome, 4th July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 5.

1247. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 339.

Whilst at the palace on that day, an express arrived from Germany. Having met the French and Spanish ambassadors in the antechamber, asked them what news they had. They said, "Nothing whatever." The Spanish ambassador, nevertheless, had received an express from Germany, but did not choose to make any announcement, until after audience of the Pope. As the Pope sent for him first of all, there immediately went forth a report that the Catholic King had been elected King of the Romans. The Pope next gave audience to the French ambassador, and thirdly to Minio, whom he told that he had received letters from Germany dated the 28th, announcing the election on that morning of the Catholic King to be King of the Romans. The ballotation was unanimous, as the other electors perceived him to be sure of the four votes promised in the lifetime of Maximilian, and therefore gave him their votes likewise.

When he (Minio) asked about King Francis, the Pope replied, "Nothing: had he chosen to act properly, a third person would have been elected. He has not failed through us."

Rome, 5th July 1519.*

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 9.

1248. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 223.

Their letters of the 30th were sent by the courier John Gobbo. On the 6th received the Signory's missives of 3rd and 5th June, with those addressed to Campeggio, and the Turkish newsletters. Had communicated these last to Cardinal Wolsey, but not to the King, who was hunting at a distance of 40 miles from London.

Had been charged by Campeggio to return ample thanks for the Signory's letter, which they considered very opportune. Had also visited the Dukes of Buckingham and Norfolk.

London, 9th July 1519.

[*Italian, 2 pages, or 45 lines.*]

July 9.

1249. The SAME to the SAME.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 224.

News received, through Lady Margaret's ambassador in England (John de Hesdin), of the Catholic King's election. The intelligence had proved unexpected to many, who hoped the choice might fall rather on some German candidate, than on France or Spain.

* Letter no. 270 contained the first news of the death of Maximilian, nor in the subsequent 31 despatches is there the slightest mention of any canvass made by Henry VIII. for the imperial crown; so his attempt must have been deemed very unimportant by the court of Rome.

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The French ambassador had taken it much to heart, and thought it more necessary than ever to keep the King of England on good terms with the King of France, who, being united with Venice, would have little cause to fear any stir which the new Emperor might choose to make in Italy by coming armed to take the crown there; whereas, if England were not the friend of France, the thing would be doubtful, by reason of the diversion which might be effected by King Henry in his own neighbourhood.

The said ambassador, however, did not appear to be sure of King Henry, because the English were naturally hostile to the French, the Queen was a Spaniard, and the Lady Margaret was constantly sowing discord. He was apprehensive lest some movement in the direction of Flanders should be made against the most Christian King, with some secret subsidy from the King of England; although the Cardinal of York seemed to be in favour of France, and not to have been much pleased with the election of the King of Spain.

Surian had assured the ambassador of the Signory's attachment to King Francis. Mutual assurance of a good understanding between the French and Venetian embassies in London.

On the evening of 7th July the ambassador of Lady Margaret had prepared bonfires, illuminations, and other marks of rejoicing for the election of the new Emperor, which were forbidden by the city authorities.* This had caused much dissatisfaction. On the 8th the ambassador complained to Cardinal Wolsey, and also publicly to the Council, which apologized, and laid the whole blame on the mayor and corporation,† who were accused of acting without the knowledge of the King and Cardinal, and the rest of the Council, in proof of which they made a demonstration by imprisoning certain officials in the Tower, and announcing their intention to hang them.

London, 9th July 1519.

[*Italian, 3 pages, or 62 lines.*]

July 9.

1250. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 340.

Great rejoicings and discharges of cannon made at Rome, as also bonfires during two nights, to celebrate the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans; though well nigh all the demonstrations proceeded from the Spaniards and the Colonna faction. Neither the palace nor the castle made any display; and on the second night upwards of a thousand Spaniards in battle array excellently armed marched through Rome, shouting "Empire and Spain," carrying with them, it is true, a quantity of torches.‡ For this once the Pope did not choose to apply any remedy, lest it should be inferred that he regretted the election, by so much the more as the Spaniards already gave utterance publicly to very lofty conceits.

* "Questi maggiori di la terra."

† "Questi rezentì."

‡ "Vero è haveano molte torze con loro." The ambassador meant it to be understood that they marched processionally, not tumultuously in the dark.

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The French ambassadors in Rome remained as if dead, not choosing to believe the news. They told him (Minio) that Mons. de Lautrec had written to them from Milan on the 2nd, in conformity with his advices from Germany, that he considered the election of King Francis certain.

Subsequently had an interview with the Pope, whom he found absorbed in the deepest thought about the election, and was asked by him what he imagined the Catholic King would do. Said it was probable he would remain quiet, for, having expended such considerable sums as to compel him to alienate territory both in Spain and in the kingdom of Naples, he could not do much, and that he must moreover think of arranging his affairs, which would not prove so easy a matter.

The Pope replied, "What you have said is reasonable: and before coming into Italy it will also behove him to go to Aix-la-Chapelle to take the crown, for that is the first thing he has to take; but (for argument's sake) were he to choose to come into Italy at present, what ought to be done? All Germany is bound to assist him to come and take the crown."

Answered, that were he to come with the consent of the other Christian powers, he would come pacifically and there would be no cause for apprehension; but should he come armed, against the will of the other sovereigns, thus indicating an intention to innovate, he must then be opposed.

The Pope rejoined, "It is true, but it would be requisite to have the King of England with us. The King of France ought at this present to reconfirm his alliance with England; for I can tell you it was already good for nothing. Since the King of France chose to canvass the empire, the King of England did not intend any longer to have a good understanding with him."

Said it would be easy to renew the confederacy between England and France, as the great power of the King of Spain might naturally be supposed to give umbrage to King Henry and render him averse to its increase. All this appeared reasonable to the Pope; but he expressed anxiety to hear that the King of France had taken the necessary steps, and that he should not delay.

Asked the Pope what he thought the Switzers would do; whether they would do the bidding of the Catholic King, or on their part likewise dread his power. The Pope said he thought they also would ponder well their own interests, and that they had promised always to adhere to him (the Pope); an announcement of which he (Minio) took particular notice.

Informed the Pope of the refusal of the French ambassadors to credit the election, they declaring that as the Papal envoys were residing at a distance of five or six leagues from Frankfort, they could not be very sure of what they wrote. The Pope smiled and said, "We received the news both from the Legate and from Caracciolo, and also from two electors, the Archbishop of Mayence and another. The French do not choose to believe the intelligence, because it is utterly contrary to what they hoped; and they imagined that were their King not elected, neither would the crown be obtained by the Catholic King; and the last letters from Mons. de Lautrec inspired

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them with the highest possible hopes ; so that they remain as it were annihilated."

Rome, 9th July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 9.

1251. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 341.

Alarm of the Pope at his endeavours to thwart the election of Charles V., believing himself unequal to resist such overwhelming power.

Had elicited the opinion of the Pope that, even were he, France, and Venice to league against Spain, it would be of no avail, without the assistance of England. The Pope was apprehensive lest, confused by his disappointment, King Francis should not know how to act as necessary. Suspected, therefore, that from fear the Pope would form some unseasonable resolve, and was of opinion that he needed encouragement.

Since the news of the election, the Pope was anxiously expecting letters from Spain, and he (Minio) felt convinced they would be such as to captivate him. The Spanish ambassador in Rome (Don Luis de Carroz) and Dom Hironimo de Vich were doing their utmost to that effect, to attain which they would not hesitate to forge letters, as in similar cases they did so without the slightest scruple ; and by intimidation and promises they hoped to induce the Pope to renounce the friendship of France, and accept that of their King. Told the Pope, therefore, that it would be very necessary to beware of such offers and promises as the Spaniards might make at the present moment ; and he immediately answered, " It is true," but said nothing more.

Rome, 9th July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 15.

1252. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 225.

The King being absent, Cardinal Wolsey and the ministers invited them in his Majesty's name to attend the ceremony which was to be performed in St. Paul's Cathedral on the following Sunday, for the election of the Emperor. State their reasons for accepting the invitation, and the apologies made by them to the French ambassador for doing so. Were taken to the appointed place by two knights of the King's chamber, and found there Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio, the ambassador of the Catholic King, and all the chief lords of the kingdom.

The French ambassador refused to attend, saying he had received no announcement of the election from his Sovereign.

When all were assembled in the church, *Te Deum* was chaunted, and Cardinal Wolsey gave the Benediction. Then the unanimous election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans was proclaimed by two heralds.

The absence of the French ambassador had given great offence.

Were thanked by the Spanish ambassador, whom they met when visiting the Duke of Buckingham.

London, 15th July 1519.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 50 lines.*]

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July 15.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library.
Letter no. 226.

1253. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

On the 14th they dined with the Legate Campeggio, who informed them that the electors had drawn up thirty articles which were to be observed by the new King of the Romans, and by which he was bound to reside in Germany, not to undertake any expedition without the consent of the electors, and to exclude all the ministers and councillors of the late Emperor Maximilian from his government and council; this third clause having been inserted for the especial purpose of ousting the Cardinal of Gurk.

Campeggio said that the Catholic King, owing to his youth and delicate health, was fitter to be governed than to govern, and that the government was in the hands of Lord de Chièvres, who was devoted to the French interests. He asserted that the Catholic King was straitened for money, and was new to his Spanish subjects, whose allegiance had not yet been thoroughly established; added to which, he had expended much on the election, and given heavy security for the money.

The Legate declared also that the new Emperor would receive no aid from England, as King Henry and the English ministry were desirous of peace, and would not infringe the new league with France; for England had been sated by the late war with France, which had cost her a great amount of treasure.

In rejoinder, they alluded to the report of remittances having been sent to Flanders. Campeggio said the suspicion proceeded from the French ambassador, whom he supposed to be mistaken.

London, 15th July 1519.

[*Italian, 2½ pages, or 50 lines.*]

July 15.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 372.

1254. RESULT of the ELECTION of CHARLES V.

Motion made in the Senate by the Sages for letters to the ambassadors in France, England, and Rome.

Remark by Sanuto that the letters were of vast importance, and the commencement of great political measures, which it was not the moment to write; and the Senate exclaimed that the letters were unfitting.

Withdrawal by the Sages of the motion, and suspension also of the congratulatory letter to the King of the Romans, until the next meeting of the Senate; the closest secrecy being enjoined, and the oath administered to the whole council.

[*Italian.*]

July 16.

Minio Papers.

1255. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Whilst anxiously awaiting certain news of the election of the King of the Romans, expecting it to fall on his most Christian Majesty, received his, the ambassador's letters, dated the 2nd, confirming the fact that the election had not been made according to their wish.

Considering the Pope's timidity, and the possibility of attempts to alienate him from France, suggest that, by such means as employed by the most Christian King heretofore in similar cases, he should en-

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courage and urge the Pope to persevere in the good understanding with his Majesty. The Signory would do the like with his Holiness through her ambassador.

Say nothing more about the secret understanding between France and England, having always considered it salutary, and very conducive to the maintenance of the Christian religion.

Ducal Palace, 16th July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 18.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
vol. xlvi. p. 22.

1256. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Same as the preceding, but dated 18th July 1519.

[*Italian.*]

July 18.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 344.

1257. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Conversations with the Pope about the election of the King of the Romans. The Pope complained much of the French ambassadors, and most especially of the Bishop of St. Malo. They had reproached him with having caused the election of the Catholic King. Quotes the precise words of the Pope, who said, "What think you? I did what you are aware of, and everything they could ask, and now they conduct themselves in this manner." Whilst saying this, the Pope, contrary to his nature, got into a very great passion. He then went on to say, "They moreover exhibited and proclaimed what I did for their King, and I am now treated in this fashion, that they must needs complain of us. It is true that latterly I wrote to the Legate, should he perceive matters veering in favour of Spain, to check himself and offer no farther opposition, as it was no use knocking one's head against the wall; and possibly he may have exceeded his commission by a few words. At any rate the thing was hopeless. You must know that I can arrange my affairs with a gob * (to use his own words), but I choose to have the same regard even for others, as for my own personal interests."

Attempted to soothe the Pope by assuring him that the French ambassadors had always greatly commended his proceedings; and, being unable to deny the language complained of, as it was very notorious, he said it ought not to be held in the slightest account, for it was contrary to the intention of their King, and that the Pope well knew that they were ill informed from France, and unacquainted with the state of affairs.

The Pope rejoined that they professed to have received this intelligence from Mons. de Lautrec, and continued, "It is true that the Legate writes to me differently, though possibly they speak in one form and write in another. This mad Bishop" (alluding to Mons. de St. Malo) "has always misconducted himself. I cannot endure the sight of him: I would he were removed from my presence. I promise you that we will now speak to him as due." The Bishop was waiting outside for audience (the first since his convalescence). Suspected it would be a sharp one, for whereas he (Minio) had

* "*Cum una SPUDAZA.*" For the application of the word in the sense used by Leo X. see a letter from Horace Walpole to Horace Mann, dated 25th February 1750.

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never previously seen the Pope in a rage, on the present occasion he displayed much wrath, both by his words and gestures.

Did his utmost to calm this irritation, which at the present moment was most mischievous, it being very certain that the Spaniards did not fail to make promises to gain the Pope, who, in the course of the conversation, repeated his assurances of regard for Venice, saying that he by all means desired her welfare, but that it should have been attained in another way, and with a little time; adding that the Signory would not then have been in her present condition.

The ruin of all Italy would ensue, if the Pope were to adhere to Spain, as might easily come to pass, unless the most Christian King acted by him in a different manner.

Rome, 18th July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 20.
Patti Sciolti,
No. 779.

1258. LETTERS PATENT from HENRY VIII., acknowledging receipt of letters patent from Doge Leonardo Loredano with his leaden seal, ratifying the adhesion of the Venetian Signory to the treaty stipulated between England and France 2nd October 1518.

London, 20th July 1519.

[*Signed.*] Henrico Rex.

[*Countersigned.*] Throgmorton.

[*Latin. Original on parchment, with great seal in wax. 12 lines. Dimensions, 1 foot 1 inch by 1 foot 8 inches.*]

July 21.
Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 227.

1259. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

On the preceding day had obtained audience of Cardinal Wolsey, who had been prevented by press of business from receiving them until then. He consigned to Giustinian the royal letters for the State, on which he passed a panegyric, promising it his support, and to keep the King its friend. He alluded to the endeavours which he had made to establish a general peace, which he meant to maintain; implying that, although France resented the election of King Charles, there would be no war, as England was bound to support whichever side found itself attacked.

The ambassadors in their reply having apologized for the silence of Venice about hostilities against Sultan Selim, the Cardinal commended the Signory's policy, and blamed the Pope for hastening the expedition.

In the act of taking leave of the Cardinal, Giustinian asked him to repeat his resolve concerning the repeal of the wine duties. The Cardinal declared himself anxious to give satisfaction both to the State and to the King, and said that the Signory should permit him to promise in her name that, were the new duty repealed in England, Venice would not again impose the duty of four ducats in Candia; adding, however, that those words were not to be considered as a promise from him to repeal that duty.

The Cardinal also desired that Surian should be empowered to negotiate about all the other matters concerning the Venetian nation, specifying the difficulties with regard to the exportation of the wools, the bastard cloths, and the bringing of Venetian half-

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pence * into England, they having been theretofore prohibited ; all which matters he proposed to regulate, so that there might no longer be a difficulty about anything.

The ambassadors, apprehensive lest it might be thus sought to alter the laws and ancient immunities enjoyed by the Venetians in England, said the State would willingly accede to the proposal, provided no innovation were effected in the ancient usages and commercial relations previously observed.

London, 21st July 1519.

[*Italian*, 4 pages, or 85 lines.]

July 23.

1260. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 346.

Receipt of letters from France by the Pope, who told him King Francis seemed still inclined to travel the good road, and notified his intention of taking all necessary steps. Thereupon Minio reminded the Pope of his (Minio's) predictions to that effect ; but the Pope's reply was not uttered in the tone usually adopted by him when discussing agreeable topics, and he seemed to be ruminating. Supposition of Minio that the Pope was thinking about something else, as customary with crowned heads.

On the 19th the Spanish ambassador (Don Luis de Carroz) and Don Hieronimo de Vich presented a missive to the Pope from the Catholic King, announcing his election as King of the Romans, and demanded the usual solemnities. The Pope assented. During two nights huge bonfires were burnt and numerous salutes fired at the palace and castle. On the morning of the 20th high mass was sung in chapel by Cardinal Colonna, all shops being closed as if it had been a Sunday. In chapel the only ambassadors present were the Spaniard and the Portuguese, the Spaniard taking precedence. He (Minio) had not made any demonstration of rejoicing, believing such would have displeased the French ambassadors. His opinion was shared by the English ambassador, who likewise made no sign of rejoicing.

Having asked about the contents of the missive from the Catholic King, and whether it said anything about his coming into Italy to take the crown, the Pope replied that he merely announced his election, saying nothing about the crown ; nor did he even give himself the title of King of the Romans, but continued the usual form. Then enquired whether the most Christian King had written or said anything about sending the imperial crown into Germany, or refusing to do so. The Pope replied that not a word had he said on the subject, adding, " I will tell you the truth ; at this present we would beseech him to have it sent, to prevent his coming into Italy in person."

The chief dread of the Pope was assuredly for this coronation. It ought to be held in great account.

Rome, 23rd July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* "*Marcheti*." Although in later times the "*marcheto*" was a copper coin, in the 15th and 16th centuries it was of silver, but not of the sterling standard, and on that account prohibited.

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July 23.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 247.

1261. MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Writes that when talking with the Pope about the despatches from France, as stated in the public letter, his Holiness said to him, "What do you suppose the King of France will do?" Replied that he believed the most Christian King purposed confirming the confederacy and good understanding which existed between himself and the Pope; and that besides the support of the King of England and the Signory, he would endeavour likewise to gain the Switzers, of whose adherence on this occasion he (Minio) entertained no doubt.

Expressed his belief that, for the present, King Francis would not commence hostilities, but arrange his affairs for self-defence, and to the detriment of the enemy. The Pope replied, "We likewise were of this same opinion, and I also believe that the Catholic King will not make any stir, as it would not be for the interest of his counsellors to commence a war. Don't imagine that Mons. de Chièvres wishes for war, but he assured that when the Catholic King shall have established himself, he will not remain at peace; so we ought to attack him now, and not allow him to draw breath." Minio having inquired the object of such a war, the Pope rejoined, "I would fain give it him* in Flanders, in the kingdom of Navarre, and in Austria, and reduce him to such a plight that he would not know what to do."

Observed, that to accomplish this very considerable forces would be requisite, and the Pope continued, "Of course;" adding, "Rest assured that as soon as he is established he will give it to you,† you Venetians," which phrase the Pope repeated several times, saying in conclusion, "I do not announce this to you now as my opinion, but have merely chosen to utter it in the course of conversation with you."

Rome, 23rd July 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

July 26.

Original
Letter Book,
St. Mark's
Library,
Letter no. 223.

1262. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

King Francis, desiring that the interview with King Henry should take place in August, instead of being postponed, had instructed his ambassador in England to make a proposal accordingly, which was discussed by Cardinal Wolsey, to whom he also wrote a loving letter. The Cardinal replied in a similar tone, and assured the ambassador that he was equally well affected towards France, saying that as he had been the chief author of the league and affinity, he was bound in duty and honour to seek its maintenance. With regard to the interview, he said he would communicate the whole to King Henry, who was still in the country at a distance of 25 miles from London, and that a speedy answer would be given. He was of opinion, however, that the meeting could not take place in the following month, as requested by King Francis, because King Henry had made no preparations for ships and many

* "Voria darli ne la Fiandra."

† "Ve la darà a vuj."

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other requisites. He therefore recommended that it should be delayed until May following, and said he fancied King Henry would be of the same opinion.

The French ambassador was convinced that he should receive the same reply from his Majesty, as the Cardinal was King; nor did his Majesty depart in the least from the Cardinal's opinion and counsel.

Giustinian intended to quit London on the morrow, on his return to Venice.

London, 26th July 1519.*

[*Italian*, 2 pages, or 39 lines.]

Aug. 4.

1263. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 352.

Announces the receipt of letters from France and Spain. Went to the Pope to hear their contents, and as the hour was late the Pope said to him, "Stay and dine with us, as after dinner we will talk together farther."

The Pope believed that the Catholic King wished for peace, and would not make war for the next two years. The Pope considered that at any rate a league should be formed against Charles V., and hoped the King of England would join, although he had made rejoicings; but the Pope had written to him in good form, that he also ought to beware of the power of the Catholic King.

The Pope added that he understood the Switzers were dissatisfied at the election of the Catholic King, and came to the conclusion that, if King Francis knew how to negotiate, he might have them also; and he much blamed the style of negotiation used by France, saying they did not observe the forms which were requisite in negotiating.

Rome, 4th August 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 8.

1264. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 416.

Poissy, 29th July.

Had announced to the King the goodwill of the Signory, and their desire that he should persevere in his alliance with the Pope and the King of England. Reply of the King that England would join the Pope, France, and the Switzers.

[*Italian.*]

Aug. 8.

1265. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 418.

Barcelona, 6th July 1519.

That morning (6th July). three hours before daybreak, letters arrived there from the electors, announcing the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans at Frankfort on St. Peter's eve. The intelligence was brought by a Flemish secretary.

* This is the last of the letters contained in the Giustinian Letter Book. At the end are written these words, "Nicolaus Sagudinus, secretarius, fideliter exemplavit."

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When this was known all the grandees and noblemen went to kiss his Majesty's hand, and the Papal nuncio, the English ambassador, and Cornaro congratulated him, after which all proceeded to a Franciscan Observantine church outside the town to hear mass and the "*Te Deum*." The French ambassador did not appear, although he received notice, and the King waited for him more than an hour, which circumstance was much talked of. When the King entered the church of St. Francis, the Papal nuncio presented himself, saying that as God eternal had raised him to that dignity, he should oppose the enemies of the Christian faith, and make provision against them; for which the nuncio was much praised by everybody, including even the King himself.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 13.
Senato Mar.
v. xix. p. 103.

1266. MOTION made for the election of Proveditors for the factories of Damascus, London, and Alexandria, for the period of two years, the term of service of the present Proveditors being about to expire.

Ayes, 118. Noes, 1. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 9 lines.*]

Aug. 16.
Minio's Original
Letter Book,
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 357.

1267. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

The Pope said the imperial election had displeased the King of England. The King of France had written a letter of congratulation to the Catholic King. The King of England did not write, but wrote to his ambassador to offer congratulations in his name, in which letter he did not style the Catholic King King of the Romans: so the Pope inferred that the King of England was not satisfied with the result.

Rome, 16th August 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 1.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 460.

1268. KING HENRY VIII. to DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO.

Although unwilling to dismiss the Doge's old ambassador, Sebastian Giustinian, by reason of the very great delight taken by him (the King) in his most modest and discreet conversation, yet for the reasons assigned for the recal, has permitted him to depart; and the more willingly on account of the endowments of his successor. As Giustinian had fulfilled the office of ambassador with extreme fidelity, rare prudence, and address, displaying both splendour and magnificence, and transacting all the affairs of the Signory diligently, the King recommends him to the Doge, declaring that any reward bestowed upon him by the State would be most agreeable to the King. Alludes to the ambassador's assiduous negotiations concerning the repeal of the duties on the wines of Candia; doubts not but that Giustinian will have communicated the result, and promises most strictly to abide by all the offers made to him.

Horsham, 16th July 1519.

[*Signed :*] Vester amicus, Henricus.

[*Countersigned :*] Petrus Vannes.

[*Copy, Latin.*]

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Sept. 1.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 464.1269. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France,
to the SIGNORY.

Melun, 14th and 15th August.

Madame (Louise) said the English ambassador had told the King that King Henry was well disposed to continue the peace with France, and would make a fresh agreement if desired. She stated that she had announced this to the Cardinal Legate Bibiena, who was ill of gravel.

Madame probably acted thus, to induce the Pope to adhere more willingly to King Francis, perceiving his union with the King of England.

Arrival in Paris of Sebastian Giustinian, late ambassador in England; he was expected at Melun on the morrow.

On the 15th the King confirmed to him what Madame had said about the English ambassador; King Henry had written to him (King Francis) to make a fresh agreement, and to strengthen the peace with the Emperor, to whom King Henry had written in the like strain. He (King Francis) replied that the union between France and England being close, and the peace perpetual, there was no need of a fresh league. He was at peace with the Emperor, whom he loved like a son, and it was merely requisite to abide by the articles of the peace between them: the marriage of the second daughter of France to the Emperor was already concluded by the articles, and he would send her in due season, she not being then of an age to consummate the marriage. He was very willing indeed to effect the interview with King Henry between Boulogne and Calais, but could not do so before the spring.

[Italian.]

Sept. 1.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 465.1270. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN,
Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Melun, 17th August.

Sebastian Giustinian arrived at Dover from London on the 29th of July, and was detained there by stormy weather until the 6th of August. In the meanwhile Richard Pace arrived at Dover on his return from a mission to the Electors of Germany concerning the negotiations for the imperial crown. Pace, who was the friend of the Signory, told Sebastian Giustinian that the Electors had predetermined to elect the Catholic King, who had mustered a large and powerful army, which would have cut them to pieces had they not elected him. Pace said that the Archbishop of Mayence had shown himself heart and soul for the Catholic King, and when it was proposed to elect his brother, the Marquis of Brandenburg, he refused him his vote, to support the cause of Spain. The Archbishop of Cologne was neutral. The Duke of Saxony remained King of the Romans elect for three hours, but abdicated, saying he was powerless to hold such a grade (*era impotente a questo grado*). The Count Palatine broke the promise given by him to the most Christian King, although he had received 20,000 ducats from his Majesty, and promissory notes besides. The Marquis of Brandenburg and the Archbishop of Treves were staunch to France, and the Catholic

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King had promised the hand of his sister to a Prince of Saxony, with a dowry of 400,000 crowns.

Pace said the new King of the Romans was very popular in Germany, and he thought the Switzers would adhere to him. He also said that in Germany he associated with the Count of Nassau, who had been the cause of this election. The Catholic King was under a great obligation to Nassau, who was a man of much ability. When travelling together, Pace said to Nassau, in the course of conversation, that this new King would do well to keep the Signory his friend on many accounts, whereupon Nassau replied he was of the same opinion, and that the Catholic King ought not to follow his grandfather's example.

Pace told Giustinian about the three articles stipulated with the Electors, namely, that the Emperor should go and reside in Germany, that he should not undertake war without the consent of the Electors and Princes of Germany, and that he should not take into his councils the ministers of the late King Maximilian, his grandfather.

Pace likewise said that other agreements were made with the Electors, but not published, being of a personal nature; also, that he understood there was a clause stipulating the recovery of the towns belonging to the empire by force of arms, and that the Cardinal of Sion had apparently made terms with the Emperor, from whom he was to receive an annual pension of 3,000 ducats.

Sebastian Giustinian recommended the affairs of the Signory in England to Pace, requesting him to continue the good service which he had always rendered. Giustinian quitted Dover on the 6th August. Crossed to Calais in three hours; departed on the 7th, and on the 12th arrived in Paris, 12 leagues from Melun, whither he proceeded, and found Antonio Giustinian sick of his usual malady.

1271. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassadors in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 18th August.

The King had received Sebastian Giustinian graciously, and asked him about the qualities of the King of England, and whether his opinion was in favour of peace or war, and made the like inquiries concerning Cardinal Wolsey. Giustinian replied that Henry VIII. inclined towards the peace with King Francis, and that his opinion was shared by Cardinal Wolsey, who boasted of having made the present peace. On hearing this King Francis laughed, and said, "What, was it his doing, the surrender to me of Tournai?" after which he expressed surprise that King Henry should concede so much authority to the Cardinal, on whom he bestowed no praise for assuming such vast responsibility, saying that it showed he held the honour of his King in small account.

The ambassadors then went to Madame (Louise), who received Giustinian very graciously, and spoke with him more at length about English affairs, desiring him, as the King also had done, to return to her.

After this they proceeded to Queen Claude, a person of few

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words; and Madame said to her, "This is that Venetian ambassador who did such good service for the King in England." They also visited Madame d'Alençon, the King's sister, and Madame de Nemours, the sister of Madame, and then went to the Cardinal Legate Bibiena, and to the Bishop of Sens, late Bishop of Paris, (Stephen Poncher,) with whom Sebastian Giustinian had been acquainted in England.

1272. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Dated the 20th.

The King being abroad, taking his usual diversions, the ambassadors went to Madame, who said that as Sebastian Giustinian had seen the affianced bride of the Dauphin in England, he should see the Dauphin at Blois; and although he excused himself on the plea of having to return home, and because Blois was four days journey distant from Paris, yet as she insisted, he consented to go.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 1.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 468.

1273. ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 29th July.

On that day Sebastian Giustinian, his predecessor, departed; praises him much. He left a good name. Encloses a letter from the King to the Signory in commendation of him. The French ambassador said King Henry had given him a reply about the interview, saying that he could not cross until the middle of August, and that the ships were not ready, wherefore he should defer the conference until next year. The French ambassador inferred that the interview would not take place, but that the peace would be maintained.

The King had sent as envoy to the Emperor in Spain an individual, a creature of the Duke of Norfolk, to congratulate him on his auspicious election, and to exhort him to maintain the peace with the Christian King and the other Christian powers.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 486.

1274. SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN and ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Blois, 29th August.

Quitted Melun on the 22nd August, and arrived at Blois on the 25th. Sebastian Giustinian took leave of the King and of Madame, who showed him the children.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 486.

1275. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the SIGNORY.

Blois, 3rd September.

Sebastian Giustinian departed on the 30th August. Writes much in praise of him, and that the King held him in great account.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

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Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 488.

1276. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain,
to the SIGNORY.

Barcelona, 17th August.

The English ambassador* had delivered a letter from his King to the Emperor, to maintain their mutual alliance, and for reconciliation to France. The Emperor replied that he would continue at peace with King Francis, as told to Cornaro by the French ambassador at Barcelona, who said that the Emperor styled his King "Father."

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 488.

1277. The SAME to the SAME.

Barcelona, 19th August.

Gave a supper to the English ambassador, who told him the Emperor would soon return to Germany, for which purpose his King had sent to offer him the English fleet as convoy, and to lend him money, although already creditor for 100,000 crowns, with which he had accommodated him for the voyage to Spain. The Emperor returned thanks for the offer, but said he could not go to Flanders before March or April, and that he had also been urged to return by Dom Hironimo Bruner, who arrived lately at Barcelona. The English ambassador said his King would not relinquish his alliance with the Emperor, who was the prime enemy of King Francis, although at peace with him; and that before giving Tournai to Francis he had offered it to the Catholic King for a much smaller sum than he received from France.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. p. 488.

1278. The SAME to the SAME.

Dated 24th August.

The French ambassador understood that by order of the Emperor the English ambassador had sent his secretary to England to stipulate an alliance against King Francis, in case he should choose to attack them.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxvii. pp. 490,
491.

1279. ANTONIO SURLAN, Venetian Ambassador in England,
to the SIGNORY.

London, 16th, 17th, and 28th August.

The King arrived at Greenwich on the 12th. On the day of the Assumption, the 15th, went to pay his respects to him. Was received joyously; attended the procession, and dined at Court with the Legates Wolsey and Campeggio, and the ambassador of Madame Margaret (Hesdin), who was also accredited by the Emperor. After dinner they went to the Queen, who was taking part in an entertainment, and looking at the dancing; and the King himself danced.

At length, Cardinal Campeggio drew the King aside to a window, and took leave of him to return to Rome. He was universally liked in England. The King had given him the reversion of a bishopric

* Sir Thomas Spinely.

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whose incumbent was 80 years old, and could not live long; his Majesty also bestowed on him 7,000*l.* in money, and plate to the value of 700 marks; and he was to depart on the 18th. Having dismissed Cardinal Campeggio, the King called the ambassador of Madame Margaret, whose audience being ended, he then sent for him (Surian) and spoke about the election of the King of the Romans, saying, that the fleet of 20 large ships destined by him before his election for Naples, would now be sent to Africa, because certain towns there had rebelled; and that he would soon go to Germany. The King then said that he wished for union between the Christian powers, to which effect he had written to the Emperor, and would do his utmost. Commended this policy on account of the danger from the Turk. The Signory would do well to write frequently to the ambassador in England, because it was not customary to go to the King without having letters to communicate, the fashion being different to that of other Courts, whither the ambassadors went without having any business to transact.

Visited the Legate Campeggio before his departure. Campeggio said his father lectured at Padua, and that he himself took his doctor's degree there; that he had made a good fortune, and was the good servant of the Signory, to whom he recommended himself. He also said that King Henry would be united with the Emperor, to whom he had sent to offer 10,000 fighting men in case France declared war on him. It did not appear that Spain would commence hostilities against France, and the Legate was of opinion they would remain at peace. The Emperor intends to cross over to Flanders, and would come to England for an interview with the King, and perhaps the King of France also would be present; three kings thus taking part in the conference. On the day of the letter's date (17th August) Cardinal Campeggio quitted London. Accompanied him a distance of four miles beyond the town.

Conversations with Richard Pace, the staunch friend of the Signory, who had been to Germany to the Electors, concerning the election. He said that neither the King of the Romans nor the Germans chose the crown to be sent, but he would go to Italy to take it. He had travelled with Mons. de Nassau, the ambassador of the Catholic King, and told him it was for the interest of his sovereign to be on good terms with the Signory. Nassau assented, and said he would tell it to the King. Pace believed the Emperor would come to England to speak to the King, and to embrace his aunt (Queen Katharine); and that the Switzers would adhere to the Emperor, because they favoured his election.

In date of the 23rd August.—Arrival in London of Mons. Polijs (*sic*), * late French ambassador in Scotland, where the populace imprisoned him; and through the mediation of Cardinal Wolsey he was released, being actually on his way back to France. Time had been assigned the Scots for their adhesion to the peace between France and England, until next St. Andrew's Day, and they now demanded prolongation of the term. The Duke of Albany was

* Jean de Plaine, or "*de Planis*."

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about to go over to Scotland, whereas King Henry did not choose him in any way to meddle with affairs there. Cardinal Wolsey told the French ambassador that this was not in accordance with the promises made to him by the Christian King, to the effect that Albany should not interfere in the affairs of Scotland, and that it would displease the King.

In date 28th August.—The King had quitted Greenwich for his usual diversions, which would occupy him until the close of October. On the preceding day, one of the four French hostages arrived in London from Greenwich, and told him he had been informed by the King that the King of the Romans on his way to Flanders would come to England for an interview with King Henry; and that they would perhaps at the same time confer with the most Christian King. Also he had been informed by King Henry that the King of the Romans would do whatever his Majesty pleased, and that the interview would take place next May or June in the country between ——— and Boulogne.

[*Italian.*]

Sept. 12.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreto,
v. xlviii. p. 39,
tergo.

1280. The DOGE and SENATE to the VENETIAN AMBASSADOR in ENGLAND.

Acknowledge receipt of his letters dated 16th, 17th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th August, requiring no immediate answer. Commend his diligence, and charge him to persevere therein. In the present times nothing is more satisfactory to the State than to be well informed.

[*Italian, 7 lines.*]

Sept. 26.
Senato Terra,
v. xxi. p. 58,
tergo.

1281. The LONDON FACTORY.

Put to the ballot that the proveditors of the factories of Damascus, Alexandria, and London, be empowered to come to this Council, and make such motions as shall seem fit to them for the advantage of said factories and the benefit of the voyages.

Ayes, 157. Noes, 28. Neutrals, 0.

[*Italian, 14 lines.*]

Oct. 6.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 5.

1282. RETURN of SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Arrival at Venice on that day in a heavy rain of Sebastian Giustinian, who had been Venetian ambassador in England during five years and three months (*sic*)*.

On the afternoon of the 7th the Council of Ten sat, and Sebastian Giustipian went to shake hands with the Doge, who chose him to take his seat as counsellor, so he went into the Council of Ten.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 10.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 7.

1283. CALL of the SENATE to hear the Report of England by Sebastian Giustinian, and for the perusal of letters received during the last few days.

* Sebastian Giustinian was appointed ambassador to England on the 27th December 1514, and arrived at Dover on the 11th April 1515. His stay in England lasted during four years and four months.

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Report made accordingly by Giustinian, which (being no longer a member of the Senate) Sanuto was unable to write in detail, but he adds, "This is the summary as I heard, and he spoke a long while." [Then follows a blank space, nor does the summary exist in the Diaries.]

[Italian.]

Oct. 10. 1284. LETTERS PATENT from HENRY VIII. acknowledging ratification by the Signory of the clause concerning Venice, in the peace between France and England.

London, 20 July, 1519.

[Latin. Copy. Already calendured from the "Commemoriali."]

Oct. 10. 1285. MOTION made in the SENATE by the Counsellors, Chiefs of the Forty, and Sages, that in consideration of the services of Sebastian Giustinian, there be given him as a free gift the chain worth 450 ducats, which he received in the name of King of England from Cardinal Wolsey. The motion was negatived, because it required four-fifths of the votes.

1st ballot: ayes, 108; noes, 83.

2nd „ „ 111; „ 81.

[Italian.]

Oct. 10. 1286. PRESENT from HENRY VIII. to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.

Senato Terra, v. xxi. p. 59. The great toil, inconvenience, peril and expense incurred by the noble and well beloved Sebastian Giustinian, knight, our ambassador, who has returned from England after a legation of fifty-seven months, will have been thoroughly intelligible to this council from his report; and as the right reverend Cardinal of York gave him, in the name of the King of England, a gold chain worth 540 ducats,—Put to the ballot that the said Sebastian Giustinian be permitted to enjoy the aforesaid gift as his personal property, in remembrance of his deserts and labours above mentioned.

Ayes, 108, 111. Noes, 83, 81. Neutrals, 0.

Motion lost, because it required a majority of four-fifths.

[Italian, 14 lines.]

Sept. 10. 1287. REPORT of ENGLAND by SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN.*

MS. in St. Mark's Library, Class VII. no. MCCXXXIII. Had been absent on his mission fifty-seven months. Returned thanks to the Senate for the honours conferred on him during his absence.

Left Venice on 10th January 1515, and went straight to Lyons, where he found Messer Piero Pasqualigo, with whom he proceeded to Paris, where they arrived on 15th March. On the departure of the ambassador of the Archduke (Charles), King Francis gave them a most gracious audience in the presence of the princes of the blood, and other lords and barons. Around the throne stood the King of Navarre, and other grandees. Oration by Giustinian.

* There is another copy of this Report in the library of Count Sagredo, but of a later period.

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Pasqualigo then went to Flanders,* and Giustinian to England. King Henry delayed the audience till St. George's Day, when he was wont to celebrate the festival of that Order, of which he was abbot, and the late Emperor Maximilian prior. The order numbered 24 members. The King was dressed in a mantle of purple velvet, lined with white damask, with a hood of miniver, and the device of the order on his hose. The King was surrounded by all the dukes and barons, the Cardinal† of York being also present. Oration by Giustinian, to which a reply was made.

His legation proved very irksome to him, owing to the enmity between France and England, and the close alliance between the Signory and France. The King and Cardinal and others had the worst possible opinion of the Venetians. "*Vocabant nos piscatores, raptores sine fide,*" on account of the infraction of the league with Spain. They styled the Venetians "*tyrannos,*" and used every possible ignominious epithet.‡ The King and Cardinal were anxious to make peace between the State and Maximilian, and to detach it from the King of France until England and France made peace, of which many persons considered Giustinian to have been the primary cause.

For one day the King showed him the Princess (Mary), then two years old, in her nurse's arms. He drew near, knelt, and kissed her hand, for that alone is kissed by any duke or noble of the land, let his degree be what it may; nor does any one see her without doffing his bonnet, and making obeisance to her. The King then said to him, "*Domine Orator, per Deum immortalem, ista puellu nunquam plorat;*" and he replied, "Sacred Majesty, the reason is that her destiny does not move her to tears; she will even become Queen of France." These words pleased the King vastly.

A few days later, when conferring with Cardinal Wolsey, announced the receipt of letters from his colleague in France, Messer Antonio Giustinian, expressing, on behalf of King Francis, a wish for peace and union with England. The Cardinal rejoined, "If this is true, France has a son, and our King has a daughter, were it wished they might be affianced." Wrote these words to Messer Antonio, and several letters passed between them on the subject.

Finally, Villeroy was sent to England by the King of France, and commenced negotiating for peace by means of this marriage, and the surrender of Tournai; so that at length the French ambassadors came over, namely, the Bishop of Paris, Admiral Bonnivet, and Francis de Rochecouart, Seigneur de Champdenier, who, after much discussion, concluded perpetual peace between the two crowns, including almost all the potentates of Christendom, both parties designating the Signory. Had very great difficulty in preventing Cardinal Wolsey from inserting a clause referring the disputes between the Emperor and Venice to arbitration:

* This statement is incorrect. Pasqualigo accompanied Giustinian to England, and then returned to France, where he remained as Venetian Ambassador.

† Wolsey was not made Cardinal till 10 September 1515.

‡ In the margin of the report there is a note purporting that the Senate resented this particular, "*Non fuit acceptum Consilio hæc audire.*"

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succeeded at length ; being also assisted by the French ambassadors, especially by the Bishop of Paris and Admiral Bonnivet, the same who was a prisoner in Venice, and seemed very friendly towards the Signory.* The Legate Campeggio also showed himself throughout as favorable to the Signory as possible.

King Henry was 29 years old, and much handsomer than any other Sovereign in Christendom,—a great deal handsomer than the King of France. He was very fair, and his whole frame admirably proportioned. Hearing that King Francis wore a beard, he allowed his own to grow, and as it was reddish, he had then got a beard which looked like gold. He was very accomplished and a good musician ; composed well ; was a capital horseman, and a fine jousting ; spoke good French, Latin, and Spanish ; was very religious ; heard three masses daily when he hunted, and sometimes five on other days, besides hearing the office daily in the Queen's chamber, that is to say, vespers and compline. He was extremely fond of hunting, and never took that diversion without tiring eight or ten horses, which he caused to be stationed beforehand along the line of country he meant to take. He was also fond of tennis, at which game it was the prettiest thing in the world to see him play ; his fair skin glowing through a shirt of the finest texture. He gambled with the French hostages to the amount, occasionally, it was said, of from 6,000 to 8,000 ducats in a day.

He was affable and gracious ; harmed no one ; did not covet his neighbour's goods, and was satisfied with his own dominions, having often said to the ambassador, "*Domine Orator*, we want all potentates to content themselves with their own territories ; we are satisfied with this island of ours." He seemed extremely desirous of peace.

He was very rich. His father left him ten millions of ready money in gold, of which he was supposed to have spent one half in the war against France, when he had three armies on foot ; one crossed the Channel with him ; another was in the field against Scotland ; and the third remained with the Queen in reserve.

His revenues amounted to about 350,000 ducats annually, and were derived from estates, forests, and meres, the customs, hereditary and confiscated property, the duchies of Lancaster, York, Cornwall, and Suffolk, the county palatine of Chester and others, the principality of Wales, the export duties, the wool staple, the Great Seal, the annats yielded by church benefices, the Court of Wards, and from new years' gifts ; for on the first day of the year it is customary for his Majesty to make presents to everybody, but the value of those he receives in return greatly exceeds his own outlay.

* Admiral Bonnivet was brought prisoner into Venice (together with the Marquis of Mantua), on the 10th of August 1509, and was removed from the prisons in the Ducal Palace to Padua, on the evening of the 28th May 1510 ; being exchanged for the Venetian Condottiere Manfrone, on the following 8th of June. Brantome, in his biography of Admiral Bonnivet (" *Les Vies des grands Capitaines François de son temps* ") does not mention what befell him in the years 1509–1510, but the Diaries of Sanuto, from which I have gathered the foregoing details, corroborate the fact of the imprisonment as alluded to by Sebastian Giustinian.

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His Majesty's expenses might be estimated at 100,000 ducats, those in ordinary having been reduced from 100,000 to 56,000, to which must be added 16,000 for salaries, 5,000 for the stable, 5,000 for the halberdiers, who had been reduced from 500 to 150; and 16,000 for the wardrobe, for he was the best dressed sovereign in the world. His robes were very rich and superb, and he put on new clothes every holiday.

The Queen (Katharine) was the sister of the mother of the King of Spain (Joanna of Castile), now styled King of the Romans. She was 35 years old, and not handsome, though she had a very beautiful complexion. She was religious, and as virtuous as words could express. Giustinian had seen her but seldom.

The Cardinal of York had been styled Orion in a work composed by the ambassador.* He was of low origin, and had two brothers, one of whom held an untitled benefice, and the other was pushing his fortune. He ruled both the King and the entire kingdom. On Giustinian's first arrival in England he used to say to him, "His Majesty will do so and so." Subsequently, by degrees, he went forgetting himself, and commenced saying, "We shall do so and so." He had then reached such a pitch that he used to say, "I shall do so and so."

He was about 46 years old, very handsome, learned, extremely eloquent, of vast ability, and indefatigable. He transacted alone the same business as that which occupied all the magistracies, offices, and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal; and all state affairs were managed by him.

He was pensive, and had the reputation of being extremely just. He favoured the people exceedingly, and especially the poor, hearing their suits, and seeking to despatch them instantly. He also made the lawyers plead gratis for all poor men.

He was in very great repute; seven times more so than if he were Pope. He had a very fine palace, where one traversed eight rooms before reaching his audience chamber. They were all hung with tapestry, which was changed once a week. Wherever he was, he always had a sideboard of plate worth 25,000 ducats. His silver was estimated at 150,000 ducats. In his own chamber there was always a cupboard with vessels to the amount of 30,000 ducats, as was customary with the English nobility. He was supposed to be very rich indeed in money, plate, and household stuff.

The archbishopric of York yielded him about 14,000 ducats, and the bishopric of Bath 8,000. One-third of the fees derived from the Great Seal were his; the other two were divided between the King and the Chancellor.† The Cardinal's share amounted to about 5,000 ducats. By new year's gifts he made about 15,000 ducats.

Bath was the see which belonged to Cardinal Adrian (Castellesi), for whom when the Signory desired the ambassador to intercede, Wolsey was greatly incensed, but was pacified at last. At first he

* "El qual ipso ambador el chiama Orion in una sua opera ch' el ha fato."

† Wolsey himself became Chancellor in 1515, on the resignation of Archbishop Warham.

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used to lavish all possible abuse on Venice, but at present he extolled her to the skies, and lauded the extreme justice of the Signory, saying that thereby, and from merely observing the good order maintained in her towns, a wayfarer arriving in them would at once become aware that he was in the Venetian territories, even if he knew not exactly where he was.

Wolsey was very anxious for the Signory to send him 100 Damascene carpets. The slightest hint given by the Signory to the London factory would induce that body to take the expense upon themselves. This present would easily settle the affair of the wines of Candia.

No one obtained audience from the Cardinal unless at the third or fourth attempt. As he adopted this fashion with all the lords and barons of England, the ambassador made light of it, and at length had recourse to the expedient of making an appointment through his secretary, who sometimes went six or seven times to York House before he could speak to the Cardinal.

It was the custom for ambassadors, when they went to the court, to dine there. On Giustinian's first arrival in England they ate at the Cardinal's table, but at present no one was served with the viands of the sort presented to the Cardinal until after their removal from before him.

There were about 21 other archbishoprics and bishoprics, and some 180 abbacies of the orders of St. Benedict and Bernard, that is to say, Cistercians. One single tenth from these abbacies yielded the King 70,000 ducats.

There were three dukes, one marquis, and twelve earls. First of all the Duke of Buckingham, who had a rental of about 30,000 ducats, and was very popular. It was thought that, were the King to die without heirs male, he might easily obtain the crown. The Duke of Norfolk, whose rental amounted to 12,000 ducats, had likewise some hopes of the crown, and was very intimate with the Cardinal. The Duke of Suffolk had a rental of 12,000 ducats, and his wife was the King's sister, and widow of the late King Lewis of France. He also had great hopes of the crown in right of his wife.

King Henry had made believe, especially to the French hostages, that he greatly regretted that King Francis had not been elected King of the Romans. It was thought, however, that intrinsically he was in favour of Spain, though most anxious for a third person to be elected instead of either one or the other. On account of this election, the King accredited the Cardinal's chief secretary, Dom. Richard Pace, who was also Lord Chancellor,† and appeared to be very devoted to the Signory. When returning towards Venice, the ambassador met him at Dover, coming back from Germany, when he mentioned several particulars concerning the election. He stated that for half a day the Duke of Saxony had been elected King of the Romans; that when the Marquis of Brandenburg was nomi-

* Here occurs the following marginal note, "*Hoc fuit gratum consilio.*"

† This statement is of course incorrect. Wolsey was Lord Chancellor from 1515 to 1529.

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nated, his own brother, the Archbishop of Mayence, rejected him for love of the King of France; and that finally the Catholic King was elected with the consent of all. The Queen of England, being a Spaniard, evinced satisfaction at the success of her nephew.

In England they did not make use of men at arms, so that they could not raise 100 in the whole island. The real military force of the country consisted in its infantry, which was supposed to amount to 150,000 men, whose peculiar weapon was the long bow. When they took the field, their arms consisted of a breast plate, bow, arrows, sword, and two stakes—one before and one behind—with which they made their pallisadoes or stockade; but all their prowess was in the bow. They insisted on being paid monthly, and did not choose to suffer any hardship; but when they had their comforts (*commodità*), they would do battle daily, with a courage, vigour, and valour that defied exaggeration.

Giustinian alluded to certain English pilgrims, who had come to Venice to take passage for Jerusalem at Ascension-tide, when they were present at the banquet given by the Doge, who greeted them so lovingly that they said they should remember it for ever.

He praised Messer Andrea Gritti for the renown he enjoyed amongst the nobility of England, and lauded his predecessor the Magnifico Messer Andrea Badoer.

The Spanish ambassador in England (the Bishop of Elna) had borne the State the worst possible will. Mons. de Rieux, ambassador from Lady Margaret, also evinced great hatred to the Signory on account of the ill treatment which he experienced while prisoner in Venice, though he expressed himself much obliged to Messer Giovanni Antonio Dandolo for his kindness.

Giustinian next spoke in praise of the merchants of Venice established in London, and first of all of Dom. Girolamo da Molin, congratulating his uncle, Messer Alvise, about him, and saying that even the King himself was fond of him, and called him —.*

Dom. Lorenzo Pasqualigo, brother of Messer Luigi, had made a very large fortune. Dom. Nicolò Duodo managed the affairs of the Pisani and others, and was a most upright man; he had property worth 30,000 ducats.

Giustinian moreover lauded the luckless Alberto Bavarino, who, though stricken by the present catastrophe, enjoyed so high a character in England, that when differences arose there, the disputants made him their referee.

King Henry was a heavy creditor to the Florentine merchants, to whom he lent money in order that they might extend their trade. Sometimes they owed him as much as 300,000 ducats. By this means the King was able to benefit his favorites, without loss of capital. He empowered them to collect his credits, and they compromised with the debtors, who allowed them a certain amount of interest.

On leaving England, Giustinian went to the French court. King Francis chose to hear all the English news in detail, especially with regard to the intention of the King of England about maintaining

* Blank in MS.

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the peace. Giustinian assured him that King Henry was very anxious for its preservation, and still more so was the Cardinal of York, who considered himself its first promoter and author.

King Francis then proceeded to catechize Giustinian about King Henry personally, *item per item*. Extolled King Henry to the utmost. King Francis next asked what sort of a statesman he made. Avoided giving any answer, for to bestow praise on this score was impossible; but being repeatedly questioned on the subject, at length said that King Henry devoted himself to pleasure and ease, and left the cares of State to the Cardinal. Thereupon King Francis rejoined, "By my faith, the Cardinal must bear his King light good will, for it is not the office of a good servant to filch his master's honour."

Was told by the Duchess-mother (Louise of Savoy), that the King of England was four years older than her son, and that the King of France was 25; so the King of England was 29.

King Francis and the Duchess, his mother, were very unpopular all over France. The Duchess was supposed to have invested much capital throughout the country, and was intent on hoarding, for the purpose, it was said, of aiding the King in the event of any sudden need. Besides the revenues appointed her, she had received the 100,000 ducats which the Catholic King was bound to pay the King of France annually for the kingdom of Naples.

The Queen of France (Claude) was universally loved.

The King of France showed Giustinian his two sons, the Dauphin and the Duke of Orleans, and promised ever to maintain his alliance with the Signory.

On quitting Paris, Giustinian proceeded to Milan, where he lodged in the house of the secretary Caroldo. He then went on to Brescia, where a present was made him on behalf of the municipality.* A small sum of money would suffice for the completion of certain walls at Crema.

In conclusion he praised his secretary, Nicolò Sagudino, who he said did not gamble, and dressed modestly.

Post omnia, he mentioned the chain, worth about 100*l.*, which he had received from the King of England, and requested it as a present from the Signory. "*Bene dixit, sed non bene persuasit.*"

[*Italian*, 15 pages, or 445 lines.]

Oct. 14.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 12.

1288. ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 25th September.

Conversations with Cardinal Wolsey. The King wished to maintain peace between France and the Emperor, but should King Francis wage war on Spain, he could not but assist Spain, because the Emperor had spent much, and was without money. Arrival in England of an ambassador from the Emperor, a Dominican friar, (the Bishop of Elna,) who had been there before in the same capacity; there was likewise an imperial secretary (John de la Sauch), both

* Giustinian had been Governor of Brescia in 1509.

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having come to ask the King for a loan of money for his return to Germany. The Cardinal said that the King was much the friend of the Signory.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 14.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 15.

1289. DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO to LORENZO CARDINAL CAMPEGGIO, Legate in England.

Alludes to the hereditary good will between the Campeggio family and the State, confirmed to the Signory by his loving letter from London, dated 26th July, and by the testimony of Sebastian Giustinian, during his embassy in England.

Ducal Palace, 13th October 1519.

[*Latin. Copy.*]

Oct. 22.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 24.

1290. ANTONIO SURIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England, to the SIGNORY.

London, 15th September.

The Emperor on his voyage to Flanders would hold a conference with King Henry about going to Rome to take the crown, and should he pass through the Milanese, the King would wish him to give security against damages.

Revolution in Denmark, whose King had written for pecuniary assistance to his brother-in-law the Emperor, who being unable to accommodate him, he had been assisted by the most Christian King, which was taken amiss in England as an indication that France meant to have Denmark with her also, as well as Scotland.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 22.
Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 398.

1291. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Was despatching the present courier for the sake of transmitting two bulky packets of letters from the Flanders and Barbary galleys, which had been sent to him by the Secretary Dedo at Naples, with very urgent injunctions to forward them.

On the 23rd October the Pope was to be at Monte Rosulo, 20 miles from Rome, and would then come on, being expected to hasten his return for the celebration of the marriage of his niece, the sister of Cardinal Cibo, to the Count of Caiazzo, who had arrived at Rome for the purpose.

Rome, 22nd October 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Oct. 27.
Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 401.

1292. From the SAME to the SAME.

Announces the return of the Pope to Rome on the preceding Tuesday. On the following Thursday Minio went to the palace, and found that the Pope was closeted in his chamber with "Madona" Alfonsina, mother of the late Duke Lorenzo,* and with Cardinal de' Medici, where they passed the whole of that day.

Rome, 27th October 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* Alfonsina Orsini, paternal grandmother of Catherine de' Medici, whom she seems to have brought to Rome a few days before the date of this letter.

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1519.

Oct. 29.

1293. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 402.

Returned to the palace on the preceding day, and told the Pope he was come to pay his respects and congratulate him on his safe return and evident good health, and that he (Minio) had delayed the compliment to avoid being troublesome. The Pope replied immediately, "We know that you were here yesterday, but it behoved us to remain with *Madona Alfonsina*.

"*Et recens fert acuminas Danaum ;*"

—which words the Pope uttered with the tears in his eyes, giving Minio a few details on the subject, and saying that the little girl of the late D. Lorenzo was fair and plump.*

Rome, 29th October 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Oct. 30.

1294. LORENZO PASQUALIGO.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 24.

Arrival by land from London, on the 28th, of Lorenzo Pasqualigo, who had resided there during 22 years, and was become very wealthy.

[*Italian.*]

Oct. 31.

1295. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 404.

Transmits letters received in the past night from the Venetian Secretary at Naples, containing some from the Flanders and Barbary galleys, which last had been detained by the Spanish fleet.

Rome, 31st October 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Nov. 9.

1296. ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 56.

London, — October.

The two French ambassadors destined for Scotland, to arrange the disputes between that kingdom and England, had arrived. One of the ambassadors was the nephew of the Duke of Albany, which displeased the English ministry, especially Cardinal Wolsey, who "*est alter Rex*," and with whom they had negotiated these matters during upwards of a week.

The Imperial Secretary, whose arrival had been already announced by him, was still in London, and the King was apparently exerting himself to the utmost to reconcile France to the Emperor.

[*Italian.*]

Nov. 27.

1297. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Minio's Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 416.

Writes that on the morrow a public consistory was to be held for the reception (as customary) of the Legate Campeggio, who had returned from England.

Rome, 27th November 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

* "*Et che la puta del quondam D. Lorenzo era bella grasota.*"

. 1519.

Dec. 6.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 88.

1298. ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

London, 12th November.

The Secretary of the Queen of France who arrived there was the bearer of a present from her for the King's daughter, her affianced daughter-in-law; namely, a jewelled cross of gold, worth 6,000 ducats, and a portrait of the Dauphin. The Secretary also urged the interview with King Francis, which it was supposed would certainly take place.

It was said to be quite true that the Emperor on his voyage from Spain would have an interview in England with King Henry, who seemed inclined to maintain the peace and relationship with France.

The Scots had destroyed certain fortresses commenced by them in Scotland, and negotiations were on foot for the adjustment of those matters, and to make the Scots join the league between France and England; but King Henry did not choose the Duke of Albany to interfere.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 15.

Original
Letter Book.
MS. penes me.
Letter no. 422.

1299. MARCO MINIO to the SIGNORY.

Had been informed by the Cardinal de' Medici that according to the letters received by him from France, the interview to be held between the Kings of England and France was under discussion.

Rome, 15th December 1519.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Dec. 22.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 98.

1300. ANTONIO SURIAN to the SIGNORY.

Stale letters, dated October and November.

The interview with King Francis would take place, though no preparations were visible; and still less for the Emperor's visit on his departure from Spain.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 22.

Sanuto Diaries,
v. xxviii. p. 101.

1301. PROPHECY sent to VENICE from England in the Year of our Lord 1519.

Charles, the son of Philip of the illustrious Cæsarean race, having a broad forehead, arched eyebrows, large eyes,* an aquiline nose, in the fourteenth year of his age, or, in the seventeenth, according to another writing, will be crowned, and will muster a large army, and *destroy the tyrants of his kingdom*. Now, as a bride and bridegroom, so will justice be associated with him, until the twenty-fourth year of his reign, and he will wage war, subjugating the English, the Spaniards, the Aragonese, the French, and the Lombards, *and Rome and Florence he will destroy*, and burn with fire. He will obtain a double crown, and afterwards, crossing the sea with a numerous army, he will enter Greece, and be called King of the Greeks, subjugating the Chaldeans, the Turks, the natives of Palestine, of Barbary (*Barbaros*), and of Georgia, issuing an edict that whosoever shall not adore the sign of the cross be put to

* "Oculos grossos" (*sic*).

1519.

death; nor will any one have power to resist him, as the divine arm will always be on his side, and he will obtain the universal monarchy, come to Jerusalem the holy, and ascend the Mount of Olives; *and divesting himself of the crown on his head*, and rendering thanks to God, he will, with signs and miracles, breathe his last in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, and be crowned by the angel, being the first crowned Emperor since Frederick the Third.*

[*Latin.*]

* Frederick III., crowned at Rome, 15 March 1452; died at Lintz, 19 August 1493. Although the date of the prophecy is not given, it must have been made after 1452, and must therefore *not* be attributed to Merlin.

APPENDIX.

1442.
Dec. 31.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1302. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 150 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 26th September 1442, by Francesco Venier and Brothers, sons of the late Santo, on Obertino de' Bardi and Company, in London, and payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Chosmo de' Medezi and Company; and to be placed to the account of Marino Velliero, at the exchange of $44\frac{1}{2}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority),* William Styfford, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Nicholas Acon, on the 31st December 1442 (Anglican style), "secundum cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane," it being declared that on that day in London, the ducat was worth $41\frac{1}{4}$ sterling.†

Witnesses: Giovanni Manuche of Venice and Giovanni de Diversis of Lucca.

[Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 26 lines; Notarial signature, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.]‡

1446.
Nov. 28.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1303. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 400 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 27th August 1446, by Marin Chapello on Jacobo Salviati and Company in London, payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Bortholamio de Somara and Michiel Rondinelli, at the exchange of $43\frac{1}{2}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 28th November 1446; the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $41\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

* In the 16th century (29 February 1508, and 29 Oct. 1512) it has been shown that the London notary, John Devereux, registered his acts by Holy Apostolic and Imperial authority; whereas in the 15th century the notarial protests made in London, and now preserved in the Venetian Archives, make mention solely of Imperial authority, without any reference to papal licence.

† The name of the bill-broker is not inserted.

‡ The foregoing is the earliest English protest for nonpayment of a bill of exchange hitherto discovered by me in the Venetian Archives. It may be considered a commercial, notarial, and historical curiosity, the act having been registered for account of Cosmo de' Medici (*pater patrie*), whose firm at Venice bought the bill of Francesco Venier. Cosmo de' Medici, when banished from Florence, resided at Venice during the years 1433, 1434, and 1435, and then returned to Florence, where he died A.D. 1464. (See Macchiavelli and Biographical Dictionaries.)

1446.

Witnesses: Giacomo de Bardis and Angelo Dany, both of Florence.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 19½ lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

1447.

March 13.

Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1304. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 212 golden ducats.*

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 10th December 1446, by Michiel Zon on Bernardo Pasqualigo † in London, and payable to Lodovicho di Strozi and Company; value received in Venice from Jacopo and Agustin Ziera, at the exchange of 44 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 13th of March 1446 (Anglican style); the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on the 11th March 1446 (Anglican style), the Venetian ducat in London was worth 40½d. sterling.

Witnesses: Pietro di Cimitera of Florence and Carlo Contarini of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 19 lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

May 10.

Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1305. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 425 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 9th February 1447, by Michiel Zon on Bernardo Pasqualigo in London, payable to Alessandro Boromei; value received in Venice from Zian Tensazi and Company at the exchange of 43 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 10th May 1447; the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth (illegible).

Witnesses: Giacomo de Bardis and Giovanni de ———.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 17 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

June 5.

Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1306. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 900 golden ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 1st March 1447, by Marin Cappello on Giovanni da Ponte in London, payable to himself for account

* "*Ducati d'oro.*" The entire series of these protested bills presents but two instances of any mention of the metal of which the ducat was composed; it is, however, evident from the rates of exchange in accordance with the bill protested in London, on the 13th March 1446, Anglican style (corresponding to the 13th March 1447, Venetian style), that the word "golden" was always understood; and as the penny was coined of sterling silver, we are now enabled to state positively the relative value of the two metals; the Venetian gold and the English silver were both of the highest standard:

† Bernardo Pasqualigo and Giovanni da Ponte seem to have combined literature with trade; to them bills are addressed "*Nobili sive egregio et sapienti viro.*" Bills drawn on other merchants are directed "*Domino,*" &c. &c.

1447.

of Etor Pasqualigo and Company; value received in Venice from Michiel Zion (*sic*) [Zon?] at the exchange of $43\frac{1}{4}$ sterling per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 5th June 1447; the bill-broker, Nicholas John, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $40\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Matteo Dati of Lucca and Giacomo Falleron of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 17 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

June 7.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1307. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 400 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at first usance ("*a prima huxansia*,"*) on the 7th March 1447, by Michiel Zon on Jacobo Salviati and Company in London, payable to Alessandro Boromeo, son of Antonio; value received from Zuani Boromeo at the exchange of $43\frac{1}{2}$ sterling per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 7th June 1447; the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $40\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Nicolò de Podio of Lucca, and Federico de Nossorij of Florence.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 18 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

1448.

Jan. 23.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1308. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 600 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at *meso mio vista* (*sic*)* on the 8th November 1447, by Michiel Zon on Zuane da Ponte in London, payable to Jachomo Salviati and Company; value received in Venice from Michiel Rodoneli, at the exchange of 45 sterling per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 23rd January 1447 (style of the Anglican Church); the bill-broker, Francesco Cristiano, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $41\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Bassano de Rivargario and Federico de Nossorij of Florence.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 22 lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

1450.

Dec. 2.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1309. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 300 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 2nd September 1450, by

* The bill was perhaps payable one month after sight, in which case, for "*meso*" read "*mese*;" for "*mio*" read "*uno*."

1450.

Antonio Memo, son of the present Nicolò ("*del vivente Nicolò*," on Lodovico di Strozi and Company (in Broad Street, parish of St. Bartholomew), payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Antonio Pardini at the exchange of 46 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 2nd December 1450; the bill-broker, Francesco Cristiano, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 43½*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Angelo Donato de Aldebrandis of Florence, and Francesco de Pozzobonello of Milan.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 22 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

1455.

July 4.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1310. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 100 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 22nd March 1455, by Ziliano de' Stagani of Lonado, on Lodovicho de le (*sic*) Strozi and Company, in London, payable to themselves; value received in Venice from Antonio Pardini at the exchange of 43½ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 4th July 1455; the bill-broker, Beligardo de Bardis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 41*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Angelo Pinello of Genoa, and Beligardo de Bardis of London.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 20½ lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

1457.

May 4.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1311. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 100 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 4th February 1457, by Antonio de Biadego, on Alvyxe Tron in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Francisco de' Colti, at the exchange of 45 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 4th May 1457; the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 43*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Bertuccio Soranzo and Giovanni da Ponte, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 20 lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

1458.

April 21.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1312. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 130 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 20th January 1458, by Zuan Tenchetta da Lona of Brescia, on Bertuzi Chontarini in London,

1458.

payable to himself; value received in Venice from Baldisera and Marcho di Cholti, at the exchange of 45 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 21st April 1458; the bill-broker, Giovanni de Diversis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Gerardo Caniziani and Giovanni de Bardis, both of Florence.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 21 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

1461.

Sept. 9.
Archives of the
Cavalier Stefani,
Venice.

1313. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 500 ducats, equal to 50 livres gross ("*de titulo*").

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 8th June 1461, by Matteo de' Zorzi, on Marino Contarini in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Baltissara and Marchio di Cholti, at the exchange of 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protests], on the 9th September 1461; the bill-broker, Giovanni Frescobaldi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Justo Morosini and Antonio Malipiero, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 20 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

Nov. 27.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1314. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 110 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at . . . (*illegible*) on the 27th August 1461, by Fortin Dandolo, on Homobono Gritti in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Zuan Chabriel and Vido Chavatorta at the exchange of 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 27th November 1461; the bill-broker, Francesco de Rapondis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 44 *d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Malipiero and Marco da Pesaro, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 20 lines; Notarial signature, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lines.*]

1462.

Feb. 22.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1315. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 150 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 20th November 1461, by Francesco Zen, son of the late Marcho, with the guarantee of Andrea da Molin, son of the late Zuane, on Bernardo Zustiniano, in

1462.

London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Francesco Belegno, at the exchange of 47 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 22nd February 1461 (Anglican style); the bill-broker, Carlo de Gerardo, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 44*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Nicolò Donà and Angelo Bon, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 26 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

May 15.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1316. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 200 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 15th February 1462, by Fortin Dandolo, on Homobono (son of Triadano) Griti, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Piero Griti, son of the late Nicolò, at the exchange of 47 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Styfford [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 15th May 1462; the bill-broker, Carlo de Gerardo, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 44*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Bernardo Giustinian and Pietro Diedo, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 21 lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

Oct. 7.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1317. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 150 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 6th July 1462, by Fortin Dandolo, son of the late Tomaso, on Homobono (son of Triadano) Griti, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Francesco Bafo at the exchange of 47 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), Peter Bonamitié, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Mary Wolnoth, on the 7th October 1462; Salatino of Bologna, resident in London, certifying that on that day the Venetian ducat was exchanged there for 44*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Francesco Civran and Zaccaria Barini, both merchants of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 17½ lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

Nov. 16.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1318. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 100 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 15th August 1462, by Fortin Dandolo, son of the late Tomaso, on Homobono (son of Triadano) Griti, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Piero Griti, son of the late Nicolò, at the exchange of 47 sterlings per ducat.

1462.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), Peter Bonamitié [&c. &c., as in foregoing protest], on the 16th November 1462; Salatino of Bologna, resident in London, certifying that on that day the Venetian ducat was exchanged there for 44½*l.* sterling.

Witnesses: Pietro Diedo of Venice, and Giacomo Zacaria of Florence.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 16½ lines; Notarial signature, 4½ lines.*]

1463.

May 27.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1319. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 100 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 27th February 1463, by Fortin Dandolo, son of the late Tomaso, on Marco da Cha de Pexaro, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Vido Chavatorta and Zuan Chabriel, at the exchange of 47 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), Peter Bonamitié [&c. &c., as in foregoing protest], on the 27th May 1463; the bill-broker, Manfredo de Noquis, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 43*l.* sterling.

Witnesses: Antonio Moro and Pietro Diedo, merchants of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 16¼ lines; Notarial signature, 3¼ lines.*]

1464.

Nov. 13.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1320. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 100 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 26th April 1464, by Georgio de Martinigo (*sic*) on Baldassare de Guidizoni in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Antonio Zon, son of the late Marcho, at the exchange of 47½ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), Peter Bonamitié [&c. &c., as in foregoing protest], on the 13th November 1464; the bill-broker, Manfredo de Noquis, certifying that on the 27th July 1464, in London, the Venetian ducat was worth 42¾*l.* sterling.

Witnesses: The noblemen Carlo Gylij and Giovanni de Diversis, both of Lucca.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 17 lines; Notarial signature, 3½ lines.*]

1467.

Aug. 9.
Penes me,
received from
the Cavalier
Stefani.

1321. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 250 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 8th May 1467, by Zuan Francesco Foscharini and brothers, sons of the late Polo, on Marcho da Pexaro in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice

1467.

from Jerollimo (son of Piero) Diedo, at the exchange of $51\frac{1}{2}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), Peter Bonamitić [&c. &c., as by former protest, dated 7th October 1462] on 9th August 1467; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nochi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 48*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Angelò Donati de' Aldibrandi of Florence, and Augustino de Loreto of Genoa.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 17 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

1469.

July 21.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1322. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 1,000 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 21st April 1469, by Piero di Cristoforo, on Lodovicho Malombra, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio di Colti and nephews, at the exchange of 53 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade [&c. &c., as in foregoing protest], on the 21st July 1469; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nochi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 50*d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Michele Sala and Giacomo Furnari, both of Piedmont.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

1470.

March 8.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1323. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 284 ducats and 18 gross.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 8th December 1469, by Francesco Nani, on Lodovicho Malombra, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio di Cholti and nephews, at the exchange of $55\frac{1}{4}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, parish of St. Nicholas Acon, on the 8th March 1469 (Anglican style); the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nochi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* sterling.

Witnesses: Giacomo Ferrara of London, and Domenico Zanettini of Bologna.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 24 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

April 27.

Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1324. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 1,000 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 23rd January 1470, by Piero de Christofolo on Alvixe Malombra in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio di Cholti and nephews, at the exchange of 55 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary Slade [&c. &c., as in foregoing

1470.

protest], on the 27th April 1470; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nocchi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $50\frac{3}{4}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Paolo Priuli and Antonio Giustinian, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, $20\frac{1}{4}$ lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

June 27.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1325. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 250 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 12th March 1470, by Francesco Nani, on Lodovicho Malombra, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio di Cholti and nephews, at the exchange of $54\frac{1}{2}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 27th June 1470; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nocchi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $49\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Andrea Barbarigo and Pietro Giustinian, of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, $20\frac{1}{4}$ lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

Sept. 10.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1326. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 500 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 8th June 1470, by Zebedeo di Cholti, on Alvixe Malombra, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio de Cholti and nephews, at the exchange of $54\frac{1}{4}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 10th September 1470; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nocchi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $50\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

Witnesses: Girolamo Vinazexi and Pietro Giustiniano, both of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 29 lines; Notarial signature, 4 lines.*]

Oct. 12.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1327. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 300 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 6th July 1470, by Francesco Nani, on Lodovicho Malombra, in London, payable to himself; value received in Venice from Marchio di Cholti and nephews, at the exchange of $54\frac{1}{2}$ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 12th October 1470; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nocchi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth $50\frac{3}{4}d.$ sterling.

1470.

Witnesses: Gabriele de' Ursi of Bologna, and Pietro Giustinian of Venice.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 25 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

1478.

Jan. 23.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1328. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 225 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 23rd October 1476, by Honofrio Camaiano da Rizzo, on Bernardo Zustiniano, in London payable to himself; value received in Venice from Andrea Barbarigo at the exchange of 56 sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public (by Imperial authority), William Slade [&c. &c., as in former protest], on the 23rd January 1477; the bill-broker, Manfredo de' Nochi, certifying that on that day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 52½d. sterling.

Witnesses: Giovanni de Solarijs and Giovanni Andrea Cini, both of London.

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 16 lines; Notarial signature, 2½ lines.*]

1479.

Oct. 20.
Notarial
Archives,
Venice.

1329. PROTEST for NONPAYMENT of a BILL of EXCHANGE for 300 ducats.

Drawn at Venice at usance on the 20th July 1479, by Pardaino de' Cholti, on Lodovicho Contarini in London, at the exchange of 55½ sterlings per ducat.

Protest registered by the notary public, &c. &c., William Slade, at his dwelling in Lombard Street, &c., on the 20th October 1479; the bill-broker, Ambrosio de Barazijs, certifying that on the day in London the Venetian ducat was worth 50d. sterling.

Witnesses: Stephano Fasan and Giovanni Andrea Cini, both Venetians.*

[*Protest in Latin; copy of the bill in the original Italian; parchment. Protest and copy, 15 lines; Notarial signature, 3 lines.*]

1495.

April 14.
Deliberazioni
Senato Secreta,
v. xxxv. p. 35.

1330. The DOGE and SENATE to the AMBASSADOR at the [PAPAL] COURT.

The King of France, on hearing of the league, said to the Venetian ambassadors, that he on his part would make a league with the Kings of England, Hungary, Portugal, and Scotland, and thus harass the territories of the allies. The Doge and Senate attribute this threat to rage and vexation; but as it is safer to anticipate rather than to be anticipated, they consider it necessary that the Pope (Alexander VI.) should acquaint those kings with the nature of the league, which has for object not merely the preservation of the mutual territories, but the quiet of Italy, and the safety and benefit of the Christian religion;

* At the foot of this protest there is a memorandum in Italian, to the effect that Rinaldo Guarenti (the English notary wrote his name Revaldo Quarenti), the purchaser of the bill in Venice, was repaid its cost by Marco . . . on 13th April [1480?].

1495.

and that he do invite them to join the league. In addition to the papal breves, it would be advisable for the Pope to speak accordingly to the agents of those kings at his court, that they may notify to them the announcement received by word of mouth from his Holiness.

The Signory has communicated this opinion to the ambassadors of the Emperor and the King of Spain in Venice; that they may impart it to their sovereigns, and to such of the Imperial and Spanish agents at foreign courts as they shall think fit.

Read to the College on the 16th April.

[*Latin. 26 lines.*]

1496.

Aug. 4.
Sforza Archives,
Milan.

1331. PETER CARMELIANO of BRESCIA, Latin Secretary to Henry VII., to LUDOVIC SFORZA, DUKE of MILAN.

Avails himself of the return to Milan of the Duke's servant Christopher Carbonaro, on whose taciturnity, prudence, and address he relies, to make certain communications to his Highness.

Being an Italian by birth, is bound to do his utmost for the benefit of his country, and to acquaint the Duke with such things as may be for its benefit. Requests him, therefore, to give credence to the statements made in his name by Carbonaro. Desires above all things that the Duke should be aware of his allegiance ("*files*") and silent devotedness ("*tucita servitus*"), which bind him to offer all possible service to his Highness, to whom he recommends himself.

From Corfe Castle, 4th of August 1496.

[*Original. Latin.*]

1504.

March 27.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. v. p. 129.

1332. ANTONIO GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the SIGNORY.

Dated 22nd March.

Had been with the Pope (Julius II.), who commenced speaking to him about the English ambassadors, who were coming to tender him obedience. They were also bringing the Garter, a cincture worn below the knee, with gold springes,* for presentation to the Duke of Urbino, whose father was invested with it of yore;† and it is a great honour to have it.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

1508.

Feb. 20.
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.

1333. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the STATE.

Arrived at Barcelona last evening, and received the Signory's letters of 31st January, desiring him to obtain from the Catholic King a fresh safe-conduct for at least six weeks for the Flanders galleys, or else a prorogation of the safe-conduct already obtained by the Venetian secretary in Spain. Is to send it immediately to the captain of said galleys; and an authentic copy to the Signory. Will endeavour to obtain it with all despatch, as necessary.

Barcelona, 20th February 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

* "*Consparange d'oro.*" Query "*S. S.*" within the garter.

† In the year 1474; see Dennistoun's *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, vol. I. p. 214, note, and pp. 424, and following.

1508.

March 20.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.

1334. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the STATE.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd (*sic*), asked the Catholic King of the safe-conduct for the Flanders galleys ; or for the prorogation of the safe-conduct already conceded, as the galleys were still in Flanders and the term of the safe-conduct would expire before their return, The King promised to give it. The ambassador will send the original to the galleys, and a copy to the Signory.

Burgos, 20th March 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

May 11.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.

1335. The SAME to the SAME.

On the return of the courier sent by him to Cadiz with the safe-conducts for the Flanders galleys ; will forward the letters assigning indemnity for what took place at Monopoli, if able to obtain them.

Burgos, 11th May 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

May 29.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.

1336. The SAME to the SAME.

Is informed by the English secretary (John Stile) resident with the Catholic King, that the King of England is expecting two illustrious ambassadors ; one from the Emperor, and the other from the Prince Don Carlos and the Lady Margaret. They are going, in order to stipulate the marriage of the King's daughter (Mary) to the Prince.

Burgos, 29th May 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

May 29.

(Second Letter).
Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.

1337. The SAME to the SAME.

In a former letter mentioned that on the 7th April, by his courier Pacino, he sent to Cadiz the safe-conducts for the Flanders galleys. On the 21st April Pacin delivered them to the Venetian consul, who was not in Cadiz because the plague was there. Pacin took them to him at a little distance from that city, and brought back a letter from the consul to the ambassador, acknowledging the receipt of the safe-conducts, which letter he forwards with the present despatch. The courier also brought him a letter from the Venetian consul at Port St. Mary's, who was expecting the Flanders galleys in the course of May, and added, that the original safe-conduct was still in his hands, because it arrived at Cadiz after the departure thence of the galleys.

Moreover, at Port St. Mary's, on board the ship of the corsair Chiarã, Pacin saw a flag bearing the effigy of a Venetian Doge, with a rope round his neck, and fetters to his feet ; and the flag was trailing in the water ; this being done in contempt of the Signory, on whom Chiara threatened to revenge himself. This being confirmed by the consul at Port St. Mary's, the ambassador complained to the King, who promised redress. Sends copies of the safe-conducts.

Burgos, 29th May 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

1508.

June 19.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.**1338. FRANCESCO CORNARO, Venetian Ambassador in Spain, to the STATE.**

According to report, the marriage of the Prince of England [Arthur] to the daughter of the King of Spain [Katharine] was to have been consummated at Whitsuntide.

It is also said that his Majesty [Ferdinand the Catholic] has given some 16,000 ducats to Messer Almerico [Vespucci], and Zuan Biscain [De la Cosa], who are going at his expense to take possession of the newly discovered islands, [query Hispaniola and Cuba?] which they call the main land (*le quali loro chiamano terra ferma*).

Burgos, 19th June 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

July 6.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.**1339. The SAME to the SAME.**

In obedience to the commands in the Signory's letters of the 8th April, applied to the King for safe-conducts for the Flanders galleys, commanded by Augustin da Mulla. The King was on the eve of departure for Valladolid. Desired the ambassador to remind him of the demand on arriving there. When obtained, the ambassador will forward them to Cadiz as desired.

Burgos, 6th July 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

July 16.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.**1340. The SAME to the SAME.**

Messer Almerico [Vespucci] the Florentine, the discoverer of the islands, tells me that five days ago news was received from Seville of the arrival there of a ship with gold to the amount of 50,000 ducats,* and a very great quantity of pearls.† Of this produce the King receives the tenth, in addition to which he also levies seven per cent. duty. The passengers by this ship say that the finding of gold (*la invention dell' oro*) augments constantly.

Almerico has received 13,000 ducats from the revenues of those islands, and is going to Biscay, to provide himself with good ships, all of which he intends to sheath with lead, on account of the

He will make the western passage, in quest of the territories discovered by the Portuguese, who steer eastward.‡

He is infallibly to depart next March.

Burgos, 16th July 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

Oct. 31.

Original Letter
Book, St. Mark's
Library.**1341. The SAME to AUGUSTIN DA MULLA, Captain of the Flanders Galleys.**

Announces the order obtained from Ferdinand the Catholic,

* Peter Martyr writes that the two mints of Hispaniola yielded 300,000 lbs. of gold annually.

† The pearl fisheries of Cubagna were worth 75,000 ducats a year. (See Herrera in Prescott, vol. II. p. 432, notes.)

‡ So far as I can discover, no account has ever been published of any voyages performed by Vespucci, after the 22nd of May 1507. According to Fleury, Vespucci died in 1508, but Lopez de Pintho dates his death in 1516

1508.

desiring Peter of Navarre not to molest the Flanders galleys. Sends this announcement to Malaga.

Seville, 31st October 1508.

[*Extract. Italian.*]

1509.

Dec. 24.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. ix. p. 293.

1342. SUMMARY of LETTERS, dated ROME, 9 December, from HIERONIMO COUNT of PORCIL (PORCIA?) to ZUAN BADOER, Doctor and Knight.

Letters had been received from Flanders that King Lewis was mustering an army for the invasion of Italy in the spring, and sending troops into Normandy from fear of the English.

The Frenchmen in Rome were in great suspense, because the English ambassador (Bainbridge) and the two Venetians had held a parley with the congregation of Cardinals.

[*Italian.*]

Dec. 24.
Sanuto Diaries,
v. ix. p. 320.

1343. READING in the SENATE of LETTERS from ROME, dated the 5th and 9th. How the Pope had hardened his heart worse than ever, about not choosing to raise the excommunication, and that the Bishop (*sic*) of York had done the State good service with the Pope, who chose him to take part with the Cardinals appointed to hear the ambassadors, and the proposals made by the Pope to the Signory. So the procurator Trevisan and the doctor Hironimo Donado, Venetian ambassadors, went to those Cardinals, and Trevisan justified the Signory's conduct about the Gulf and the vice-lordship of Ferrara, in such wise that the English ambassador was satisfied and spoke to the Pope, who said to him, "And we will write to England to the King, and have his opinion." Consider the business therefore tedious. The English ambassador enjoyed great repute at Rome, and had assured the Venetian ambassadors that his King had made a league with the King of Scotland, and that they meant to invade France.

[*Italian.*]

1511.

Aug. 14.
Commemoriale,
v. xix. p. 163.

1344. POWER from DOGE LEONARDO LOREDANO authorizing his ambassador, Hironimo Donato, to stipulate in his name a league with Pope Julius II., King Ferdinand the Catholic, and Henry King of England and France.

Oct. 4.

Verification at Rome of the foregoing Power.

Ib. p. 164.
tergo.

[*Original draft. Parchment. Latin, 41 lines.*]

Oct. 4.

Commemoriale, and Venice.
v. xix. p. 165.

1345. INSTRUMENT of the LEAGUE between the Pope, Spain,

[*Original draft. Parchment. Latin, 60 lines.*]

Oct. 4.

Commemoriale,
v. xix. p. 166.

1346. ARTICLES of the foregoing LEAGUE.

1. Amount of the forces of the King of Spain.

2. Amount of the Papal forces under the Duke of Termini (*Ducis Termulorum*).

1511.

3. The Venetian army to attack the enemy in the rear (*ut hostes a tergo invadere possint*).

4. The Venetian fleet to join the eleven galleys of the King of Spain.

5. The Pope and the Signory to pay the Captain General Raymond de Cardona 40,000 golden ducats monthly, on the expiration of the two months, for which he is to receive 80,000 ducats.

6. The Pope and the Signory, on the day of the publication of the league, to pay the aforesaid Captain General 80,000 golden ducats as stipend for two months.

7. The completion of the two months' service to date from the day on which the Captain General commences his march with the stipulated amount of troops and a sufficient train of artillery.

8. The Pope and the Signory to give security in Naples or Sicily for the monthly payment to the Captain General of the 40,000 ducats.

9. The Captain General to inspect the Papal troops every month; and a Papal commissary to do the like by those of Spain.

10. The Pope to excommunicate the opponents of the league.

11. The allies to defend each other mutually.

12. The allies to declare open war on all potentates opposing the confederacy; and any territory conquered from the enemy by any ally to be retained by him, although appertaining to a colleague.

13. Conquests made out of Italy to be retained by the allies, but beyond the Alps the Pope limits his assistance to spiritual weapons.

14. Place reserved in the league for the Emperor and all other Christian powers.

15. The league not to take effect on arrangements between the Emperor and Spain, unless at variance with the articles of the confederacy.

16. Peace not to be made without the general consent of all the allies.

17. The Catholic King and the Doge and Signory to ratify the treaty within 50 days (*quinquaginta dies*).

18. Negotiation of the league with the participation and knowledge of the King of England, who, in union with the Catholic King, his father-in-law, has hitherto left nothing untried for the pacific restitution of Bologna and other places belonging to the Apostolic See, as becoming the piety of an excellent Christian King. To this effect, Christopher, Archbishop of York, Cardinal of England, has negotiated with the Pope, and is in daily expectation of a special order to ratify what is aforesaid, but his couriers having been delayed, and as the interests of the Church require the speedy conclusion of the treaty, the Pope and the other confederates will no longer defer it for lack of the power from the King of England; his excellent and most holy intention and mind being sufficiently known to his Holiness and the rest of the confederates, who, in the meanwhile conclude the treaty, reserving for His Majesty the chief and most honorable place in it.

Treaty concluded by Pope Julius, Hironimo de Vich, and Hironimo Donato in Rome, 4th of October 1511.

[Original draft. Latin. 123 lines or 3 pages, parchment.]

1511.

Oct. 20.

Commemoriale,
vol. xix. p. 170.**1347.** PUBLICATION in Venice of the LEAGUE between the Pope, the King of Spain, and Doge Loredano.

The Cardinal of England, Archbishop of York, had been present throughout the negotiation, and was hourly expecting the mandate from his King.

[*Original draft. Latin. 22 lines, parchment.*]

Nov. 20.

1348. RATIFICATION of the LEAGUE by Doge Loredano. Participation of the King of England, for whom most honorable place had been reserved as by the articles.

[*Original draft. Latin. 35 lines, parchment.*]

1518.

June 10.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 200.

1349. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Had been told by the Pope that the Catholic King had despatched an envoy with money to the Emperor, to aid his election as King of the Romans; that he was much inclined towards that grade, and suspected that the Signory would impede his project, the Pope adding, "Beware of quoting us." Reply of Minio that the Signory had never even thought of thwarting the Catholic King, which the Pope professed to believe, and said that nothing certain could be stated by him about the will of the electors, as they were not yet gone to the Diet, and that his nuncio had therefore been unable to confer with them.

Rome, 10th June 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

June 23.

1350. The SAME to the SIGNORY.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 205.

Was told by Cardinal de' Medici that the Imperial Diet would be held after St. Peter's Day, and that it would discuss the election of the King of the Romans. With regard to the wishes of the electors he said some were in favour of the Catholic King, the Emperor himself being of that mind, whilst others wished for his brother, the Infant [Ferdinand]; the most Christian King likewise being talked of, most especially on account of his matrimonial alliance with the Marquis of Brandenburg,* who would have for colleagues his brother the Archbishop of Mayence and the Count Palatine, who was extremely hostile to the Emperor.

Rome, 23rd June 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 14.

1351. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 222.

Announces the receipt in Rome of letters from Germany, mentioning the arrival at Augsburg of two other electors of the empire, so that they were all there with the exception of the Elector of Brandenburg and the Archbishop of Cologne, who were expected shortly, and it was considered certain that the Diet would be held in August, and the Catholic King be elected King of the Romans.

* There was a project of marriage between Madame Renée, the sister-in-law of King Francis, and Joachim of Brandenburg.

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Remark of Minio that he had already acquainted the State with the fact that the Catholic King had remitted a considerable sum of money for this purpose. Adds that it seemed to him a matter of the greatest importance the bestowal of the Imperial Crown on a sovereign already so powerful as the King of Spain, though the leading personages at Rome said that should he remain in Spain he would not obtain the requisite obedience in Germany; whilst, on the other hand, by residing in Germany, the obedience of Spain would fail him, though Minio was of opinion that a sage sovereign would so contrive as to retain the allegiance of both realms.

Rome, 14th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 14.

1352. MARCO MINIO to the COUNCIL OF TEN.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 223.

Writes that on the 12th of August, the Pope said to him, "Know that Maximilian never acquainted us with his intention about the election of a King of the Romans, neither until now was anything written to Rome on the subject by the Catholic King; who at this present, not through his ambassador, but by an envoy bearing letters of credence, has requested us to write to our Legate in Germany to show him all possible favour, so that His Majesty may be elected King of the Romans." The Pope then requested Minio not to say anything about this, as he was averse to its being known that he had announced the fact, evincing regret at such great increase of the power of the King of Spain.

Rome, 14th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 20.

1353. The SAME to the SIGNORY.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 225.

Had been told on that morning by Cardinal de' Medici that they had letters from Germany dated the 10th, announcing the commencement of the Diet, the Archbishop of Cologne being the only elector absent; and according to report the Princes would condescend to the wish of the Emperor, and elect the Catholic King King of the Romans.

Rome, 20th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

Aug. 28.

1354. The SAME to the SAME.

Minio's
Original Letter
Book,
MS. penes me,
Letter no. 227.

When discussing the Imperial Diet with Cardinal de' Medici, was told by him that the election of the Catholic King as King of the Romans was not so certain as supposed, there being some dissension amongst the electors, the Cardinal saying, "Were the Catholic King to be elected, this would prove very important, but worse for France than for others; and Italy likewise would be ill off." He spoke at great length on the subject, showing that the Court of Rome was at that moment apprehensive of the election. Minio remarked that this demonstration was made after the arrival of the French envoy; so, supposing him to have brought some tidings concerning this matter, he endeavoured to elicit something farther from Cardinal de' Medici by saying, "But what can King Francis do in the business?" to which the Cardinal replied, "He has got the Count

1518.

Palatine and some others besides ; nor will he fail doing everything that this may not take place."

Rome, 28th August 1518.

[*Extract, Italian.*]

August.
Mantuan
Archives.

1355. CARDINAL WOLSEY to SILVESTER DE GIGLIS, Bishop of Worcester, English Ambassador at Rome.

(*Paragraphs contained in No. 1051, but not printed in the 'Amplissima Collectio' of Martene and Durand.*)

During the oration made to Cardinal Campeggio at the Cross in Chepe the guilds of the merchants and of the trades were present ; and the procession then went on to St. Paul's Cathedral, where he was received with incessant prayers and extreme devotion by the Bishop of London, and many other bishops, abbots, and priors, in pontifical array.

These ceremonies being ended, and the due honours having been paid him, he was escorted to Bath House, belonging to the writer (*ad aedes meas Bathoniæ*), who had given orders for it to be prepared and decorated with elegant furniture, and everything necessary for him. Were he [Cardinal Wolsey] to write a full account of this solemnity, it would be no light task ; but, in short, Cardinal Campeggio was so honorably received, that had the Pope come in person he could scarcely have been welcomed with more magnificent pomp ; but the very loving manner in which Campeggio was treated by him he wishes his correspondent to learn from the letters of others, rather than from his own.

In addition to this, on the 3rd of the present month [August?], Cardinal Campeggio, together with the writer, presented themselves to the King, who sent many lords and great personages to meet them. On arriving at the royal palace, immediately at the entry, His Majesty, with the royal insignia, came in state (*vestibusque plane regis insignitus, heroica forma nobis obviam prodit*) to meet them, and on his knees did homage to both (*genuflexus nos ambos devotissime veneratur*) ; saluting and embracing them. He then led them into his privy chamber (*ad regium suum cubiculum*), and seated himself on the throne. The writer having spoken to him about the Legate's good will towards His Majesty, the King replied so respectfully (*ita reverenter respondit*), that, not so much from his words, as from his countenance and gestures, it might easily be seen how much filial observance he bears the Pope, and how ardent is his zeal for the welfare of all Christendom. Silence being then proclaimed, Cardinal Campeggio's brother (*fñ*) delivered an elegant oration, setting forth the Pope's extreme desire for the quiet of the Christian commonwealth, and for the propagation of the orthodox faith, to which a lucid answer was given, in the King's name, by the privy-councillor, Master Clerk, LL.D.*

[*Latin.*]

* One passage is omitted in the Mantuan MS., and occupies 54 lines in the printed edition : it seems to be a sort of apology for reproof previously lavished by Wolsey on Giglis for remissness in persecuting and fleeing Adrian ; in like manner as the rest of the letter evidently had for object to make amends for the detention of Campeggio at Calais, being destined for the perusal of Leo X., and, indeed, for general publication.

1518.

Sept. 17.

File no. 6.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta).

1356. The DOGE AND COLLEGE to SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIAN, Venetian Ambassador in England.

Transmit summaries of letters received on that morning, by way of Rome and Hungary, concerning the events of the Levant, of no slight importance; for communication as usual to the King and others.

[Italian.]

Sept. 28.

File no. 6.

Lettere del Collegio (Secreta).

1357. The SAME to the SAME.

Although they had but little news from the Levant, enclosed nevertheless the summary of letters received from Constantinople and Ragusa, that he might communicate it to the King and Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio.

[Italian.]

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7. The seventh day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	8. The eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
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13. The thirteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	14. The fourteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
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17. The seventeenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	18. The eighteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
19. The nineteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	20. The twentieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
21. The twenty-first day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	22. The twenty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
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27. The twenty-seventh day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.	28. The twenty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and the wind was from the north.
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....., marries Katharine of Arragon, widow of his brother Arthur, Prince of Wales, 7.

....., Venice urges him to mediate for them with the Emperor and King of France, 8, 9.

....., on bad terms with France, 11, 13, 14, 22.

....., mediates between Venice and the Emperor and France, 17, 24, 25, 28.

....., in league with Scotland, 18, 22.

....., sends Cardinal Bainbridge to Rome, 19, 20, 21.

....., his relations with Venice, 23, 28, 31, 35, 44, 45, 48, 105, 224, 239, 282, 285, 286, 351, 377, 379, 406, 494, 495, 504, 626, 639, 672, 718, 724, 732, 733, 745, 754, 755, 797, 834, 865, 899, 927, 951, 1070, 1086, 1110, 1111, 1208, 1259.

..... (A.D. 1510), proposed league with the Emperor, Ferdinand of Arragon, and Venice, 28, 29, 33, 45.

....., referred to by Venice, as security for their agreement with the Emperor, 34, 36.

....., gives audiences to ambassadors, 38, 621, 623, 624, 691, 744, 746, 750, 881, 883.

....., prays the Pope to absolve Venice from excommunication, 39.

....., tells the Pope he will join no league without Venice, 40.

....., his relations with James IV., 42.

....., Venice asks him to urge the Emperor to expel the French from Italy, 45.

....., checks the ambition of Lewis XII., 50.

....., the Pope sends him the Rose, 53, 54.

....., mediates between the Emperor and Venice, 55, 92, 97, 106, 125, 130, 220, 382.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

....., concludes a league with Lewis XII. (in 1510), 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

....., sends into Italy to buy armour, 63.

....., described as worthy, courageous, and very robust, 63.

....., Venice places herself in his hands, respecting her agreement with the Emperor, 64, 80.

....., sends a protest to France telling her she is the ruin of Christendom, 66.

....., articles of the league between Lewis XII. and, considered invalid on account of Henry's youth, 66.

....., undecided about expelling the French from Italy, 68.

....., anxious to break the peace with France, 70.

....., requested by the Pope and Venice to act against France, 71, 72.

....., receives the Rose from the Pope's nuncio, 73.

....., postponement of the confirmation of peace between Lewis XII. and, 74.

....., Venice urges the Pope to effect a rupture between Lewis XII. and, 75, 76, 77, 79.

....., sends an ambassador to Germany to effect a reconciliation between Venice and the Emperor, 80, 81.

....., willing to lend Venice money on security of jewels, 86; which terms they accept, 87, 88, 92.

....., proposed league with the Pope and Venice, 89, 90.

....., birth of his son Henry (1 Jan. 1511), 95.

....., Venice congratulates him on the birth of his son, 96.

....., makes a demonstration of attacking France, 97.

....., rumoured league with the Pope, Lewis XII., Ferdinand, Maximilian, and the King of Hungary, 100.

....., makes a contract for a supply of bows from Venice, 102, 522, 524.

....., purposes great things against France, should Spain do the like, 106.

....., sends a present to Lewis XII., 106.

....., the Pope sends an envoy to urge him against France, 109, 110.

....., in league with the Pope, Ferdinand of Arragon, and Venice, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 122, 123, 124, 131, 133, 135, 140, 141, 142, 143, 162, 163, 165, 166.

....., question of precedence between him and Ferdinand, 114.

....., sends aid to Lady Margaret in the Low Countries against the Duke of Guelders, 116.

....., sends troops towards Scotland, 119.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, Venice endeavours to induce him to oppose France openly, 126.
-, at peace with James IV., 127.
-, ratifies his league with the Pope, Ferdinand, and Venice, 128.
-, Venice earnestly requests him to humble the intense pride of France, 132.
-, rumour of the march of his army against France, 137.
-, sets the fashion at court of wearing cloth gowns, 138.
- (A.D. 1512), intends fitting out a fleet to invade France, 148.
-, prepares to invade France with the King of Spain, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 164, 170, 185.
-, declares war against Lewis XII., 158.
-, makes peace with James IV., 168.
-, at Hampton, embarking his troops for the invasion of France, 168, 172.
-, sends the Pope twelve white caps, 168.
-, offers troops to the Pope, 172.
-, sends an army into Guienne (in 1512) under the Marquis of Dorset, 169, 177, 178, 183, 193, 198, 203.
-, intends to command in person his army against France, 174, 182.
-, Venice urges him to persevere in the war against France, 179, 184, 198.
-, his ambassadors at Turego, in Upper Germany, 181.
-, sends money to Maximilian to wage war on the Duke of Guelders, 183.
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-, requests the Pope to send a fleet into Provence and to act vigorously against France, 190.
-, sheds tears for the ill health of the Venetian Ambassador, 191.
-, pays half the expenses of the Spanish army against France, 192.
-, his relations with Scotland, 200, 1042.
-, James IV. makes war on, 202, 203.
-, his relations with the Pope, 203, 404, 837, 956.
-, orders the return of his fleet and army, 205.
-, Venice thanks him for refusing to join the new league between the Pope and the Emperor, 208.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

- (A.D. 1513), bent on war against France; his council opposed to it; his Queen wills it, 211.
-, presents Cardinal Adrian Castellesi with two gold cups, 214.
-, lays an embargo on all vessels in England, and levies a contribution for the war against France, 215, 220.
-, Parliament grants him funds and troops for the invasion of France, 216.
-, building a ship called the "Regent," 217.
-, his preparations against France, 218, 225, 226, 228, 231, 239.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon breaks his promise to, of co-operating with the English army in Guienne, 219, 298.
-, writes to the Pope, Spain, and the Emperor in favour of Venice, 229.
-, preparing to cross to France with his army (in 1513), 232, 240, 241, 250, 252, 253, 256, 257, 258, 259, 263.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon promises that he (Henry) will join the truce between France and Spain, 232, 235.
-, Venice announces to, its agreement with France, 234; at which he is displeased, 250.
-, the Pope prays him to persevere against France, 237.
-, his fleet departs for France, 240, 241.
-, in league with the Emperor, Ferdinand, and the Duke of Milan, 243.
-, beheads the Earl of Suffolk, 248.
-, his army at Calais, 250, 252, 253, 256.
-, his relations with Maximilian, 254, 780.
-, arrives at Calais, 262.
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-, narrowly escapes being taken prisoner by the French, 273.
-, on the march towards Guines, 274.
-, defiance to, by James IV., 278, 279, 280, 288, 292, 297.
-, under Terouenne, 283.
-, Terouenne surrenders to, 288.
-, intends to besiege Boulogne, 288.
-, his kind treatment of French prisoners, 288.
-, in his camp at St. Omer, 290.
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Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, captures the Duke of Longueville, 297.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon makes truce with France without the knowledge of, 298.
-, going to Rheims to be crowned King of France, 301.
-, Venice asks him to mediate between them and the Emperor, 304, 380.
-, his successes in France, 310, 316, 317, 328, 333, 337, 340.
-, at Lille, with Lady Margaret, 311, 316, 328.
-, receives intelligence of the rout of the Scots and the death of James IV., 312, 317.
-, going towards Paris, 314.
-, assumes the title of "Most Christian King," 316 *note*.
-, Tournai surrenders to, 316, 317, 334, 335, 337.
-, about to encamp under St. Quentin, 319.
-, Lewis XII. marches in person against, 322.
-, sends a French prisoner as a present to Queen Katharine, who returns him three Scotch prisoners taken by herself, 329.
-, will destroy France, 330.
-, receives the garment and garments worn by James IV. at Flodden, 332.
-, intends to be crowned King of France at Paris, 333.
-, takes Montreuil, 333.
-, sends the Earl of Surrey against Scotland, 333.
-, the Pope mediates between Lewis XII. and, 334, 447.
-, Lewis XII. calls him Treasurer to the Emperor, 335.
-, on loving terms with the Emperor, 340.
-, supports the Emperor, 342.
-, at Tournai with the Emperor, 343.
-, returns to England, leaving forces in Tournai and Calais, and giving the Emperor money to continue the war on France, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 362.
-, his treatment of the inhabitants of Tournai, 352.
-, clad himself and his court in mourning for the love of a lady, 355.
-, the Pope sends the sword and cap of maintenance to, 361.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

- (A.D. 1514), Venice apologizes to, for making league with France, 363, 365.
-, Venice endeavours to justify to, their proceedings with France, 365.
-, the Pope attempts to reconcile Lewis XII. and, upon condition that Henry shall govern Scotland, 366.
-, Lewis XII. refers his disputes with, to the Pope, 368.
-, intends to renew hostilities upon France (in 1514), 371.
-, requests Lady Margaret to have ordinance cast, 372.
-, preparing for the invasion of France, 373, 374, 375, 392, 395, 396.
-, suffers from the measles, 375, 382.
-, the Marquis of Mantua presents horses, &c. to, 385, 434, 446, 505, 907.
-, demands Gascony and Picardy in the proposed agreement with France, 385.
-, proposed truce between Lewis XII. and, 388, 405, 406, 414, 422, 425, 427, 431, 432, 447, 450, 453, 455.
-, to retire from France by the agreement between France and Spain, 389.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon includes him in the truce between France and Spain, 391.
-, levies a tax on aliens for the war against France, 397.
-, wants to conquer Jerusalem, 400.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon betrays him a second time, 401.
-, delay of his passage to France, 401.
-, negotiates with Lewis, and demands Boulogne and money to cover his expenses, 402.
-, exasperated against Ferdinand of Arragon, 405.
-, ready to cross to France with a large army, 406.
-, dependent on the will of the Pope, 410.
-, will not invade France a second time, 413.
-, adheres to the truce made between France and Spain, 414.
-, about to league with the Switzers against France, 417.
-, proposed league with the Pope, France, Venice, and, 426.
-, receives the sword and cap of maintenance from the Pope, 433, 445.
-, demands 1,500,000 ducats, Terouenne, Boulogne, and St. Quentin, in the negotiations with Lewis XII., 436.

Henry VIII., King of England--*cont.*

-, offers Margaret, widow of James IV., in marriage to Lewis XII., 436.
-, negotiates a marriage between his sister Mary Tudor and Lewis XII., 442, 443.
-, the Duke of Bavaria offers troops to, 445.
-, awaits the Pope's decision as to Milan, 448.
-, Cardinal Bainbridge's great power with, 450.
-, desires to keep Tournai, to which Lewis XII. objects, 454.
-, levies the tax granted by Parliament for the war against France, previous to his agreement with Lewis XII., 455, 456.
-, Lewis XII. yields to his demands, 458.
-, conclusion of his agreement with Lewis XII., and of the marriage of Mary Tudor to Lewis XII., 459, 465, 466, 467, 479, 482, 485, 489.
-, intends to divorce Katharine of Arragon and marry a daughter of the Duke of Bourbon, 479.
-, demands a million ducats from the Emperor on account of the late war with France, 479.
-, makes presents to the Duke of Longueville, who negotiated the agreement between England and France, 482.
-, Lewis XII. exhorts him to attack Castile, 492.
-, in league with Lewis XII., 496, 503, 505.
-, Venice sends an ambassador to congratulate him upon the league with Lewis XII., 497, 512, 528, 575, 576.
-, defends himself against the reproaches of the Emperor for marrying Mary Tudor to Lewis XII., 503.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon and the Emperor fail in their promises to, 505.
-, makes presents to the Marquis of Mantua, 505.
-, wishes Mary Tudor to have the duchy of Milan, which Lewis XII. gives her as dower, 506.
-, sends the Duke of Suffolk to urge Lewis XII. to undertake the Italian expedition, promising aid of 6,000 infantry, 515.
-, his proposed interview with Lewis XII., 523, 539, 542, 547, 555.
-, exhorts Lewis XII. to recover the Milanese, offering assistance, 525.
-, nominates Venice as his confederate in the league with Lewis XII., 526.

Henry VIII., King of England--*cont.*

-, his relations with Lewis XII., 527, 570.
-, refuses to attack Spain or give Lewis XII. the 6,000 infantry which he promised, 532.
-, will attack the King of Spain, should he oppose Lewis XII., 539.
-, his ambassador to the Pope, the Bishop of Worcester, charged with poisoning Cardinal Bainbridge, 543.
-, (A.D. 1515), Venice ratifies its inclusion in the league between Lewis XII. and, 551, 552, 554.
-, sends ambassadors to congratulate Francis I. on his accession, 582, 583.
-, Francis refuses his request to withdraw his protection from Scotland, 583, 592.
-, proposed meeting with Francis I. at Calais, 585, 587, 668, 1048, 1055.
-, sends to Florence to purchase cloths of gold and silk, for his interview with Francis I. at Calais, 585.
-, Francis I. signs a treaty of peace with, 586.
-, disabled from injuring France, by the treaty between Francis I. and Charles of Burgundy, 588.
-, in league with Francis I., 590, 595, 599, 606, 608.
-, his relations with Francis I., 594, 601, 619, 623, 636, 637, 680, 703, 716, 719, 724, 921, 933, 1010, 1025, 1027, 1087, 1166, 1249, 1264, 1298.
-, negotiating marriage between Mary, widow of Lewis XII., and Charles of Burgundy, 594.
-, confederates nominated by him in his treaty with Francis I., 593, 1089.
-, bound to furnish 10,000 archers whenever Francis should require them, 632.
-, bears extreme hatred to Ferdinand of Arragon, 602.
-, Venice exhorts him to repeal the duty on Candian wines, 604, 605, 628, 842.
-, celebrates the festival of St. George at Richmond, 606, 624.
-, declares war against Scotland, 607.
-, Venice congratulates him on the renewal of his amity with France, 610, 611.
-, intends to take the field against Scotland, 613.
-, the Duke of Ferrara presents him with a live leopard, &c., 613, 622.
-, in league with Francis I. and Venice, 614, 625, 626, 635, 640, 643, 655, 659, 671.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, meets his sister Mary, Queen dowager of France, at Dover, 616.
-, his sister Queen Mary marries the Duke of Suffolk, and then asks his consent, 618.
-, superior of the Order of the Garter, 624.
-, receives intelligence of Francis' intended expedition into Italy, 632, 633.
-, deeply resents it, 633.
-, warns Venice against Francis, 633, 1015.
-, closely linked with the Pope, 634, 635, 636.
-, has power to prevent Francis from going to Italy, 635.
-, sends presents to the Princes of Ferrara and Mantua, 638.
-, knights the Venetian ambassador Badoer, 638, 646.
-, Francis announces to, that he is going to recover his Milanese territories, 644.
-, proposed league with the Pope, the Emperor, and Spain, 647.
-, the Pope threatens to induce him to attack France, 648.
-, complains of Francis' protection of the Duke of Albany, 651, 673, 678.
-, Ferdinand of Arragon sends him presents, which are said to be security for money lent, 653, 669.
-, at the launch of the *Henri Grace de Dieu*, 659; on board, 662.
-, sends presents to Margaret Queen of Scotland, 661.
-, report of his fitting out an army and fleet against France, 661.
-, Francis exhorts him to negotiate an expedition against the Infidels, 665.
-, sends money in aid of the Emperor, 667, 668, 669, 673, 674, 676, 677, 687, 692, 693, 694, 695, 701, 706, 711, 712, 713, 716, 720, 722, 730, 737, 739, 742, 743, 746, 801, 809, 816, 820, 838, 859, 863, 864, 865, 908.
-, (A.D. 1516), purposes levying an army against the Duke of Albany, 675.
-, receives Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and her husband the Earl of Angus, on their flight to England, 675.
-, Francis and Louise of Savoy urge him to march against the Infidels, 678.
-, glad of Francis' march for Milan, 679.
-, complains that Francis should have all the Switzers, 681.
-, proposed league with the Emperor and Ferdinand of Arragon, 682.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, warns Francis lest the affairs of Scotland interrupt their friendship, 682.
-, makes a league with the Emperor, Ferdinand of Arragon, and Charles of Burgundy, 683, 685.
-, refers the disputes between England and France to arbitration, 684.
-, the Emperor promises him to expel Francis from Italy, 688.
-, cancels an order for the remittance of money to the Emperor, 688.
-, sends ambassadors to Charles of Burgundy, to condole with him on the death of Ferdinand of Arragon, 690.
-, the Pope persuades him to disburse money for the expulsion of the French from Italy, 696, 697.
-, jealous of the greatness of Francis and of the Duke of Albany's regency in Scotland, 697.
-, in league with Charles of Spain, 698, 1020.
-, exults at the anticipated reverses of Venice, 699.
-, levies 10,000 men in Germany, 700.
-, Venice exhorts him to discontinue sending money to the Emperor, 702, 703, 780, 781.
-, the Emperor boasts that his army is paid by, 703.
-, Cyprus ought to belong to, 707.
-, accuses Francis of perfidy, 708.
-, his agent refuses to pay money to any but the Switzers, 709.
-, proposed alliance with Francis I., 711, 713.
-, lays claim, on behalf of Katharine of Arragon, to a share of Castile, 713.
-, apprehensive about the affairs of Scotland, 715.
-, ambassadors come from France and Scotland to settle disputes with, 719.
-, Venice urges France so to act that he may have no cause of complaint, 723.
-, ill-disposed towards France and Venice, 725.
-, presents a gold chain to the Venetian ambassador, 727, 729.
-, his agent in the Swiss camp, 730. *See* Pace, Richard.
-, negotiates with France, Denmark, and the Scotch, 737.
-, proposed league with the Pope, the Emperor, Charles of Spain, and the Swiss, 738, 739, 744, 751, 757, 758, 769, 773.
-, offers to mediate between the Emperor and Venice, 739, 740, 776, 1022.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, will suffer no one to govern him, 740.
-, at Greenwich, 744, 780, 781.
-, subsidizes the Switzers to seize the Milanese, 749, 756, 761, 801, 809, 814, 820.
-, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Privy Seal resign, on account of his aid given to the Emperor against France and Venice, 750.
-, attempts to detach Venice from France, 764.
-, builds a citadel at Tournai, 769.
-, Lady Margaret seeks to injure him with Francis I., 770.
-, Francis invites him to join the league (treaty of Noyon) between France and Spain, 774.
-, displeased with the treaty of Noyon, 782, 787.
-, concludes a league with the Pope, the Emperor, Charles of Spain, and the Switzers, 786, 788, 789, 793, 795, 798, 799, 800, 807, 809, 810, 811, 814, 818, 821, 822, 833, 838, 884, 886, 888, 890, 891, 892, 894, 897, 908, 920, 936, 939, 955.
-, the Cardinal of Sion offers to supply him with Switzers, 791.
-, Sion proposes that he should co-operate with the Emperor and the Switzers in a simultaneous invasion of France, 793.
-, Sion obtains all his demands from, 795.
-, bears ill will to Francis, 798, 903.
-, to defray the expenses of the Italian and Burgundian campaign against France, 800, 801.
-, Charles of Spain declines assisting him to recover from Francis the revenues of Mary, Queen Dowager of France, 802.
-, his negotiations with the Cardinal of Sion, 803.
-, makes a present to Sion, 807.
-, fitting out a fleet of sixty sail to attack the duchy of Guienne, 811.
-, instigates conspirators against the Duke of Albany, 813.
-, Sion urges him to send money to the Emperor to defend Verona, 814.
-, intent on the affairs of Italy and France, 822.
-, Francis sends the annual tribute to, 825, 831.
-, insists on repayment of 40,000 crowns from Charles, lent by him to the Emperor, 826.
-, boasts of his influence with the Emperor, 828.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

- (A.D. 1517), reported league between the Emperor, Francis, and, 832.
-, dislikes the proposed interview between the Emperor, Charles and Francis I., 838.
-, proposed interview at Calais between the Emperor, Charles and, 840.
-, dissuades the Emperor from his interview with Charles and Francis, 845.
-, opposed to the peace between the Emperor, Charles and Francis, 849.
-, congratulates Venice on the recovery of Verona, 852, 853.
-, warns Venice of the congress of the Emperor, Charles and Francis, 855.
-, does his utmost to prevent the Emperor agreeing with France, 856.
-, Francis consents at the desire of the Emperor to include him in the league between the Emperor, Charles and Francis, 857.
-, the Emperor greatly in debt to, 858.
-, the Emperor swears to the agreement with, 862.
-, offers to go in person against the Infidels, 868.
-, displeased with the Pope for depriving Wolsey of the see of Tournai, 870.
-, has not kept his promise of restoring Tournai to France, 873.
-, dismisses French subjects from England, 874.
-, purposes appointing Marc' Antonio Colonna to garrison Tournai, 874.
-, refers everything to Wolsey, 875.
-, lauds his own good fortune and qualities, 876.
-, the Cardinal of Sion urges him to attack France, 877.
-, sends messengers to London to announce his coming with a large army to quell the riots there, but does not do so, 879.
-, the Portuguese ambassador makes complaints against, on being attacked by the rioters in London, 881.
-, quells the riots in London, 887; his clemency to the prisoners, 887, 910.
-, the Pope entreats him for a loan, 888, 929, 936; which he sends, 891.
-, the Emperor asks him to defray his expenses back to Germany, 893.
-, jousts against all comers, according to proclamation, 894.
-, speaks only through Wolsey, 894.
-, the Emperor induces Charles to an interview with, 900.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, his relations with the Marquis of Mantua, 901, 906, 942.
-, sends commissioners to Calais to arrange the mercantile disputes between English and French subjects, 913, 933, 941, 953, 958, 977.
-, swears to the league between the Pope, the Emperor, and Charles, 918, 920.
-, is considered by his qualities and acquirements to excel all who ever wore a crown, 918, 920.
-, Charles while in Spain leaves Flanders, Brabant, and Burgundy to his care, 919.
-, Venice intercedes with, for Cardinal Adrian Castellesi, 924, 925, 932, 941, 944, 953, 957, 971.
-, sends money to Charles for his journey to Spain, 930, 951, 962.
-, the Pope exhorts him to make an expedition against the Infidels, 934.
-, negotiating an agreement with Francis I., 937, 939, 992.
-, inclined to war, 939.
-, quits for the country, on account of the sweating sickness, 942, 944.
-, his court suffers from the sweating sickness, 944.
-, his ambassador promises the Switzers money if they will renounce France, 952.
-, deprives Cardinal Castellesi of the see of Bath and Wells, which he gives to Wolsey, 954.
-, promises a loan to the Pope, on condition he may levy a tenth on the English clergy, 954.
-, willing to surrender Tournai for 450,000 crowns, 955.
-, in fear of the sweating sickness, 958, 973, 975, 987, 990, 993, 994, 1000, 1015, 1052, 1057.
-, bears great ill will to Francis, 961, 1021.
-, sends an ambassador to the Switzers to promise them an annual subsidy, 964.
-, Charles makes a fresh demand for money on, 966.
-, Scotch ambassadors to, 967.
-, sends the letter he received from Cardinal Castellesi to the Pope, 970.
-, is reported to have sent Wolsey and the Earl of Worcester to Calais to sign the league with Francis I., 972. (*See also* No. 987.)
-, French ambassadors to, 987, 990, 992.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, anxious to prevent the Duke of Albany's return from France to Scotland, 992, 1099.
-, refuses to sell Tournai to Francis, but offers to buy Boulogne of him, 997.
-, (A.D. 1518), negotiating with the Switzers, 1001.
-, inclined to a general peace. 1002, 1015.
-, Charles seeks to beguile, 1004.
-, musters his fleet, 1009.
-, styles himself "King of Scotland," 1015.
-, complains of the injustice of Francis to his subjects, 1015.
-, promises to join the Christian expedition, 1017.
-, the King of Denmark offers Francis assistance against, 1018.
-, suspects Francis of an intention to invade England, 1019.
-, urges the Pope to deprive Cardinal Castellesi, 1023, 1026.
-, wishes Wolsey to be appointed Legate, 1031.
-, in league with the Emperor and the Switzers, 1037, 1044.
-, endeavours to detach the Switzers from France, 1040.
-, at the palace of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, 1041.
-, on board the Flanders galleys, 1041.
-, receives Cardinal Campeggio, the Papal Legate, 1053, 1355.
-, matrimonial alliance and league between Francis I. and, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1053, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1108, 1161, 1217, 1224, 1225, 1241, 1253, p. 558; articles of the league, 1055, 1056, 1067.
-, Francis proclaims the perpetual peace between himself and, 1060.
-, well inclined towards the expedition against the Infidels, 1062, 1065, 1106.
-, league between Leo X., Maximilian, Francis, Charles, and, 1063, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1074, 1083, 1092, 1197.
-, at Eltham, 1070, 1072.
-, makes presents to the French ambassadors on their quitting England, 1089, 1095.
-, Venice thanks him for including her in the league between England and France, 1096, 1098, 1136.
-, sends into Italy to buy horses for his meeting with Francis, 1104.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, proposed meeting with Francis I. between Boulogne and Calais, 1106, 1114, 1116, 1124, 1142, 1168, 1171, 1172, 1180, 1190, 1193, 1198, 1211, 1220, 1233, 1237, 1243, 1262, 1273, 1299.
-, sends the Cardinal of Sion his pension, 1124.
-, (A.D. 1519), takes a private oath before Wolsey to certain detached clauses in the league between England and France, 1132.
-, bound to deliver Mortaigne to Francis I., 1140.
-, remits 25,000 ducats to Augsburg, 1141.
-, lays claim to Castile, in right of his descent from a Castilian princess, 1143.
-, dismisses Maximilian's ambassador, 1145.
-, Francis purchases the cannon in Tournai from, 1149.
-, promises to do his utmost to obtain the Imperial crown for Francis I., 1163.
-, his customs from the Candian wines, 1167.
-, states that some of the Electors of Germany desire to make him Emperor, 1172.
-, the Pope lavishes every possible expression of honour on, 1178.
-, means to take Queen Katharine and Princess Mary with him, to his interview with Francis, 1182.
-, supports neither Francis nor Charles in the election of an Emperor, 1187.
-, at Richmond, 1193.
-, stands godfather to Henry, second son to Francis I., 1194.
-, Venice confirms her inclusion in the league between Francis and, 1196, 1201.
-, sends Mons. de Tansom (*sic*) to the Switzers and to the Electors of Germany, 1200.
-, Charles complains to, that Francis is attempting to extort the Imperial crown from the Electors of Germany by violence and tyranny, 1211.
-, Giustinian says it would be better to slight him than Wolsey, 1215.
-, bound to assist Charles to retain possession of Navarre, 1215.
-, says it would please him should Charles be elected Emperor, 1228.
-, Francis withdraws his request for a loan from, 1229.

Henry VIII., King of England—*cont.*

-, Francis says he (Henry) has an old deformed wife, 1230.
-, wishes to meet Francis at Calais, which place is objected to, 1235.
-, declares in favour of the election of Charles as Emperor, 1236.
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ERRATA, &c., VOL. I.

Preface, p. xxxvii, last line, for "Correr Museum" read "Giustinian Museum."

Preface, p. liii, line 14, for "1260" read "1340."

Preface, p. lxxii, note, line 2, for "Sesperte antiche" read "Scoperte antiche."

Preface, p. lxxxvi, penultimate line, for "Amboise" read "Amiens."

Preface, p. cxxiv, 2nd column, 4th entry, after "March 28" insert "1551."

Preface, p. cxxviii, col. 1, for "Francesco Querini" read "Tommaso Querini."

Preface, p. cxxxi, continuation of note, concerning the Venetian Consul in London, Giovanni Pesaro :—

By the File No. 38, "Senato Terra," it is seen that Giovanni Pesaro was formally accredited by the Signory to Queen Elizabeth as Venetian Consul in London on the 5th March 1563.

Preface, p. cxliv, for insertion after "Sir Gregory Cassalis":—

Agent's Name.	By whom Accredited.	Date of Credentials.	Date of Arrival in Venice.	Date of Letter of Recall.	Date of Departure from Venice.	Documentary Evidence, proving the Appointment, &c. and General Remarks.
Stephen Gardynere	Henry VIII.	—	23rd June 1528.	—	10th July 1528.	Gasparo Contarini; original Letter Book in St. Mark's Library; letter, dated Viterbo, 17 and 22 June 1528; Sanuto Diaries, 24 June 1528; State Papers, vol. vii., p. 90.

Preface, p. cxlv. The agent extraordinary in Venice of Henry VIII., Lodovico dalle Arme, was not a Venetian nobleman. The Criminal Register of the Council of Ten, No. 6, p. 84, shows that he was a Bolognese, which fact is also recorded by Andrea Morosini, in his History of Venice, vol. 2, p. 169. I had confounded the name with that of the Venetian family, Darmer, Armerio, Armio.

The proof that Lodovico dalle Arme was the accredited agent of Henry VIII. in Venice does not exist in the "Deliberazioni Senato," 8 June 1546. It is registered in the "Deliberazioni Senato," 17 December 1546, and in the "Esposizioni Principi," vol. i., p. 9, and following.

It is also seen by a letter from the Council of Ten to the Venetian Secretary in England (Parti Segrete Cons^o X^{ci}), date 16 December 1546, that being considered the agent of Henry VIII. the Signory had then hesitated to proceed against him for the murder of Maphio Bernardo; but on the 24th January 1547 his arrest was ordered, and on the following 11th of May he was condemned to death.

The first mention of Lodovico dalle Arme in the Venetian territories, which I have as yet met with, is dated 15 May 1545. He was then raising troops at Verona, on account of Henry VIII., who apparently destined them for the League of Smalkade. I think it probable that Dalle Arme received his credentials from Henry VIII. to the republic of Venice in 1545; and that he was chiefly employed by the King to aid the cause of the Protestant Princes. To account for the mission of this Bolognese during the residence in Venice of Sigismund Harvel, the foregoing notices will be found of use, and I therefore took pains to collect them. Lodovico dalle Arme was a bravo, and a recruiting agent rather than a diplomatist.

Preface, p. cl. The last Secretary resident accredited to the republic of Venice by George III. was Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. The name has been misprinted Wolsey. There is mention of Sir Richard Worsley in Burke's History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies (p. 382), but his secretaryship at Venice is not alluded to in that work, and it is therefore the more necessary to correct the misprint, which does not exist in the presentation copies of the Preface.

Preface, p. clii. The consulship of Neil Brown has been dated 1723 to 1738, and to account for the English secretaryship at Venice, attributed to Sir Robert Brown, I suggested that Neil and Robert were identical.

In the Necrological Register, in the Venetian Archives, No. 137 and 930,—Providitors for the Health Office,—I lately found the following entry :—

"A.D. 1740, 29 June.

"Signr. Neil Brown, English Consul, 75 years old, seized this morning suddenly with an apoplectic fit and a cold sweat. Died in a short space of time at the 13th hour. Physician, Antonio Maria Zanini.

"He is not a Catholic. His parish, Sta. Fosca."

The duration of Neil Brown's consulship was therefore from 1723 to 29 June 1740, and as Sir Robert Brown lived until the 5th of October 1760 (*see* Burke, as above, p. 86), it cannot be presumed that he and Neil Brown were one and the same person. I am, however, still unable to find any corroboration of the statement, that "Sir Robert Brown, a merchant at Venice, was some time His Majesty's resident there."

Preface, p. clvii. As already noticed at p. 10 of the "Report on the Documents in the Archives "and Public Libraries of Venice," by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, the conjectural translation of some of the names on Bianco's Chart of the British Channel has been corrected by Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, thus :—

Godinian	-	-	-	The Dodman.
Copasen	-	-	-	Topsham.
Cao de Lin	-	-	-	Cob of Lyme.
Santarehna	-	-	-	St. Albans or St. Eldhelm's Head.
Clamnenron	-	-	-	Lymington.
Ambre	-	-	-	Hamble.

Calendar, p. 176, No. 546, margin, for "Dec. 29" read "Nov. 29."

Calendar, p. 219, Nos. 642, 643, and 644, insert "Original Letter Book" in the margin.

Calendar, p. 219, Nos. 643 and 644, for "Ambassadors Contarini and Trevisano" read "Contarini and Trevisano, Venetian ambassadors to Maximilian, King of the Romans."

Calendar, p. 273, line 1, after "774" insert "a."

Index, p. 349, col. 2, for "Sec Bernardo Bembo" read "Ser Bernardo Bembo."

Index, p. 392, col. 1, for "Lorenado" read "Loredano."

ERRATA, VOL. II.

No. 49, line 19, for "Cardinal of Gurk" read "Bishop of Gurk."

No. 163, line 8, for "Latin, 22 lines" read "Italian, 22 lines."

No. 250, line 8, for "Surrey" read "Shrewsbury" (*Sara* in MS.).

No. 328, line 8, for "Bishop of Gurk" read "Cardinal of Gurk."

No. 531, line 2, for "Sebastian" read "Andrea."

No. 762, line 4, for "Queen to Scotland" read "Queen of Scotland."

No. 1051, note, for "No. 1356" read "No. 1355."

No. 1287, margin, for "Sept. 10" read "Oct. 10."

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